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THE FRIEND:

A

MONTHLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

TEMPERANCE, MARINE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON,

SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

VOL. VI.

Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.:

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THE FRIEND

OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL

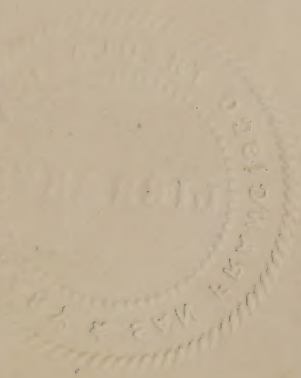
FOR THE YEAR

TEMPERANCE, MORALITY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

FOR THE YEAR

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1848

FOR THE YEAR



VOL. VI

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W. L.



Vol. 6.]

HONOLULU, JANUARY 1, 1848.

[No. 1.]

The Poet's Corner.

For the Friend.

FAREWELL TO THE NORTHWEST COAST.

Farewell thou cold land, with thy mountains of snow,
Far, far from thy beauties forever I go,
No more shall my vision at sunrise behold
Thy snow-capt hills glisten like mountains of gold—
No more see yon moon o'er thy glaciers arise,
While thousands of stars spangle o'er the bright skies.

No more shall I ride o'er thy billowy breast,
Where the fierce howling storm hath oft rock'd me to rest;
Full well pleased I leave thee and bid thee farewell,
And hasten far hence in the tropics to dwell—
Yet I'll never forget thee, though glad I depart,
For dearest of earth's spots art thou to my heart.

'Twas here, while the storm rush'd fierce through the
skies,

Jehovah first opened my slumbering eyes;
Even while its fierce power human aid could not check,
But bulwarks and boats were reduced to a wreck,
Still to snatch a lost sheep from a watery grave
His omnipotent arm was stretch'd forth o'er the wave.

'Twas here I first learnt that Jehovah was love,
That Christ to save me left his glories above;
'Twas here I first learnt my dear Savior to know,
And to love him and serve him while dwelling below.
These great boundless blessings endear thee to me,
And love in my heart shall dwell ever for thee.

May those who henceforth shall thy beauties survey
Remember and feel thou art purer than they,
For man's sinful foot on thy breast hath ne'er trod,
Nor sinful acts ne'er hath polluted thy sod,
Thou forever thy Maker's great wonders shalt tell—
Thou beautiful landscape, forever farewell!

Ship "Isaac Hicks."

W—.

For the Friend.

PARDON THROUGH CHRIST.

WRITTEN BY A SAILOR.

Hark! those notes of glorious measure
Falling on my spirit's ear,
Richly fraught with heavenly treasure,
Come my fainting soul to cheer.

Soul, they say, thou art forgiven,
Christ from sin hath set thee free,
And to serve thy God in heaven
There's a place reserved for thee.

Faint not, but speak to sinners hard'ned,
Tell them of atoning blood,
Show them how they may be pardoned
Through the glorious Lamb of God.

Unfurl the glorious gospel banner,
Wide the bleeding cross display;
Live thou in a faithful manner,
Point to heaven and lead the way.

WM. GREY.

The Seamen's Friend.

Judge Andrews' Address.

The following communication is an abridgement of some remarks read by Judge Andrews, before a meeting of the Oahu Temperance Society, December 18, 1847. The subject discussed, is one of importance, and the facts presented are most encouraging to the friends of temperance and seamen. The character of Honolulu, as a seaport, has, of late, been much improved, and the facilities for recruiting vessels, and other advantages, render it the most desirable port in the Pacific.

The question has reference to seamen. That there is less intemperance among them than formerly, appears from the following facts:

1st. There is less visible drunkenness or intoxication in the streets than formerly.

2nd. There is less disturbance in places of public resort, between seamen themselves, and between seamen and natives.

3rd. There are fewer public rows.

4th. There is said to be less business in the police court, arising from intemperance, than formerly.

5th. It is reported that two individuals have discontinued the sale of spirits because the business is unprofitable.

If these facts exist, there must be some cause or causes for it. Though there may be a *diminution* of intemperance, let no one think that it has ceased. There is still drunkenness—there are still places to make people drunk—the police court is obliged to punish men for drunkenness—and some grog sellers make money by it. But for the diminution above referred to, the following reasons have been assigned:

1st. From the quality of the liquor, it is almost impossible to get drunk. It is said to be well diluted with water before it leaves foreign countries. On arriving here, it is, perhaps, diluted again by the retailer, and perhaps still further when drawn off into bottles, and before sold by the glass. Something else is put in the place of alcohol to give it a head.

It is said that a seamen comes ashore on liberty with a dollar. He usually finds a friend whom he invites to drink, or a loafer or two will make themselves his friends for the time being. Liquor is sold at 12 1-2 cents per glass—his dollar will procure but eight glasses, these, considering the want of alcohol, and the part drunk by his friends, or drank, perhaps, at different times through the day, fail to produce intoxication, and hence there is not so much intemperance as formerly.

Some deny that this is a good reason, because those who wish to get drunk never depend on their dollar, but bring their clothes, or something else, and buy as much as will produce the desired effect.

2nd. It has been said there is great improvement in the characters of those who sell grog. That they keep quiet houses and intend to have no immoral practices in connection with their establishments.

3rd. Another reason assigned is the existence of the excise law which requires one dollar to be paid to government on the landing of each gallon of ardent spirits. Of course the consumers must directly, or indirectly pay this extra sum, as well as the price and the profits; hence many are deterred from buying on account of the price. On the other hand, it is said this cannot be, for the price of a glass is no more now than formerly; that is, 12 1-2 cents, and this extra dollar, therefore, if refunded at all, must be by means of water added to the spirit.

4th. The vigilance of the police in taking up intoxicated persons, has been referred to as a cause. It is certain that Honolulu has a better police now than formerly, which seems to arise from the fact that they are allowed to attend to their own business, without the interference of others. Public opinion lately seems to have allowed that all who violate the laws must manage their own difficulties with the police and the police court as they best can.

5th. The character of the police court. All the judges of the different courts of Honolulu are teetotallers. It is natural to expect that when one is proved guilty of drunkenness, before the police court, there is great probability that he will have a fine to pay.

6th. The probability of a berth in the fort, from twelve hours to a week, may deter many. Thus a seamen, by some means gets grog enough to get drunk on and as a consequence, does something, on account of which, the Prefect of police thinks it best to lodge him in the fort. With as much politeness, therefore, as the case will admit of, he is waited on to the fort. The next morning he is brought before the police court, and if found guilty of intoxication or some misdemeanor arising from it, he is fined according to law. As he probably has not wherewith to pay, he is remanded to the fort, and his captain informed of the fact. The captain often replies, "Very well, let him remain there till the ship sails." This may be one day, or one week, or still longer, and Jack loses all his liberty-days, and eventually has all his expenses to pay in the fort. This is not a pleasant prospect and probably deters many.

7th. The influence of the temperance cause in Honolulu is another reason. There have been temperance men in Honolulu for many years, who through many sneers and

much contempt, have stood fast. But within three or four year past, temperance societies have existed and the number of temperance men has increased. Like other human institutions, these societies have advanced and receded. At present, there are two societies, one of them a Washingtonian. Their influence is not as great as it should be, but still they have an influence. It is not so fashionable as it was for any class of residents to get drunk, or even tipsey, or even suspected of it. If any one will drink to excess, he cannot stand at par among gentlemen of Honolulu. This being known, it has its influence, and the temperance societies being the nucleus of such influence, they act both as cause and effect, and the result is a diminution of intemperance.

8th. The different periodicals of Honolulu, it is believed advocate temperance. The Friend has always done so. The Polynesian for a year or two; and it is supposed the News, also, favors temperance. The little papers, the Cascade and the Fountain, for the last two or three years, were devoted to that object. As these publications have gone abroad, they have probably exerted an influence on seamen before they come into port, as well as after.

9th. Another reason is the advance of temperance in other countries. Many of the seamen from whaleships are from inland towns in the United States, where temperance societies exist, and their salutary influence known; hence the consciences of many seamen must be on the side of temperance before they arrive here. Add to this, the fact that there are houses in Honolulu where seamen may go and get substantial refreshments without a taste or smell of alcohol. If intemperance diminishes in other countries, temperance will increase here.

10th. Finally, we should remember that temperance is a cause favored of Heaven. The Christian principle is, "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." Many prayers daily ascend to God that He would favor the temperance cause—that He would have compassion on the intemperate, and save them from ruin. Those who use prayer as a means, believe that habits of intemperance are so inveterate, that nothing but an Almighty Power can render any means available to produce this effect. They believe, also, intemperance, as a moral evil, lies under the displeasure of God. They therefore apply with confidence to Him to bless the means, and for the well-being of their fellow men; and we believe he has blessed their efforts at Honolulu.

If then, intemperance has diminished in Honolulu, has any one or all the aforementioned causes produced it?

As to the first, viz., the free use of water in the liquor, it may, possibly, in a few cases, have had this effect, but it is not, of itself, sufficient to account for the fact.

As to the improved moral principles of those who sell alcohol, we will allow them all the credit we can, but we fully believe they are engaged in a bad business.

The excise duty may have an influence in lessening the number of those who sell grog, and hence, in some measure, the number of those who drink, but the influence must be small.

The vigilance of the police, and the character of the police court, and the probable residence of a few days in the fort, to minds

of a certain stamp, must have considerable influence, and it is to be hoped that this influence will never be less than it is now.

But the principal influence, should, undoubtedly, be assigned to the Temperance Societies of Honolulu—to public opinion among the best families of the foreign residents—to the different periodicals of Honolulu—to the influence of the temperance cause in foreign countries—and to the direct blessing of Heaven on the efforts used to promote the cause of temperance in Honolulu.

The Sea Serpent.

After all the jokes and jeers at the expense of American skippers, it now appears that the Sea Serpent is to take rank amongst the veritable marvels and monsters of the great deep. The sober and serious Northmen have again taken his case in hand, and come forward to vouch for his character. The following is abridged from a circumstantial narrative of his visits to the fjords of Norway, published in the Norwegian papers, and attested by clergymen, lawyers, booksellers, printers and others.

In the neighborhood of Christiansand and Mole, in the province of Romsdal, several persons, highly respectable and credible witnesses, have reported that they have seen this animal. In general they state that it has been seen in the larger Norwegian fjords, seldom in the open sea. In the large bight of the sea at Christiansand, it has been seen every year, though only in the warmest season, in the dog-days, and then only when the weather was perfectly calm and the surface of the water unruffled. The following persons whose names are here mentioned give the subjoined testimony:

Niles Roe, workman at Mr. William Knudtson's, relates: I saw the serpent twice, once at noon, and two days afterwards towards the evening, in the fjord at the back of Mr. Knudtson's garden. The first time it was about a hundred feet distant. It swam first along the fjord, then afterwards direct over to the spot where I stood. I observed it for above half an hour. Some strangers who were on the opposite shore fired at it, when it disappeared. The second time it was further from me. It was small, perhaps twice as long as this room (about 44 feet); while swimming it made serpentine movements, some to the side, others up and down. I cannot state what thickness it was, but it appeared to be about as thick as a common snake in proportion to its length. It was thinner towards the tail. The head was several times slightly elevated above the surface of the water. The front of the head was rather pointed; the eyes were sharp, and glistened like those of a cat. From the back of the head a mane like that of a horse commenced, which waved backwards and forwards in the water. The color of the animal was a blackish brown.

John Johnson, (merchant, about sixty years of age): I saw the animal some years since in the fjord; it was about a thousand paces distant when nearest to me. It swam very swiftly; in the same time that we rowed about a quarter of a mile to the side from it, it had swam about double the distance. I saw it most plainly when it swam in a semi-circular round a tolerably large rock that obstructed its passage; in doing this it partly raised itself above the surface of the wa-

ter. Its color was blackish brown, and about the length of this house (55 feet.)—With the exception of the head, I did not remark much of the body, as that appeared but little above the surface. Judging from what I observed, I should say the thickness of the body was about that of a stout man. The agitation it caused in the water was very strong. Its movements were serpentine, up and down like a leech swimming.

The *Rev. Mr. Deiboll*, Archdeacon of Molde, gives the following account of one which was seen last summer near Molde:—"The 28th of July, 1845, J. C. Lund, bookseller and printer; G. S. Krough, merchant; Christian Flang, Lund's apprentice; and John Elgenses, laborer, were out on Romsdale-fjord, fishing. The sea was, after a warm sunshiny day, quite calm. About 7 o'clock in the afternoon, a little distance from shore, near the ballast-place and Molde House, they saw a long marine animal, which slowly moved itself forward, as it appeared to them, with the help of two fins, on the fore part of the body nearest the head, which they judged from the boiling of the water on both sides of it. The visible part of the body appeared to be between 40 and 50 feet in length, and moved in undulations like a snake. The body was round, and of a dark color, and seemed to be several ells (an ell two feet) in thickness. As they discerned a waving motion in the water behind the animal, they concluded that part of the body was concealed under the water. That it was one connected animal they saw plainly from its movement. When the animal was about 100 yards from the boat, they noticed tolerably correctly its fore part, which ended in a sharp snout; its colossal head raised itself above the water in the form of a semi-circle; the lower part was not visible. The color of the head was dark brown and the skin smooth. They did not notice the eyes or any mane or bristles on the throat. When the serpent came about musket-shot near, Lund fired at it, and was certain that the shots hit it in the head. After the shot hit he dived, but came up immediately. He raised his head in the air, like a snake preparing to dart on its prey. After he had turned and got his body in a straight line, which he appeared to do with great difficulty, he darted like an arrow against the boat. They reached the shore, and the animal perceiving it had come into shallow water, dived immediately, and disappeared in the deep.

Such is the declaration of these four men, and no one has any cause to question their veracity, or imagine that they were so seized with fear, that they could not observe what took place so near them. There are not many here, or on other parts of the Norwegian coast, who longer doubt the existence of the sea-serpent."

"On Saturday the 8th inst., a lad by the name of Abraham Abrahamsen Hagenses, was out fishing in the Rognefjord, not far from Lundenes, and just ready to throw out his line, when he, as he asserts, became aware that at about 100 fathoms distance, a monster with a head as large as a Föring boat (about twenty feet long) and a long body lay upon the sea like large kegs, and was nearing his boat—seized with a panic, he exerted all his strength to reach the shore, and as the animal apparently following him was only about 40 fathoms off, he leaped

ashore, drew up the boat and ran up the bank, whence he viewed the monster, which had by this time approached the shore within 20 fathoms. He says that part of the body which was visible, was about sixty feet in length, and that its undulating course was similar to the eel; that the color of the back was blackish, shining strongly, and, as far as he could distinguish, there was a whitish stripe under the belly. Report also says that the sea-serpent was seen by several persons in Biornfiord, causing a great deal of dread, but of this our informant wants authentic accounts.

Our informant further says that he has no reason whatever to doubt the truth of the story of the lad Abraham, except as far as his fears may have caused him to see several things through a magnifying glass.

THE SABBATH.—"I used," said the master of a vessel, "sometimes to work on the Sabbath, but something would happen, by which I lost so much more than I gained by working on the Sabbath, that on one occasion, after having been at work and met with some disaster, I swore most profanely that I would never work again, or suffer my men to work on that day. And I never have." He finds it works better. He does not swear now. He has induced many others not to swear and not to break the Sabbath. He finds that in the keeping of God's commands there is great reward. All who obey them will find the same.

An old gentleman in Boston remarked, "Men do not gain any thing by working on the Sabbath. I can recollect men who when I was a boy, used to load their vessels down on Long Wharf, and keep their men at work from morning till night on the Sabbath day. But they have come to nothing. Their children have come to nothing. Depend upon it, men do not gain anything in the end, by working on the Sabbath. [Sabbath Manual.

The Temperance Friend.

The Oahu Temperance Society.

This society has held regular weekly meetings during the entire year of 1847.—Addresses, discussions, reading of the Fountain, and transaction of business have afforded a variety and imparted an interest to the meetings. No person acquainted with the facts can question the happy influence of this society. According to present prospects the usefulness of the society will be continued. New names have recently been added to the pledge, while some have come forward and re-signed, who had unfortunately yielded to the tempter's charm.

At a recent meeting of the society, it was proposed to copy the pledge upon "a clean sheet and invite the members to re-sign." This measure was carried, and the movement inspired some anonymous aspirant for poetical fame to send the following lines to the secretary of the society.

There was some discussion whether the last verse should be printed, inasmuch as

the society was not anti-tobacco as well as anti-alcohol.

A FEW OF THE LAST WORDS OF THE OLD PLEDGE.

Tho' "few and evil have been my days,"
Yet many I've turned from crooked ways;
While some stood by and mocked at those
Who in my path to walk had chose.

They laughed and sneer'd, to tempt my sons,
Away from the course they had begun;
And then the bottle and sparkling glass,
Held out to them, with a jeer and laugh.

Saying, "come with us, cast off your fear
Of the temperance pledge, and we will cheer
Your hearts, and help raise up your hands,
Come, free yourselves from these fettered bands."

The spirit's willing, the flesh is weak,
To keep its vows to me, and seek
The good that comes from doing right,
For ah! the pledge was broke at night.

Then shame and disgrace confused my sons,
The demon tempters boast they've won;
They triumph with joy, the pledge is broke,
The cause will fail by this sad stroke.

Stop now and think, my sons who've fell,
Come to your friends, your errors tell;
You've brothers here, who now stand firm,
Unite with them, from drinking turn.

Speak kindly all, one to another,
No jarring here admit—you're brothers;
United, you need never fall,
My cause on you doth loudly call.

Tell all your friends and wives to come,
And banish wine from their sweet home;
They'll help you stand, nor let you fall,
You'll win them if you gently call.

As I'm to be banished from your sight,
Still hear my plea, and do what's right;
Let the new pledge come white and clean,
And never treat it rough and mean.

Let tobacco's fumes ne'er soil its face,
Nor the juice bespatter and dirty this place;
Let its motto be, chew not—smoke never,
This add to the pledge, and I leave forever.

Honolulu, Dec. 24, 1847.

ADAM, WHERE ART THOU?—Mr. Taylor, of Boston, Seamen's Preacher, related the following anecdote in a late temperance lecture:

Several young men designing to enter the ministry, were being examined by a council for orders. One old minister was not willing to license any one who was not able to preach from the impulse of the moment, if called to do it. "Can you do it, Father—?" asked one of the council.—"Yes." "Will you preach next Sabbath from a text given to you in time of service?" "Yes." In time of singing, just before sermon, a slip of paper was handed to him with these words on it: "ADAM, WHERE ART THOU?" The old gentleman took it, and after reading it, proceeded to the following division of his subject.

1. "Every man must be somewhere, 2. Some will be where they have no business. 3. Some will find themselves where they will not like to be."—"And now," said Mr. Taylor, "if you do not leave off drinking, you will find yourselves in the third particular."—N. H. Baptist Register.

U. S. Exploring Expedition.

It appears from the following memorial copied from an American paper, that the officers connected with that expedition are far from being satisfied with the manner in which Lieut. Wilkes has executed the narrative of the expedition:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the Memorial of the undersigned, Officers of the Navy of the United States, humbly sheweth:

That your Memorialists were employed in the service of the late Exploring Expedition; that in the Narrative of this Expedition, published under the authority of Congress, various statements and allegations are made, directly or indirectly affecting the private and professional honor and character of your memorialists, which statements, your memorialists declare, are not founded in truth; that some of the charges complained of by your memorialists, have been made the subject of investigation before proper naval tribunals, prior to the appearance of the Narrative, and totally disproved; that your memorialists were, many of them, absent from the United States when this Narrative appeared, and ignorant, until its publication that they were to be arraigned before the world upon such charges; that as your memorialists had not been notified of this intention, so they have not been heard in their defence.

And further, your memorialists, believing these charges to be seriously injurious to the honor of the navy and the nation, as well as their own personal reputation, do earnestly pray your honorable bodies to grant them a committee, before which they, as well as others, may be heard and examined in their defence, trusting that such a measure will lead to their justification, and to the protection of the navy against unjust and scandalous aspersions.

This memorial is presented to Congress not only in the name of the undersigned, but of other officers similarly situated, who are now on foreign service, and a paper is appended to it, wherein your memorialists have specified the particular wrongs which have prompted them to sue to your honorable bodies for redress. And your memorialists will ever pray.

WILLIAM M. WALKER, *Lieut.*
ROBERT E. JOHNSON, *Lieut.*
JAMES ALDEN, *Lieut.*
JOHN B. DALE, *Lieut.*
EDWIN J. DEHAVEN, *Lieut.*
A. S. BALDWIN, *Lieut.*
GEORGE T. SINCLAIR, *Lieut.*
WILLIAM REYNOLDS, *Lieut.*
SIMON F. BLUNT, *Lieut.*
WILLIAM MAY, *Lieut.*
JOSEPH P. SANDFORD, *Lieut.*
GEORGE COLVOCORESSIS, *Lieut.*
JAMES BLAIR, *Passed Midshipman.*

To the above Memorial is a paper appended by the Memorialists, to exhibit the unjust and offensive passages contained in the Narrative of the Expedition, and they trust an investigation of their complaints will lead to the expunging of the offensive passages from future editions of the book.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JANUARY 1, 1848.

Volume VI.

By referring to our terms on the last page, it will appear that the Friend will be published monthly, not semi-monthly as in former years. The subscription price is consequently reduced. Our reasons for making this change are, firstly, pecuniary, and secondly, want of time to devote to the editing and publishing a semi-monthly journal.—During the last three years the paper has cost upon an average \$100 per month. This amount has barely sustained the necessary expenses of the paper, and to collect so much has required more frequent appeals to the public than we have felt willing to make. To discharge all the duties of a Seamen's Chaplain demands much labor and study. This chaplaincy is no sinecure office. We do not make this remark in the way of complaint, but offer it as a reason for partially relinquishing the editorial office that more time may be devoted to the great work of the gospel ministry.

In making this change, we must decline offering our columns as a medium for public advertisements, beyond such notices as we shall be always happy to insert gratuitously. We would gratefully acknowledge the essential aid which our advertising patrons have afforded. When we first offered our columns for advertisements no other English journal was published in Honolulu, or in the Pacific! The case is far otherwise at present. The Polynesian and News are now published here, and are well calculated to meet the wants of a commercial community. May they prosper, and we sincerely hope that our flourishing and enterprising merchants will not see those papers languish for want of pecuniary support. The public should keep in mind that paper, ink and labor cost money.

We hope that the real usefulness of our paper will not be essentially diminished.—The department of "Marine Intelligence" we intend to make most full and satisfactory. In a most important sense, we intend to make the Friend the very best monthly record of ship news relating to the Pacific. Our facilities will enable us, we believe, to make our last page embrace such an amount of whaling, mercantile and naval intelligence, that our seafaring readers and regular subscribers will have no occasion to complain. In all other respects the character of the paper will remain essentially the same. The present arrangement will of course afford an opportunity for being more choice in regard

to the quality of the matter which will be admitted.

Five years of experience we hope may serve to make this paper more truly the Friend of Temperance and Seamen.

The Seamen's Chapel.

According to our present expectation, the chapel will be opened for public worship, on Sabbath morning, the 9th inst. The alterations which have been made, have much increased the number of sittings, and it is hoped otherwise improved the chapel. Many who have viewed the alterations, have expressed much satisfaction at the change, as, in every respect desirable and advantageous. After what has already been published, no words are necessary to explain the conditions upon which the chapel is to be hereafter occupied as a place for divine service. Our aim is now what it has always been, to do that, which, upon the whole, would most essentially promote the original design of the chapel, and that for which the American Seamen's Friend Society has supported this Chaplaincy.

Our views upon this subject cannot, perhaps, be more fully expressed, than in some remarks which were published in the Friend of Sept. 4, 1844. As some of our readers may not have that paper at hand, we venture to republish them.

"The chapel, as is well known, was built by the A. S. F. Society, for the benefit of seamen visiting this port. But from the intimate relation subsisting between this and the seafaring community, a cordial invitation has always been held out to foreign residents in Honolulu to meet with seamen for the worship of God. This invitation has always been the more free and cordial from the fact that no other place was open for public worship in the English language. This invitation has been extended to all foreigners, without the least reference to their nationality. When the present incumbent entered upon his duties as chaplain to seamen at this port, he received the following as a portion of his public instructions from the committee of the A. S. F. Society: 'The particular field of your labors will be the port of Honolulu; and the special object of your solicitude, prayers and efforts, will be the sons of the ocean. This field, commercially and morally, exerts such an influence over the whole islands as to justify in this connection, a glance at the whole. . . Here, then, in this commercial and central position, between the coasts of Asia and America, you are to stand erect as a minister of Jesus Christ. With the foreign residents, you will be expected to maintain a kind and courteous intercourse; and if they shall be disposed to attend your ministry, you will watch for their souls as one that must give an account.' In accordance with these instructions it has ever been our aim to act; hence seamen and residents have been invited to meet for public worship in the chapel.

"It requires, we are satisfied, but a

little of the true spirit of conciliation and the love of accommodation, to seat all such as love the worship of God. We desire seamen to ever bear in mind that the chapel was built for them, and that the chaplain has received a commission to preach to them the gospel of Jesus Christ; and we wish residents fully to understand that they are cordially and freely invited to take seats in that chapel upon the Sabbath, until they are provided with a more convenient place for public worship. Whenever in the providence of God that time shall arrive, the prayers and the benediction of the Seamen's Chaplain shall go with them.'

To these remarks we have nothing additional to offer, except in the way of some statements relating to the liabilities incurred by the late repairs. As the work is not entirely completed, it will be impossible to state the exact amount of all the expenses. The facts, however, are nearly as follows:

The cost of shingling the chapel falls about \$50 below the original estimate of \$250, leaving \$200. The cost attending the alterations in the interior of the chapel, \$1,500. The original estimate was \$800; the increased expense was occasioned by the dilapidated state of the building and other changes not contemplated. Besides, the bill for painting was not included in the original estimate. The work upon the vestry and reading room, is not yet completed, but it is believed that the expense will not materially differ from the original estimate.

Towards defraying the expense of repairs upon the chapel, acknowledgements in this and former papers amount to \$743,50 leaving a debt on the chapel, (aside from vestry and reading room,) of about \$1,000. At some future time, it is our intention to publish a more full statement of facts in relation to these repairs and their cost.

After the chapel shall be re-opened, should any among the foreign residents feel disposed to aid in liquidating this debt, their donations will be thankfully received. This subject is so well understood by residents, that if they feel disposed to aid in this enterprise, it will be done without urging.

CHRISTMAS.—As a holiday, Christmas is not forgotten by the young and the old among the foreign residents of Honolulu. The late anniversary was characterized by the usual visiting,—present-sending and wishing a "merry Christmas." As a somewhat unusual occurrence, our missionary friends observed the day in the way of a "Missionary Picnic." We should say it partook rather of a good old fashioned New England Thanksgiving, than of a church festival. The families resident at Punahou, invited their missionary associates to pass the day in that, among the most delightful spots in the environs of Honolulu. On our

way thither, the Missionary flag was seen waving in the breeze. Some of our readers may now learn, for the first time, that a *white ensign* is the Missionary Banner.

Not less than three score and ten, children and youth were present, together with a score or so, of older people. Within doors, the day was spent in free and social intercourse, while without, the merry sports of the young imparted animation to the scene. The day was surpassingly lovely. Health, and a moderate share of the good things of this life, together with a consciousness of not doing wrong by a temporary relaxation from the sterner and rather monotonous duties of Missionary life, tended to impart life and cheerfulness to the occasion. How shall we speak of the tastefully arranged tables? If not *sumptuously*, yet they were *generously* spread. Every dish was served up in the best style of good, American house-wife cookery. We doubt whether the most fastidious admirer of French cookery would have declined a seat at the table. Although the respective families represented, contributed "a share," yet the Punahou families are especially meritorious.

The day was concluded with religious services, when the hymns and addresses distinctly recognized the anniversary of our Saviour's birth. Such scenes are both pleasant in the enjoyment and the retrospect. They call forth the social and better feelings of our nature. When properly conducted, their influence is most salutary and happy.

✍ A correspondent in the last week's News, signing himself "Growler, Jr.," makes some very sensible remarks upon a temperance newspaper advertising "Rum, Brandy, &c." If it were true that the publisher of the Friend had knowingly allowed an advertisement scented with alcohol, to appear in its columns, then Growler, Jr., Growler, Sen., and all other members of the family, ought to be down upon him with their severest and most ill-natured growls. A word of explanation. The Friend is printed at the Polynesian office. Advertisements have frequently been transferred from the columns of that paper to the Friend. In the revision of the proof-sheet, the obnoxious articles of merchandise were accidentally overlooked. Our printer will, doubtless, bear testimony that we have given orders upon the subject sufficiently express. A similar mistake occurred several months ago, and we then took occasion to express our opinion of the rum-selling business. (See Friend of Nov. 16, 1846.)

As we do not propose inserting advertisements during the year 1848, should any of our readers be given to the unpleasant business

of growling, they will be under the necessity of selecting some other subject than our advertising rum, brandy, &c.

OUR PAPER.—We wish our readers a "happy new year!" and present them with an enlarged and good looking "Friend." In typographical phraseology, our paper appears to-day in an entirely new dress. The head-dress is somewhat fanciful and was imported from the "City of Notions." For the remainder of the apparel, we are indebted to our enterprising Printer who takes pride in executing in good style whatever is entrusted to his care. Our neighbor of the "Polynesian" announced a few months since that "It is with not a little self-congratulation that we are enabled to lay before our readers the handsomest sheet in the Pacific." Some might say he could do this without wearing a very fine "dress" after all, upon the principle that a tolerably dressed gentleman appears to great advantage among beggars. Although his mammoth sheet may eclipse ours in size, yet a competitor has arisen in the public's humble servant, "The Friend." In our present enlarged sheet, and the omission of advertisements we are enabled to furnish our readers with almost double the amount of reading matter in a number. This arrangement, we are confident, will be highly satisfactory to the seafaring community, as well as many of our Island readers. We hope to receive a goodly number of new subscribers, our reduced terms bringing the paper within the reach of all. Seamen or others desirous of having the paper forwarded by every opportunity to their friends in the United States or England, can do so by sending the address, and the annual subscription, (\$1,50) in advance.

EMBEZZLEMENT — \$500 REWARD!—This reward is offered by Mr. Joseph Booth for the apprehension and conviction of one James F. Lewis, who has absconded, taking with him something like \$8000 in gold and silver. A Mr. W. H. Hardick, lately discharged from the whaleship Eliza Adams, is supposed to be associated with said Lewis. They took passage together on board the whale ship Henry Tuke, bound for the United States.

JAPAN.—A British squadron, it is said, has gone to Japan to open commercial communications. As the United States and France have both failed in pacific endeavors to accomplish this end, we presume England will make a China affair of it, and open her batteries on them if they refuse.

We copy the above from a late Boston Journal. We think the whalers have much better success in gaining an acquaintance with the Japanese than any other class of explorers.

APPLES AND CRANBERRIES.—Our family is indebted to the politeness of Capt. Crosby of the "Toulon" for these Oregon fruits. We hope the present limited supply of these fruits is but an earnest of a most plentiful harvest. The Toulon brought, among other things, six barrels of apples. Should our Oregon neighbors send us apples, cranberries and other fruits, we feel confident the inhabitants of our shores will return the best products of the Islands. It is delightful to witness a lively trade springing up between the Islands and the western Coast of America, especially Oregon and California. This trade must necessarily increase from year to year.

✍ On behalf of our numerous readers we would most thankfully acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. Hitchcock of the Polynesian Office, who compiles the excellent Marine Journal for that paper, and also to Messrs. Punchard & Co., at whose counting-room is kept the best record of arrivals and departures, for valuable aid in collecting our Marine Intelligence.

THE LATE RAINS.—The late rains have had a most happy effect on the vegetation of Honolulu. Never has our town appeared more fresh and green. It is really delightful to take a view of the place from any one of our "numerous look-outs."

GAMING.—The legislature of Pennsylvania is taking strong steps to check the vice of gaming. A bill recently passed the House of Representatives of that state which makes gambling a penitentiary offence, and authorizes the officers of the law to break open houses to search for gaming apparatus upon the oath of any person made for the purpose before a justice of the peace, and also subjects the offender to heavy fines for breaches of the law. The bill also provides that *if any person shall invite another to a place of gaming, he shall be held personally responsible for all losses the person thus invited shall sustain, and be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars.*

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The beautiful new bark James Andrews, of Boston, is now ready for sea, bound to New Orleans. This forenoon, there was a religious meeting in the cabin, which was attended by the owners, master, officers and crew of the bark, and their friends. The services were solemn and interesting. Rev. Dr. Kirk invoked the protection of the Almighty for the vessel now about to enter upon her career, and for those about to embark in her—and his address was appropriate, impressive, and was listened to with much interest. God speed the bark!

✍ "My son," said an old turbaned Turk, one day, taking his child by the hand in the streets of Cairo, and pointing out to him on the opposite side, a Frenchman, just imported in all the elegance of Parisian costume, "My son, if ever you forget God, you may come to look like *that*!"

Miscellaneous Department.

Mount Tabor.

"One shudders to think of Bonaparte and the Son of God on the same mountain; one with his wasting cannon by his side; and the other with Moses and Elias just from Heaven."

This extract is taken from a recently published work entitled "THE SACRED MOUNTAINS," by J. T. Headley, author of Napoleon and his Marshalls, etc. The volume contains a series of lively sketches upon those mountains to which there is the most frequent allusion in the sacred Scriptures. Ararat, Moriah, Sinai, Hor, Pisgah, Horeb, Carmel, Lebanon, Zion, Tabor, Olives, Calvary and the Mount of God, are all most graphically portrayed. Thinking our readers might be interested in the perusal of that upon "Mount Tabor," we copy it entire. In point of literary execution this sketch may not be superior to some others of the series, but from the happy blending of ancient and modern historical associations, it may be more interesting to the general reader. The volume will richly repay the reader's perusal. Scriptural incidents are set forth with a beauty, taste and discrimination which cannot but favorably impress a thoughtful mind. Although the writer's imagination renders essential aid in the execution of his design, yet the sketches are not overdrawn. Some might think so, if with one of Milton's readers they should ask, "*What does Paradise Lost prove?*"

What strange contrasts this earth of ours presents. It seems to be the middle spot between heaven and hell, and to partake of the character of both. Beings from both are found moving over its surface, and scenes from both are constantly occurring upon it. The glory from one and the midnight shades from the other meet along its bosom, and the song of angels and the shriek of fiends go up from the same spot. Noonday and midnight are not more opposite than the scenes that are constantly passing before our eyes. The temple of God stands beside a brothel, and the place of prayer is separated only by a single dwelling from the "hell" of the gambler. Truth and falsehood walk side by side through our streets, and vice and virtue meet and pass every hour of the day. The hut of the starving stands in the shadow of the palace of the wealthy, and the carriage of Dives every day throws the dust of its glittering wheels over the tattered garments of Lazarus. Health and sickness lie down in the same apartment; joy and agony look out of the same window; and hope and despair dwell under the same roof. The cry of the new-born infant and the groan of the dying rise together from the same dwelling; the funeral procession treads close on the heels of the bridal party, and the tones of the lute and viol have scarcely died away before the requiem for the dead comes swelling after. Oh! the beautiful and deformed,

the pure and corrupt, joy and sorrow, ecstasies and agonies, life and death, are strangely blent on this restless planet of ours.

But the past and future present as strange contrasts as the present. What different events have transpired on the same spot.—Where the smoke of the Indian's wigwam arose, and the stealthy tread of the wolf and panther was heard over the autumn leaves at twilight, the population of New York now surges along. Where once Tyre the queen of the sea stood, fishermen are spreading their nets on the desolate rocks, and the bright waves are rolling over its marble columns. In the empty apartments of Edom the fox makes his den, and the dust of the desert is sifting over the forsaken ruins of Palmyra. The owl hoots in the ancient halls of kings, and the wind of the summer night makes sad music through the rents of once gorgeous palaces. The Arab spurs his steed along the streets of ancient Jerusalem, or scornfully stands and curls his lip at the pilgrim pressing wearily to the sepulchre of the Savior. The Muezzin's voice rings over the bones of the prophets, and the desert wind heaps the dust above the foundations of the seven churches of Asia. Oh, how good and evil, light and darkness, chase each other over the world.

Forty-seven years ago, a form was seen standing on Mount Tabor with which the world has since become familiar. It was a bright spring morning, and as he sat on his steed in the clear sunlight, his eye rested on a scene in the vale below, which was sublime and appalling enough to quicken the pulsations of the calmest heart. That form was Napoleon Bonaparte, and the scene before him the fierce and terrible "BATTLE OF MOUNT TABOR." From Nazareth, where the Savior once trod, Kleber had marched with three thousand French soldiers forth into the plain, when lo, at the foot of Mount Tabor he saw the whole Turkish army drawn up in order of battle. Fifteen thousand infantry and twelve thousand splendid cavalry moved down in majestic strength on this band of three thousand French. Kleber had scarcely time to throw his handful of men into squares, with the cannon at the angles, before those twelve thousand horse, making the earth smoke and thunder as they came, burst in a headlong gallop upon them. But round those steady squares rolled a fierce devouring fire, emptying the saddles of those wild horsemen with frightful rapidity, and strewing the earth with the bodies of riders and steeds together. Again and again did those splendid squadrons wheel, re-form and charge with deafening shouts, while their uplifted and flashing scimitars gleamed like a forest of steel through the smoke of battle; but that same wasting fire received them; till those squares seemed bound by a girdle of flame, so rapid and constant were the discharges. Before their certain and deadly aim, as they stood fighting for existence, the charging squadrons fell so fast that a rampart of dead bodies was soon formed around them. Behind this embankment of dead men and horses this band of warriors stood and fought for six dreadful hours, and was still steadily thinning the ranks of the enemy, when Napoleon debouched with a single division on Mount Tabor, and turned his eye below. What a scene met his gaze.—The whole plain was filled with marching columns and charging squadrons of wildly

galloping steeds, while the thunder of cannon and fierce rattle of musketry, amid which now and then was heard the blast of thousands of trumpets, and strains of martial music, filled all the air. The smoke of battle was rolling furiously over the hosts, and all was confusion and chaos in his sight. Amid the twenty-seven thousand Turks that crowded the plain and enveloped their enemy like a cloud, and amid the incessant discharge of artillery and musketry, Napoleon could tell where his own brave troops were struggling, only by the steady simultaneous volleys which showed how discipline was contending with the wild valor of overpowering numbers.—The constant flashes from behind that rampart of dead bodies were like spots of flame on the tumultuous and chaotic field. Napoleon descended from Mount Tabor with his little band, while a single twelve-pounder, fired from the heights, told the wearied Kleber that he was rushing to the rescue.—Then for the first time he took the offensive, and pouring his enthusiastic followers on the foe, carried death and terror over the field. Thrown into confusion, and trampled under foot, that mighty army rolled turbulently back towards the Jordan, where Murat was anxiously waiting to mingle in the fight.—Dashing with his cavalry among the disordered ranks, he sabred them down without mercy, and raged like a lion amid the prey. This chivalric and romantic warrior declared that the remembrance of the scenes that once transpired on Mount Tabor, and on these thrice consecrated spots, came to him in the hottest of the fight, and nerved him with tenfold courage.

As the sun went down over the plains of Palestine, and twilight shed its dim ray over the rent and trodden and dead-covered field, a sulphurous cloud hung around the summit of Mount Tabor. The smoke of battle had settled there where once the cloud of glory rested, while groans and shrieks and cries rent the air. Nazareth, Jordan and Mount Tabor! what spots for battle-fields!

Roll back twenty centuries and again view that hill. The day is bright and beautiful as then, and the same rich oriental landscape is smiling in the same sun. There is Nazareth with its busy population,—the same Nazareth from which Kleber marched his army: and there is Jordan rolling its bright waters along,—the same Jordan along whose banks charged the glittering squadrons of Murat's cavalry: and there is Mount Tabor,—the same on which Bonaparte stood with his cannon: and the same beautiful plain where rolled the smoke of battle, and struggled thirty thousand men in mortal combat. But how different is the scene that is passing there. The Son of God stands on that height and casts his eye over the quiet valley through which Jordan winds its silver current. Three friends are beside Him: they have walked together up the toilsome way, and now the four stand, mere specks on the distant summit. Far away to the northwest shines the blue Mediterranean—all around is the great plain of Esdraelon and Gallilee—eastward, the lake of Tiberias dots the landscape, while Mount Carmel lifts its naked summit in the distance. But the glorious landscape at their feet is forgotten in a sublimer scene that is passing before them. The son of Mary—the carpenter of Nazareth—the wanderer with whom they have ate and drank and travelled on foot many a weary league,

in all the intimacy of companions and friends, begins to change before their eyes. Over his soiled and coarse garments is spreading a strange light, steadily brightening into intenser beauty, till that form glows with such splendor that it seems to waver to and fro in the still radiance.

The three astonished friends gaze on it in speechless admiration, then turn to that familiar face. But lo, a greater change has passed over it. The man has put on the God, and that sad and solemn countenance which has been so often seen stooping over the couch of the dying, and entering the door of the hut of poverty, and passing through the streets of Jerusalem, and pausing by the weary wayside—aye, bedewed with the tears of pity,—now burns like the sun in his midday splendor. Meekness has given way to majesty—sadness to dazzling glory—the look of pity to the grandeur of a God. The still radiance of Heaven sits on that serene brow, and all around that divine form glows an atmosphere of strange and wondrous beauty. Heaven has poured its brightness over that consecrated spot, and on the beams of light which glitter there Moses and Elias have descended; and, wrapped in the same shining vestments, stand beside him. Wonder follows wonder, for those three glittering forms are talking with each other, and amid the thrilling accents, are heard the words “Mount Olivet,” “Calvary,” the agony and the death of the Crucifixion. Peter, awe-struck and overcome, feeling also the influence of that heavenly atmosphere, and carried away by a sudden impulse, says to Jesus, in low and tremulous accents: “It is good to be here; let us build three tabernacles; one for thee, one for Moses and one for Elias.” Confused by the scene and dazzled by the splendor he was ignorant what he was saying. He knew not the meaning of this sudden appearance, but he knew that Heaven was near and God revealing himself, and he felt that some sacred ceremony would be appropriate to the scene; and while his bewildered gaze was fixed on the three forms before him, his unconscious lips murmured forth the feelings of his heart. No wonder a sudden fear came over him, that paralyzed his tongue, and crushed him to the earth, when in the midst of his speech he saw a cloud fall like a falling star from heaven, and bright and dazzling, balance itself over those forms of light. Perhaps his indiscreet interruption had brought this new messenger down, and from its bosom the thunder and flame of Sinai were to burst; and he fell on his face in silent terror. But that cloud was only a canopy for its God, and from its bright foldings came a voice saying, “This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased, hear ye Him.”

How long the vision lasted we cannot tell, but all that night did Jesus, with his friends, stay on that lonely mountain. Of the conversation that passed between them there we know nothing: but little sleep we imagine visited their eyes that night; and as they sat on the high summit and watched the stars, as they rose one after another above the horizon, and gazed on the moon as she poured her light over the dim and darkened landscape, words were spoken that seemed born of heaven, and truths never to be forgotten were uttered in the ears of the subdued and reverent disciples.

Oh, how different is heaven and earth! Can there be a stronger contrast than the Battle and Transfiguration of Mount Tabor? One shudders to think of Bonaparte and the Son of God on the same mountain: one with his wasting cannon by his side, and the other with Moses and Elias just from heaven.

But no after desecration can destroy the first consecration of Mount Tabor; for baptized with the glory of heaven, and honored with the wondrous scene of the Transfiguration, it stands a *Sacred Mountain* on the earth.

AN ANECDOTE OF CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN.—

The name of Buchanan is associated with the early Protestant missionary movements in India. When a young man, he is known to have been much inclined to infidelity. The following interesting anecdote relating to his avowal of his infidel principles, is found in an old volume of the *Evangelical Magazine*. Buchanan had made the tour of Europe and returned to Scotland, deeply imbued with sceptical principles. Soon after his return, he chanced to meet an old Highlander, who was an experimental christian.

Young Claudius gave his countryman a very animated description of his tour, and of the wonders he had seen upon the Continent. The old man listened with attention to his narrative, and then eagerly enquired whether his religious principles had not been materially injured by mixing among such a variety of characters and religions. “Do you know what an infidel is?” said Buchanan. “Yes,” was the reply. “Then,” said he, “I am an infidel; and have seen the absurdity of all those nostrums my good old father used to teach me in the north; and can you, (added he,) seriously believe that the Bible is a revelation from the Supreme Being?” “I do.” “And pray tell me what may be your reasons.” “Claude,” said the good old Highlander, “I know nothing about what learned men call the external evidences of revelation; but I will tell you why I believe it to be from God. I have a most depraved and sinful nature, and do what I will, I find I cannot make myself holy. My friends cannot do it for me, nor do I think all the angels in heaven could. One thing alone does it—the reading and believing what I read in that blessed book—that does it. Now, as I know that God must be holy, and a lover of holiness, and as I believe that book is the only thing in creation, that produces and promotes holiness, I conclude that it is from God, and that he is the Author of it.”

Buchanan affected to laugh at this, but the argument reached his heart; and though he would not confess it to his companion, he could not get rid of it. He purchased a bible, therefore, and determined to read it for himself. The perusal excited a fearful apprehension, of his state as a sinner against God, and most gladly would he have enjoyed another conversation with the pious Highlander, but he could not find him, and at that period he had not one serious acquaintance to whom he could unbosom his mind. Buchanan soon became acquainted with the excellent John Newton, who rendered him important service in his search after religious truth.

TOM PAINE'S BONES.—The fate that has befallen the remains of this unhappy man (Thomas Paine, the Infidel,) is both curious and wonderful,—the sanctuary of the grave not even having been granted to him for a resting place. Mr. Paine died about the year 1820, a little distance from New York city, if we are not mistaken. The scene at his death-bed, which was horrid, has been often described. He could not, dared not be left alone for a moment. He died at the house of a brother infidel, and a grave being denied him in any consecrated spot, his friend buried him without ceremony beside a fence on his farm. A number of years after, an Englishman, an ardent admirer and follower, disinterred his skeleton, and carried it to England, and kept it as a sacred relict in his house. At that time he was possessed of immense wealth, but within a few years he became a bankrupt and died. His effects having been seized by his creditors, were sold according to law, and among other articles of house hold furniture and apparel, Tom Paine's bones were put up at public auction, and sold to a wealthy amateur and curiosity hunter for forty pounds. Within the cabinet of this gentleman, together with many other curiosities, the bones of Tom Paine are now deposited,—a warning and example that when the wicked dieth his expectations shall perish. The splendid talents of Mr. Paine, if exerted in a better cause, would have merited and insured for him a different fate. We have derived this account from a gentleman acquainted with the circumstances, and it is, no doubt, correct.—[Springfield Republican.

THE CAREFUL DEACON.—I heard a story the other day, which seems to good to be lost. A church in the country had just engaged a good minister, who had not attended long, when, after preaching on a Sunday, the deacon gave him a pull and said:

“I want to speak with you.”

After going aside the deacon says—

“Brother, I saw something about you to-day, that hurt my feelings.”

“What was it, my dear brother,” said the minister in surprise: *do tell me.*”

“It was about your arm, while you were preaching, I saw it.”

The poor minister became still more alarmed and anxious to know in what way he had hurt the dear old father's feelings.

The deacon pointed to his elbow. “There it is yet,” said he. The minister began to brush his sleeve.

“Stop,” said the deacon, “you can't mend it now; there is a hole in your coat, right on the elbow. I am hurt to see our minister have to wear such a coat. Now I want you to go to — and pick you out a coat pattern, and I'll pay for it.”

The minister thanked him kindly and was entirely relieved of his fright.

A BEAUTIFUL REPLY.—A young girl about seven years of age, was asked by an atheist how large she supposed her God to be; to which she with admirable readiness replied: “he is so great the heavens cannot contain him, and yet so kindly condescending as to dwell in my little heart.”

DRINKING.—I could well wish courtesy would invent some other custom of entertainment.—[Shakspeare.

WHERE ARE THE OLD SAILORS?—Go search for them in the city, in the village, in the country, and each answers, *they are not in me*. Go to all the grave yards along the shores of the sea, the bays, the river, among the hills and mountains, and each responds, *they are not in me*. Inquire on board the naval and merchant vessels, the fishing smacks and the whalers, and each protests, *they are not in me*. Where then are the old sailors? Go and ask the sea, the greatest cemetery in creation, and its rough voice reiterates, *not in me—not in me!* I fill my sepulchres with the young; and adorn them with the trophies of pride and power wrested from the brows and nerves of early manhood.

Go then to the Seamen's Hospitals; perhaps they are there—the Retreat on Staten Island—thus answers, *no old sailors in me*. Within the last nine months fifty-four have died, but not one of them had seen three score years.

Between 50 and 60 years of age,	2
“ 40 “ 50 “	5
“ 30 “ 40 “	14
“ 18 “ 30 “	33

Total, 54

Twenty-five of them died of consumption; and all but seven under the age of forty.—*Sailors die young*, and what is done for them must be done quickly.—[Sailor's Mag.]

THE FRIEND AND THE NEIGHBOR.—“Its name is The Neighbor. There is published at the Sandwich Islands a paper called The Friend. The influence it exerts, and the reception it has met with have suggested and encouraged the publication of this.—When men go there they meet a Friend: they shall find here a Neighbor. We take our stand on the primitive formation, the Granite of humanity: as a man to write for men: as one of the family speaking kind words to the other members of the human brotherhood. Name nation and rank are to be put aside; and the motto of our Editorial banner is simply “The Welfare of Men.”—[Prospectus of The Neighbor, Valparaiso, Chile, Jan. 1, 1847.]

GERMAN LITERATURE.—The Leipsic catalogue, just published, contains the titles of 5,283 works, which have been published in Germany since the Easter fair for the present year—258 others about immediately to appear—and 381 works including music, maps, plans, &c. Of the 5,283 works in the first category, 849 have been printed at Leipsic; 514 at Berlin; 282 at Stuttgart; 263 at Vienna; 117 at Munich; 90 at Frankfurt and the remainder in the various other parts of Germany. No less than 358 are exclusively consecrated to the religious movement in Germany.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, in his last speech on the three million bill on Saturday last, uttered the following language while declaiming against the unrighteousness of the Mexican war. It ought to be written in letters of gold:

“Public virtue has given us great prosperity—let that virtue fail us—weaken the moral sense of the nation—indulge an unbridled lust of dominion—and as sure as there is a God who rewards virtue and punishes vice, the curse of his judgment will be upon us.”

THE POPE IN DANGER.—A letter in the German *Alygemeine Zeitung* says: “I can state to you from a credible private letter from Rome, that the life of the Pope is not safe. His Holiness has received many warnings, and must make a virtue of necessity. His dinner is served at eleven o'clock, and remains standing till one, till it is cold, it is then examined by a chemist, and warmed on the dinner table over a spirit lamp. His cup of chocolate for breakfast is prepared by the Camerario in his presence. When he goes to mass he takes the host, the wine and the water with him; at a certain convent where he lately intended to administer the sacrament, he neither performed the ceremony nor took the usual refreshments. Such is the life of Pius IX, the greatest benefactor of the Roman States.”

THE HEART AND SWORD.—It is recorded of the Duke of Luxembourg, that on his death bed he declared that he would have cherished more deeply the memory of having given a cup of cold water to one of his fellow creatures in poverty and distress, than all the victories he had achieved, with their scenes of blood, desolation and death. An admirable lesson is contained in this brief expression of opinion.

A lady at sea, full of apprehension in a gale of wind, cried out, among other petty exclamations, “We shall all go to the bottom; mercy on us! how my head swims.” “Never fear, madam,” said one of the sailors, “you can never go to the bottom while your head swims.”

“What a strange thing it is that with such a name you should be such a wicked fellow,” said Mr. Steel to Mr. Good. “Not at all,” was the reply, “seeing that you, notwithstanding your name, are so very soft.”

A WHALE AT HULL.—A whale measuring 51 feet has been captured in the Humber by the crew of a fishing vessel.

Donations for the Chapel.

JAMES MAURY.	GEORGE WASHINGTON.
Alex. Whelden, \$10 00	Timothy Shepherd, \$4 00
W. F. Sherman, 4 00	Bernard Coleman, 2 00
Francis Almy, 2 00	Antone Sands, 2 00
Antone Vera, 50	Manuel Antone, 50
George Brown, 50	Francis Valentine, 1 00
James Mamard, 50	Isaac J. Bloom, 1 00
John Brooks, 50	Lyman White, 1 00
Lucius Gatts, 50	Edward Uncas, 1 00
Henry Case, 50	Aleza Norton, 1 00
N. B. Reed, 2 00	Harman Rustis, 50
Total, \$21 00	Julius Francis, 50
	S. L. Roach, 50
	Roach Frank, 25
	George Huss, 50
	Hans Pallison, 1 00
	Daniel Lyons, 1 00
	Ely Winslow, 50
	Nelson Peterson, 1 00
	Andrew Leopard, 50
	Frank Cotten, 50
	John Gunn, 75
	Solomon Mead, 1 00
Total, \$13 00	Total, \$20 60

MARIA HELENA.	OTAHEITE.
Capt. Curphey, \$5 00	Capt. Wieting, \$20 00
Henry Jones, 1 00	
Steward, 50	
Total, \$7 00	
Punahou Juvenile Benevolent Society, \$2 00	
A Christmas Gift from two little sisters, 10 00	
A Friend, 25 00	
Another Friend, 25 00	
do. do., 3 00	
Total, \$71 00	

COST OF THE FRIEND FOR 1847.

In balancing the account of the Friend for 1847, it is found to stand thus—Dec. 29, 1847—	
Expenses attending the publication of volume V of the Friend, including printing, paper, binding, carrier's fee, &c.,	\$1246 25
Received up to that date, from subscribers, sale of bound volumes and advertising,	1201 33
Debt, December 29, 1847,	\$44 92
Unsettled bills, reckoned good,	50 00
do do doubtful,	15 00
From the above statements it will appear that newspaper publishing is no money making enterprise, in this quarter of the world.	

The Oahu Temperance Society will hold a meeting at the new Vestry Room of the Seamen's Chapel on Friday evening, January 7th at 7 o'clock. Some remarks may be expected from the Hon. Judge Lee.

The friends of temperance and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

Religious Books, &c.

The Seamen's Chaplain has for sale at his study a supply of Bibles of various sizes and binding, varying in prices from 50 cents to \$7 00. These Bibles are sent out by the American Bible Society to the Auxiliary Hawaiian Bible Society.

Webster's Spelling Books; Union Spelling Books and Religious Books for sale and gratuitous distribution.

PASSENGERS.

Per Toulon from Columbia River—Mrs. J. Cooper, Messrs. J. H. Couch, J. L. Morrison, L. C. Reeves, J. N. Wyatt, B. Stark, Jr., and 3 in the steerage.
In the George Washington for New London—Sherman Peck, Esq., lady, 3 children and servant.
In the Maria Helena for New Bedford—T. H. Stevens, Esq., lady and child, Miss Johnson, Miss H. Ten Eyck, Mr. W. H. Christie and Mr. W. Hobson, supercargo.
In the Uncas for Hilo—Mrs. Gellett and Miss Mills.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Dec. 15—Am. merchant bark Toulon, Crosby, 20 days from Columbia River, lumber, provisions, &c.; brought off the pilot—blowing too hard when she left the river to land him.

Sailed.

Dec. 13—Am. whaleship Gratitude, Wilcox, New Bedford, cruise and home.
Am whaleship Globe, West, Mystic, to cruise.
Am whaleship Portland, Corwin, S. Harbor, cruise & home.
Am whaleship Uncas, Gellett, New Bedford, for Hilo.
Am whaleship Elizabeth Frith, Bishop, Sag Harbor, cruise.
Dec. 16—H. B. Co.'s (Eng) brig Mary Dare, Scarborough, for Fort Victoria.
Am whaleship Rowena, Adams, Fall River, to cruise.
Am whaleship Sarah Parker, Russell, Nantucket, to cruise.
Am whaleship Columbia, Pierson, Sag Harbor, to cruise.
Am whaleship William and Eliza, N. Bedford, cruise & home.
Am whaleship Inez, Jackson, New Bedford, to cruise.
Dec. 17—Am whaleship George Washington, Holt, New London, home direct.
Am whaleship Isaac Hicks, Rice, New London, home.
Am whaleship Samuel Robertson, Turner, N. Bedford, cruise.
Am whaleship Florida, Cox, New Bedford, to cruise.
Am whaleship Henry Tuke, Champlin, cruise and home.
Am whaleship Neptune, Nichols, Sag Harbor, to cruise.
Fr whaleship Eliza, Malherbe, Havre to cruise.
Dec. 18—Am whaleship Frances Henrietta, Poole, New Bedford, home direct.
Fr whaleship Meuse, Le Bree, Havre, to cruise.
Dec. 20—Chilean merchant ship Maria Helena, Curphey, for New Bedford, via Tahiti and Valparaiso.
Dec. 25—Am whaleship James Maury, Whelden, New Bedford, home direct.
Am whaleship Harrison, Sherman, New Bedford, to cruise.

Cleared.

Dec. 23—Fr whaleship Asia, Le Masson, Havre, to cruise.
Dec. 25—Fr whaleship Ferdinand, Postel, Havre, to cruise.
Am whaleship Olive Branch, Place, New Bedford, to cruise.
Am whaleship Ceres, Adams, New Bedford, to cruise.
Dec. 27—Brem whaleship Otsheite, Wieting, Bremen, cruise.
Dec. 29—Am whaleship Sheffield, White, Coldspring, for Kealakua Bay and cruise.
Dec. 30—H. B. Co.'s (Eng) merch. bark Columbia, Duncan, for London.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

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The Seamen's Friend.

Re-opening of the Seamen's Chapel.

The Bethel having undergone extensive repairs was re-opened for public worship on Sabbath morning, January 9th. The usual services being conducted by the Chaplain, who selected for his text, Genesis xxviii, 19. "He called the name of that place Bethel." The following original hymns were sung at the opening and closing of the exercises, having been prepared for the occasion by William Grey, an English seaman belonging to the American whale ship "Isaac Hicks."

OPENING HYMN.

Here great Jehovah, once again
We dedicate to Thee,
This humble house to praise thy name
With lowly bending knee.

Here bid the Sons of Ocean meet
To sing thy boundless praise;
Fill them with love thy name to greet,
And strength to seek thy ways.

Oh, let thy glories fill this place,
As thine own house of old,
And here reveal thy matchless grace
Oft as thy love is told.

Here bid thy Gospel's wondrous power
Strike deep to every heart,
And thy rich mercy every hour
Fresh streams of grace impart.

Own this a Church of thy dear Son,
And by thy matchless grace,
Clothe us, whene'er our race is run,
With his own righteousness.

CLOSING HYMN.

Great God of Bethel, now to thee
We raise a joyful song,
We'll praise thy mercy, rich and free,
Whilst thou our days prolong.

Jesus our Saviour, God's dear Son,
We sing to praise thy love,
Trusting our praise on earth begun
Shall end in Heaven above.

Thou, Holy Spirit, guest divine,
We praise to thee impart,
And pray thy glorious light may shine
In every human heart.

Great, glorious Godhead, three in one,
Accept our humble praise,
Nor let thy gracious work be done
Till all shall love thy ways. W. G.

There was a general attendance of Seamen in port, although the number was com-

paratively small, in consequence of nearly every foreign vessel having left the harbor, the previous week. A numerous assembly of foreign residents testified their interest by being present. It is believed that the building has been made to assume so much more of a church-like appearance, and in most respects to be so much more airy and commodious, as to favorably impress the minds of all who have witnessed the alterations.—It is moreover, our confident belief, that every one acquainted with the wants of this and the sea-faring community, will accord his approval of the expenditure which has been made to make the Bethel a more commodious place for divine service. We feel ready to assert so much in behalf of seamen generally. While the work has been in progress, and since its completion, not a few "that go down to the in ships" have expressed their delight in the change, while donations, from 25 cents to \$50 each, have already been received from more than 300 seamen, (including, masters, officers, and sailors,) since the 27th of November. The interest thereby excited has been of the most salutary kind. This generous and well-timed charity, it is hoped may be returned according to the principle laid down by our Saviour, in Luke vi, 38. "Give, and it shall be given unto you, *good measure, pressed down, and shaken together and running over*, shall men give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal, it shall be measured to you again."

In this connection it will be highly proper to refer to the pleasing improvement which has been witnessed in the number of seamen which attended divine service during the last shipping season. It was far greater than during the same period of any former year; and unless we are greatly mistaken the salutary influence was most sensibly manifest in the order, regularity, sobriety and respectability of the numerous class of seamen which thronged the port. May it not reasonably be expected that the superior accommodations, now afforded for those for those who may be inclined to visit the House of God, will induce in future a far more general attendance of all classes of the sea-faring community.

The School Friend.

For the Friend.

DEAR SIR,—We have lately held an examination of our 14 schools in Lahaina, and also two others in the vicinity. Eight hundred and thirty-seven scholars were present at this examination, a somewhat larger number than I have ever seen at an examination before from these schools. They were examined in arithmetic, geography, writing, and other branches of a common school education; and, I think, I may say with truth, that our schools never appeared more promising than at this time. First, there was, in most of them, a decided advance in point of knowledge, on former years. Secondly, the whole 837 scholars, with scarcely a dozen exceptions, were decently clothed, generally with plain, unbleached cotton, the most durable and economical cloth which can be furnished for natives. This indicates not so much the advance of the children in civilization as it does the increasing care of parents for the well-being of their children.—But I had not thought of saying any thing particular about our examination. After the examination was over, we held a temperance celebration with all the schools; and a short notice of this, I thought, would be appropriate to your paper. Such celebrations are becoming very common throughout the Islands, and printed notices of them are calculated to do good.

This celebration of ours, which was Dec. 7th, was closed with a feast. It was the second feast we have held with these schools in 1847. But this was, by far, the greatest, and the most interest was taken in it by both parents and children. About 1,000 children were present at the feast. The 14 schools were accommodated at 14 long tables, which extended mostly from one side to the other of the church yard. Some of these tables must have been over 100 feet in length, and all of them well furnished with knives, forks, plates, &c., the table furniture of civilized nations; and all were well loaded with the productions of the Islands, increased occasionally with the addition of such articles as commerce brings from distant parts of the world. At the head of one of these tables, prepared for the purpose, sat the Governor of the Island; and, arranged on each side of it, were several mission families. After the children of the schools had satiated themselves to the full, having been honored with having their parents for waiters, the parents themselves sat down to a second table even more delighted than they could have been, had they been the principals at the feast.

The exercises of the day, previous to the fast, were a march around the streets of the village, and to the native church, which the

teachers and scholars and a few others filled, above and below, to overflowing. An hour or more was spent here most profitably, in prayer, in singing hymns appropriate to the occasion, and in addresses, first from Governor Young, and afterwards from such missionaries as were present. The children were then called upon by schools and assented most unanimously, by acclamation, to a pledge of which the following is a translation:

We the children of the schools of Lahaina and vicinity, hereby manifest our intention to be on the side of knowledge, on the side of right principle, on the side where is found salvation for the soul, and peace and plenty for this life. We wish to follow that which tends to happiness and avoid that which leads to misery. Therefore, we pledge ourselves together, this day to forsake entirely all intoxicating drinks, to forsake tobacco, to forsake awa-drinking, to forsake card-playing, and all other vices. We will not associate with those who follow and practice these evils—we will not follow after the evil things of former days—we wish to escape the follies and pollutions of those times, and to cleave to the pure principles which are taught in the word of God.

We do not suppose there is so much principle and stability in the children of Hawaiians, that none of them will ever violate this pledge, especially when temptations are set before them. But we hope the pledge will have a great influence on the mass of them—that in some cases it will prevent temptations from being set before them—that it will make many parents more watchful over their children—and that all the children will have more vigilant eyes turned upon them than they would if they were under no such pledge. Some may wonder that the item of card-playing should be here introduced into a temperance pledge. In explanation, I would say, that it is the decided opinion of our most sensible people, that card-playing, among Hawaiian children, and among multitudes of adults, is a far greater evil than any other one named in this pledge; and I feel like remonstrating with foreigners who are the leaders in promoting this practice among a weak and erring people, and who are the only ones who introduce cards into the islands for sale. That cards, as well as the bottle, are often used as rallying points to gather together abandoned females, and to draw in others who are designed for the same ruin, for the gratification of the vilest passions, cannot be denied. To all such who can use such games for such infamous purposes, I would have nothing to say. We can hardly suppose such men would be reached by any argument addressed to the conscience. But to all who make any pretension to any moral principle, I would say, how can you aid in spreading a practice of such evil tendency among an ignorant people? I have heard missionaries blamed for promoting idleness among this people by too many meetings and schools.—But where is there such a time-consuming practice as that of playing cards, to say nothing of other evils to which it leads? Every moment spent in this low and worse than useless way, whether by males or females, is imperiously needed, for learning and practicing domestic duties, and for other useful employments, which would soon lead on Hawaiians to thrift and comfort. To merchants I would say, I think I once saw near a bush-

el of cards on the shelves of a single merchant at this place, all for sale at a rial a pack, a price far too tempting to a poor but sin-loving people. Is not this a most astonishing fact to be told of men, who come from christian lands into a heathen part of the world! There are thousands of articles which we commend you for introducing among the people, and on many of which you make large profits. Can you not, for the sake of conscience abstain from the profits on cards, which must be meagre at best, when you know how degrading they are to such a people, and how surely they lead them, as they do also our own people, into many ruinous and fatal vices.

Yours as ever,

D. BALDWIN.

TREATY

Between the kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands and the Republic and free Hanseatic city of Hamburg.

It being desirable that a general convention and instrument of mutual agreement should exist between Hamburg and the Hawaiian Islands, the following Articles, have for that purpose and to that intent, been mutually agreed upon and signed between the governments of Hamburg and that of the Hawaiian Islands.

ARTICLE I. There shall be perpetual peace and amity between the Republic and free Hanseatic City of Hamburg, and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, their heirs and successors.

ARTICLE II. The citizens of the Republic of Hamburg, residing within the dominions of the King of the Hawaiian Islands, shall enjoy the same protection in regard to their civil rights, as well as to their persons and properties, as native subjects; and the King of the Hawaiian Islands engages to grant to citizens of the Republic of Hamburg, the same rights and privileges which now are, or may hereafter be granted to or enjoyed by any other foreigners, subjects of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE III. The protection of the King of the Hawaiian Islands, shall be extended to all Hamburg vessels, their officers and crews, within the harbors, and roads of his dominions. In time of war, they shall receive all possible protection against the enemies of the Republic of Hamburg. In case of shipwreck, the local authorities and officers of the King, shall use their utmost exertions to succour them and secure them from plunder. The salvage dues shall be settled according to the general law of salvage, and in case of dispute, shall be regulated by arbitrators chosen by both parties.

ARTICLE IV. The desertion of seamen belonging to Hamburg vessels, shall be severely repressed by the local authorities, who shall employ all means at their disposal to arrest and confine deserters, and the lawful expenses shall be defrayed by the captain or owners. In such cases no unnecessary severity is to be used, and due notice is to be immediately given to the Hamburg Consul, agreeably to the 6th art. of this treaty.

ARTICLE V. Hamburg citizens shall be allowed to reside or settle on any part of the dominions of the King of the Hawaiian Islands, upon obtaining a document certifying that they are worthy persons, from the Hamburg Consul, whose duty it is, not to give

any such document to others than bona fide citizens of the Republic of Hamburg. In the case of Hamburg sailors wishing to remain on the islands, permission shall be previously obtained of the government by the Hamburg Consul.

ARTICLE VI. It is agreed that the Hamburg Consul shall be instructed to zealously attempt to settle amicably, and extra judicially, all difficulties arising with Hamburg citizens; and that when any case is brought before the court of foreign causes, the presiding judge shall, with the least possible delay, communicate knowledge thereof to the Hamburg Consul, also that when Hamburg sailors or citizens are committed, in consequence of police or other offences, information shall be conveyed to him, forthwith, by the Prefect or other officer of the Police.

ARTICLE VII. No productions of the Republic of Hamburg or any other goods on board of or imported in Hamburg ships, that can be imported by other foreign ships, shall be prohibited, nor pay more than those duties levied on goods of the most favored nation. Any alteration in the duties levied on goods, shall not take effect nor be enforced, until twelve calendar months after the first public notification of such change.

ARTICLE VIII. Hamburg merchandize and property, or goods imported in Hamburg vessels, liable to an entrance duty higher than 5 per cent *ad valorem*, shall be allowed to be bonded, paying only the usual transit duty.

ARTICLE IX. All Hamburg vessels shall have the right and privilege of disposing of their cargoes, or any part thereof, at all or any of the ports of the Hawaiian dominions, now open, or that may hereafter be opened to foreign commerce, and to take in any produce of the Hawaiian Islands which they may receive in payment of such cargoes.—But they shall not be allowed to take any goods or merchandize or freight from one island or port to another, such coasting trade being restricted to bottoms sailing under the Hawaiian flag.

ARTICLE X. The subjects of His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, shall in their commercial relations, or relations of any other nature, with the Republic and free Hanseatic City of Hamburg and her dependencies, be treated on the footing of the most favored nation.

Done at Honolulu, this 8th day of Jan. 1848.

R. C. WYLLIE,
His Hawaiian Majesty's
Minister of Foreign Relations and Member of
his Council of State.

[L. S.]

E. A. SÜWERKROP,
Consul and Plenipotentiary for the Republic
and free Hanseatic City
of Hamburg.

[L. S.]

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE. This treaty shall not be permanently binding till it receives the ratification of the Senate of the Republic, and free Hanseatic City of Hamburg, but in the meanwhile for the sake of Hamburg vessels or citizens arriving, it is mutually agreed that it shall take effect, provisionally from the date of its ratification by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

Done at Honolulu, this 8th day of Jan., 1848.

R. C. WYLLIE,
His Hawaiian Majesty's
Minister of Foreign Relations and Member of
his Council of State.

[L. S.]

E. A. SÜWERKROP,
Consul and Plenipotentiary for the Republic
and free Hanseatic City
of Hamburg.

[L. S.]

The Hansa or Hanseatic League.

The following communication will be read with interest at the present time, in connection with the Treaty recently negotiated between Hamburg and the Hawaiian Government. We acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. Suwerkrop, the Hamburg Consul, for this historical narration, as well as the statistics respecting the city of Hamburg:

The Hansa, or Hanseatic League, originated in the formation of factories by German merchants in foreign ports, which factories the merchants in the German states united themselves together to protect.

Toward the middle of the 13th century Europe and its circumjacent seas were infested with bands of robbers and pirates, in many instances headed by the nobles themselves. Notwithstanding the numerous factories established by the Italians over all Europe and the prevalence of club law, the commerce of Germany still continued to prosper. The merchants, however, upon being deprived of the privilege of travelling with armed escorts, were naturally exposed to plunder, as the royal escorts so called, existed merely in the amount they had to pay for them and not in the protection they afforded. Hamburg and Lubeck which, together with Bremen, ranked very high in mercantile importance since the times of the Ottos, had at that time an inveterate enemy in Waldemar, King of Denmark, whom, nevertheless, they boldly and successfully opposed.

These circumstances, and the desire to protect the increasing trade of the river Elbe against pirates, as well as to rid the country of robbers, caused a treaty to be entered into, A. D. 1239, between Hamburg and the then independence people of Ditmarschen and Hadelern, and A. D. 1241 between Hamburg and Lübeck, by which they bound themselves to aid and assist each other against all attacks, particularly against the nobles.

In 1247, the treaty was entered into also by Braunschweig, which, from its central situation, was much used as a depot not only for the goods of northern Germany, but also by the Italians who monopolized the trade to the Levant and the East Indies, a road being formed through Germany, passing by Braunschweig towards Hamburg; the interior of Germany being supplied with merchandise from the general depot. A number of other cities now entered into the treaty, which from that time was called the Hansa, an obsolete German word, meaning a compact for mutual protection.

The number of the Hansa towns has varied, the largest number being eighty-five at one time. They were divided into four divisions or classes, each of which had its head city. These, during its prosperity, in the 14th century, were Lubeck, Köln, Braunschweig, and Danzig. In order to carry out the object of the confederation, each city was required to furnish a stipulated number of armed men, or in lieu, a sum of money.

The league possessed exclusive privileges and powers. It administered justice; punished with the greater or less ban, (in German, *verhansan*,) those that violated its laws or privileges. In their foreign establishments an almost monastic seclusion was

adopted, which extended even to the celibacy of the factors and other persons employed. In fact, during that century, by a determined adherence to their prerogatives, the Hansa, although never formally acknowledged by the Emperor of Germany, attained so much importance, that it might be said that Kings and Princes were more dependant upon them than they upon the different sovereigns.

In England the Hansa enjoyed the exclusive privilege of free exportation, and in Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, that of free importation.

The reciprocal commercial pursuits of the Hansa towns were naturally the chief source of their increasing wealth, and there was not a single city of any commercial standing in Europe that was not more or less interested in the League. By their wealth and the power of their arms, they were the conquerors of crowns, and the masters of the seas; they were victorious against the Kings Erich and Hakon, of Norway, and Waldemar III., King of Denmark. They deposed the King of Sweden, and lent his crown to Albrecht, Duke of Mecklenburg. In 1428 they equipped a fleet of 248 ships with 12,000 men against Copenhagen, and Niederhoff, a merchant, and Burgomaster, of Danzig, even dared to declare war against Christian, King of Denmark. Even England entered into a treaty with them for the protection of its commerce.

The flourishing state of the Hansa towns being naturally dependant upon the existence of those circumstances which had caused their formation, it began to decline, as they one by one disappeared. Therefore, when the roads and seas had been freed from pirates, when the laws of the lands afforded sufficient guarantee for public security, when governments learned the importance of their own commerce and protected it by their own arms, when the inland Hansa towns saw that the seaports had a separate interest to their own, and that they were only made use of as means whereby the latter acquired their aggrandizement, when those seaports ceased to be the sole masters of the Baltic, and lastly, when the discovery of America opened fresh outlets for commercial enterprise, then the moment approached, step by step, which caused nearly the entire extinction of the Hanseatic League.

The last celebration of the League was held at Lübeck, A. D. 1630, when the dissolution of the confederation was ceremoniously performed.

Since then Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, formed a fresh convention, in which Danzig also joined, but only in some points, it not being comprehended among the Hanseatic city, which only consist of the first three.

Great Britain in 1826, and Prussia in 1828, concluded a commercial treaty with these.

STATISTICS RELATING TO HAMBURG.—Hamburg the principal of the free cities and the most important commercial place of all Germany, lies on the northern bank of the Elbe, at a distance of nearly 90 miles from the sea. This river, thus far navigable for vessels of large burden, is here also gained by the rivers Alster and Bille, the former firstly forming an extensive lake, partly outside and partly within the town, then in conjunction with the latter, forms the numerous

canals with which this densely built city is intersected in every direction. The population of Hamburg exceeds 115,000 inhabitants among which are 14,000 Jews. It has 5 principal and 3 auxiliary chapels, for the Protestant community; 1 English Episcopal church, 1 Catholic and 2 Reformed churches, and several Synagogues. In the suburbs of St. George, as well as that of St. Pauls, are also 2 churches. The steeple of St. Michael, 456 feet in height, is often made use of for Philosophical and Astronomical experiments. It was finished in the year 1786, at a cost of \$500,000. Besides the churches, the public buildings consist of the Bank, the Orphan Asylum, the Astronomical Observatory, in latitude 53, 33, 5, the Theatres, the Börsenhall, the Exchange, a Museum, and several other public offices. In fact, in point of number of public institutions for instruction, providing for the poor, orphans, and the blind, as well as hospitals, &c., Hamburg is second to no city in Germany.

In the year 1804, the fortifications of the city were demolished, and in lieu the ramparts have been laid out with great taste and expense, as public gardens, which are constantly kept in the greatest order. They are the principal resorts of the citizens after the toils of the day are over, and in fine weather bands of music and chorusses of apprentices, who devote the greater part of their leisure time in learning to sing, enliven and amuse the pedestrian.

The Government of Hamburg, is Democratic; at its head is the Senate, consisting of 4 Burgomasters, and 24 Councillors, who are partly chosen by ballot and partly by lot. Three Burgomasters and 11 of the Councillors are obliged to be graduated Barristers, the remainder merchants; as auxiliaries are 4 Syndics and 4 Secretaries. The executive power is vested in the Senate who, however, can make no material alterations in the government without the consent of the hereditary Burgers. These are divided into 5 Parishes, each choosing 36 members. These constitute the college of the 180, and from then the college of the 60, and 15 Elders (*oberalten*) are chosen.

Towards the German confederation Hamburg contributes 1,298 men who are paid.—The national guard consists of 10,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery who are both well armed and exercised.

As a place of commerce Hamburg began to be of some importance early in the 12th century, and was known as such to the Arabs in 1150. In the 13th century she was one of the originators of the Hanseatic League, which after its decline, she again renewed it with Lubeck and Bremen in 1813 and 1814.

Its chief factories are sugar and oil refineries, cotton printing establishments, shipwrights, and a few others, &c., &c. In the beginning of this century Hamburg was one of the most prosperous of the free towns, but in 1803, until 1813, by the invasion of the French under the command of the sanguinary tyrant Davoust it suffered greatly. A fine was levied in 1813 of forty-eight millions of francs; the bank was robbed of an amount of seven and a half millions of Marks Banco, and upwards of forty thousand inhabitants were driven out of the town and left to perish, in the midst of winter. In May, 1814, the ravagers were driven out of the city, and France allowed the paltry sum

of 500,000 francs as indemnification for the injuries inflicted.

Hamburg had in 1847, 223 ships measuring 37,800 tons of which 6 are engaged in the whale fishery, and 7 as packet ships to America.

Our space will not allow us to enter into further details of the appearance of the town or of the numerous strangers daily arriving and departing, suffice to say that being almost the only outlet for merchandise from the interior of the northern continent of Europe and the principal place of its imports, it presents to the eye of the stranger the garbs and manners of almost every nation in the world, from the swarthy Turk with his samples of rhubarb, to the fair-haired Scot driving a hard bargain for clover seed or bones.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, FEBRUARY 1, 1848.

Facts, without comment.

According to a careful examination of custom-house records and other data, it is a clearly ascertained fact that the foreign community in Honolulu, and sea-faring population visiting this port, annually expend the sum of \$90,000 for intoxicating drinks! Many may deny this to be a fact. Would that there was truth in such a denial! This is our authority for making the declaration. Judge Lee, in his most admirable "New Year's Address" before the Oahu Temperance Society, estimated the cost at the sum of \$41,000 in round numbers. (Vide Address, page 10). This estimate was regarded by some as too high. It led to the appointment of F. W. Thompson, Esq., as a committee to report upon "the amount of liquors consumed and the truth of the statement of Judge Lee." On the evening of the 21st ult., Mr Thompson made a most able report upon the subject, and after examining the records of the custom-house for 1847 and other facts, he stated it as the result of careful investigation, that the residents and sea-faring community in Honolulu, annually expended the enormous sum of \$90,000 for wines, malt liquors and ardent spirits! A motion was passed to publish Mr. Thompson's report, but we have been disappointed in not receiving a copy for insertion in our columns. We reserve our comments for some future time, when the report shall be spread before the community in a printed form. One additional item of the report is all that we shall now add: Foreign residents, during the period that no shipping is in port, it is estimated daily expend the sum of \$100 for intoxicating drinks! If we have fallen into any error in these statements we shall gladly correct it, stating them as we do, from memory.

Our neighbor the "News" appears under the auspices of a new editor, J. G. Munn, Esq. May the progress and termination of his editorial career be as auspicious as its commencement.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. Address, delivered before the Oahu Temperance society, January 7, 1848: by HON. WM. L. LEE. Charles E. Hitchcock, Printer.

We are glad to see the Honolulu Press sending forth a pamphlet so neatly executed. Its typographical appearance would do credit to the best printing establishment on the other side of the world. The mechanical execution, is however, but a minor point in estimating the value of this publication. For sound sense, clear logic, literary taste and elevated moral sentiment, it is an able and valuable production. We hope it will find as many readers as there are foreigners on the Sandwich Islands.

The Oregon Almanac, for A. D. 1848.—This is a neatly printed pamphlet of 24 pages from the Spectator Office, Oregon City. The calculations are made for the meridian of Oahu by H. H. Everts. Our Oregon neighbors are decidedly in advance of us in the way of Almanacs. That we may not lose our reckoning and be deprived of the useful reading this valuable production contains, a supply has been forwarded and copies may be had for *hapaha* each, at the Polynesian Office.

We refer our readers to the excellent report of shipping intelligence in our "Marine Journal," compiled by Charles E. Hitchcock, Esq., who succeeds Mr. Jarves as Editor of the Polynesian. The ability with which the latter gentleman has conducted that journal from its commencement to the present time, has secured for him a deservedly high reputation. We hope the columns of that paper may from time to time be enriched by sketches of his foreign travels.

Summary of Foreign News.

During the past month intelligence has been received from almost all points of the compass. Honolulu may truly be styled the focus of intelligence in the Pacific. We have had arrivals from Oregon, California, Mexico, Tahiti, Manila and China. Our table has been liberally supplied with an interesting variety of foreign periodicals.—From Oregon, the "Spectator;" from California, the "Star" and "Californian;" from Valparaiso, the "Neighbor;" from the Navigator Islands, the "Samoan Reporter;" and from Peru, the "New Era, Appendix to the Correo Peruano," published at Lima every Thursday and Sunday mornings, by M. J. Shaw, Editor and Publisher. The copy before us bears date Oct. 2d, 1847, being Vol. I, No. 1. The New Era appears to have some talent enlisted in its editorial department, and the general character of the paper is highly creditable to the enterprising publisher. It is, we believe the first English

newspaper ever started in Peru, and its publication marks an important era in the progress of political and moral affairs in that Republic. That the publisher should feel justified in starting a semi-weekly sheet of the size of the Era, indicates a large number of foreigners in the country and that they exert a powerful influence. One thing is surely to be regretted, that public sentiment should countenance the publication of a political and newspaper journal on the holy Sabbath. It is too open a violation of God's holy day to meet with countenance we should suppose, among persons of the least regard for true religion. The publication of Sunday papers indicates a low standard of moral obligation.

It is interesting to watch the progress of Anglo-Saxon influence steadily advancing westward over the American continent, spreading itself along the western shores of North and South America and throughout Polynesia. The rapidity with which newspapers in the English language make their appearance most distinctly indicates the progress of another race. When our humble sheet was first issued in January, 1843, not another English newspaper was published from Bhering's Straits to Cape Horn, or in any part of the Pacific; now Oregon, California, Mexico, Peru and Chili have their English papers, while our own community is well supplied. Only five years have elapsed and we have at least seven well-conducted periodicals on our list of exchanges, which have all arisen in the regions referred to in forgoing remarks.

From our exchange files and private correspondence, we compile the following summary of intelligence.

ENGLAND.—Intelligence has been received as late as the 16th of October, from London. The state of commercial affairs quite unsettled. Many failures among grain speculators. Some large mercantile houses had stopped payment.

THE IRON DUKE.—The Atlas, speaking of the reported marriage between the Duke of Wellington and Miss Burdett Coutts, says, "There is no longer any doubt that the preliminary arrangements are nearly completed."

Miss C. is reported to be the richest lady in England.

The steam ship Great Britain it is expected will be floated again.

Her former captain, Hosken, will command a steamer called the Guadalquivir on her voyage out to America. She is to run from New York to Havanna, under American colors. And would sail to the United States about July 20th.

The two steamers, Monarch and Neptune, that were engaged as part of the Flores expedition, were sold a few days ago at £25,000. The French Government are reported to be the purchasers.

An account has lately been published of an improved application of steam in the propulsion of vessels. The invention belongs to an Englishman named Parkhurst. It relates to the engine and construction of paddle wheels. So great is the additional speed that it is thought the trans-atlantic voyage will be made in six days. This is one half the time of a late trip from England in twelve days, which was thought worthy of note at the time. In addition to the increased speed; the amount of space required for the engine will be greatly lessened.

SCOTLAND.—From the following paragraphs, cut from the Neighbor, we regret to learn the death of Dr. Chalmers.

Dr. Chalmers too has fallen in his place, leaving a character fragrant with combined excellence ability and love.

Measures are being taken at Edinburgh, for the erection of a statue of the late Dr. Chalmers, which is to be placed within the new college.

Dr. Andrew Combe of Edinburgh, died August 9th, in his 49th year.

IRELAND.—The latest accounts from Ireland are far more favorable. It is confidently believed the period of greatest distress has long since passed.

THE CONTINENT.—The Austrian government, meaning Prince Meternich, is doing what it can to hinder the reforms of the Papal States. But the Pope gives signs that he will not endure it, at all events not willingly. He has called a provincial Congress, and has begun the formation of a National guard. Ferrara is said to be already occupied by Austrian troops. Metternich's policy is to keep matters quiet while he lives. He would leave changes for the care of those who come after him.

BELGIUM.—Reports, the New Era, a large three-masted vessel is about to sail for South Australia, and carries a printing press for a German newspaper, which is to be founded at Adelaide by the German colonists.

SPAIN.—A spirited pamphlet has been published in Madrid, strongly favoring the project of Cuba, either declaring itself an independent nation or a portion of the Great North American Republic. Cuba is about 700 miles long and 80 broad, contains a population of 1,100,000. Its exports to the U. States in ten years have amounted to \$200,000,000, while its imports were only \$50,000,000 from that country.

UNITED STATES.—In the month of June, the first American ocean steam vessel crossed the Atlantic. Her engines possess, it is said, 2,000 horse-power. Capt. Hewitt was her commander, a graduate of West Point. In her passage she was outsailed two days by the Cunard steamer Britannia.

We do not learn much intelligence of a public nature has been received by the late arrivals. From the last Polynesian we learn that "Col. Fremont was on his trial for mutiny and disobedience of orders, and that Col. Benton was acting as his counsel.

The first steamer of the French line had arrived at New York and sailed again; having given the highest measure of satisfaction.

CANADA.—Both Houses of the Canadian Parliament have addressed the Queen, praying her to consent to the abrogation of the navigation laws in respect to the navigation of the St. Lawrence; that it may be thrown open to the commerce of the world.

OREGON.—The Oregonians are determined to make the world believe that the mouth of the Columbia is not the "worst mouth" that ever was, but that those persons possess far worse mouths who so belie their Queen River. Political conventions are as much the order of the day as ever they were the east side of the Rocky Mountains. The better informed and well-disposed portion of the community are making a strong effort to advance the Temperance Reform. Success to their every effort in this good work.

CALIFORNIA.—The reports are so contradictory from this quarter that we are in doubt what impression it would be right to give forth respecting the political state of the country. Business appears to be overdone. There is but little money in the country, above ground, but that there is a plenty of gold, silver, and quick-silver below the surface, is quite certain, if the least credence is to be given to reports respecting rich mines. The most interesting item of news that we notice is to be found in the "Star," Dec. 4. "The new school house is at length completed," but "a competent English teacher is yet to be secured."

MEXICO.—By the arrival of the "Argo," late intelligence has been received. The following extract from a letter addressed to the editor, and bearing date Mazatlan, January 5, will furnish a good summary of news:—

"This place is in possession of the United States forces under Com. Shubrick, and is garrisoned by 500 men, and the Independence and Congress frigates, with the Lexington store ship, are here also. The Dale sloop-of-war is at Guymas, which place is also taken. The Ohio 74, and two sloops-of-war expected daily from the United States, when it is supposed that Com. Jones, (who supercedes Com. Shubrick,) will take San Blas and Acapulco.

"The inhabitants of this place are now about six thousand out of ten, its usual number, and the whole surrounding country is in possession of the enemy.

"The Commodore sends small detachments out occasionally to keep the roads clear, that the people may come in, and these detachments have had several sharp engagements with the enemy.

"They have generally been night affairs, and numbers have been killed on the Mexican side, and one or two on the American side. The city of Mexico is in of possession Gen. Scott, and there is now thirty thousand

men on Mexican soil and twenty thousand on their way.

There seems to be at present no hope whatever, of peace, and Gen. Scott's orders are to take every principal city in Mexico. Gen Cushing has arrived at Mexico (7 Dec.) with three thousand men. Gen. Patterson (9th Dec.) with 8,000.

We have heard it reported, but upon what authority we know not, that Mexican commissioners had been chosen to proceed to Washington and sue for peace.

PERU.—The publication of the New Era must be viewed as a remarkable event in Lima. This paper complains of a want of activity in the National Congress. The influence of foreigners is rapidly increasing. The political state of the country is more settled than formerly.

CHILE.—On the 8th of October, an alarming earthquake occurred at 11 A. M. Its duration was 45 seconds. "The vibrations of of the tower of the Customhouse were perceived with fearful distinctness." The shock, says the Neighbor, was also felt at Illapel and Coquimbo. In the capital, Santiago, the shock was more powerful than at Valparaiso.

"What the immediate agency of such inconceivable power may be, is difficult to discover. Here a whole region of country, of ten thousand square miles, is made to quiver like the leaf of a tree; and that on an instant. For the time so far as it can be ascertained was almost simultaneous in places a hundred miles distant."

CHINA.—By the "Starling" intelligence has been received from China to the last of October. The Polynesian reports the death of the U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary, the Hon. A. H. Everett.

A missionary of the Presbyterian Board of missions thus writes us under date of Sept. 4.

"Our Board has three missions in China; at Canton, Amoy and Ningpo, in all ten ministers, one physician and one printer. Many missionaries have arrived from England and America this summer. Baptists, Seventh-day Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians, Independants, Congregationalists and Presbyterians are all here. There are now about sixty ministers in the field, three fourths of whom have come within the last four years. There are twenty-five chapels at which about fifty weekly services are held, with audiences varying from 30 to 300. There are 140 boys in boarding schools and 57 girls. A delegation of five, viz: Rev. Drs. Boone, Bridgman and Medhurst, and Messrs. Lawrie and Stronach have met in Shanghai to revise the New Testeament. It will occupy them six months."

☞ Capt Duprerie was last week fined \$500 by Justice Hopkins for a breach of the law respecting the retail of ardent spirits.

Society Islands.

Recent intelligence from this quarter is the more acceptable from the circumstance that for several weeks there has been no arrival, and moreover a new Governor, M. Lavaud has succeeded Rear Admiral Bruat. "The latter," says the Samoan Reporter, "on leaving for France took with him one Tahitian chief, (Taariiri,) together with seven youths, to be educated in France, but whose parents stipulated, should be educated by a Protestant." The new Governor has entered upon his office, and from all we can learn, is determined to pursue a very different line of policy from that of his predecessor. The favorers, abettors, and lovers of vice, immorality and intemperance, do not find the new Governor ready to sanction, publicly or privately, their wicked practices. There is of course a great "noise" and a multitude of complaints about Gov. Lavaud's proceedings. He has issued an order entirely prohibiting intoxicating liquors, and moreover "native dances" are neither allowed on the "government premises" or elsewhere. The following extract, from a letter dated Soc. Islands, Dec. 20, 1847, will be read by all:

"You will probably hear many complaints about Gov. Lavaud. The more he is complained of think the better of him. His appointment to this station is highly creditable to his sovereign, and his humane and honorable policy will tend to wipe off the stains which French honor has sustained in this part of the world. Gov. Lavaud has come fully out as the friend of the native population. He does his utmost to prevent intemperance, to discourage immorality, and to countenance education. Spirits are entirely prohibited from the island, not even wine is allowed. Native dances which, in themselves, are only hideous gestures and grimaces, but which always end in crime, are prohibited, and a proclamation issued a few days ago describes them as ruinous to the morality of the country, and urges parents to keep their children from such scenes and send them to school. I mention these things to show that the complaints of grumblers are against a system which will not countenance the conduct of their more private hours.—One great cause of complaint among merchants, is the state of the finance; but Gov. Lavaud entered office with an empty exchequer, Bruat having expended all the grant for 1847 before 1846 had expired. One point alone remains to secure to Governor Lavaud the entire confidence and esteem of all whose good opinion is worth possessing, that is to place Pomare in reality, as well as in name, at the head of native affairs. That alone remains to place French power here on a solid and lasting basis, the good will and confidence of the community.

Governor Lavaud can discriminate between the real friends of Pomare and her country, and the sychophant partisans ever ready to "wheel-about" with every wind that blows, as they can best secure place and power to themselves. The British officers on the station, from their gallant admiral downwards, speak in the highest terms of the honorable intentions of Gov. Lavaud, and the fears and anxieties of the English missionaries have been much relieved since his entrance upon office at Tahiti. I need not add that he stands high in the esteem of the more honorable portion of his own countrymen. "Honesty is the best policy."

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

We are indebted to WILLIAM PATY, Esq., Collector General of Customs, for the following Commercial Statistics for the year ending December 31, 1847.

Statement of Imports, Exports, Duties, &c., at the Port of Honolulu, Oahu, H. I., for the year ending December 31st, 1847.

Description of Goods.	Gr. invoice value.	Gr. duties.	Value exported.	Return duties.	Nett consumption.	Nett duties.
Goods paying 5 pr ct. duties,	653,319 75	32,718 45	41,166 53	1,646 66	612,153 22	31,071 79
Spirits, Wines, &c.,	21,925 65	68,793 80	14,041 54	53,344 51	7,884 11	15,449 29
Goods imported by Missions, Consuls, &c., free of duty,	24,552 90				24,552 90	
Goods imp. by w. s. free under the \$200 provision,	10,340 22				10,340 22	
	\$710,138 52	101,512 25	55,208 07	54,991 17	654,930 45	46,521 08
Spirits, wines, &c., bonded, which will probably be exported, estimated at			1,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	2,000 00
	\$710,138 52	101,512 25	56,208 07	56,991 17	653,930 45	44,521 08

IMPORTS—1847.

Imports as per table, say \$710,138 52, imported from the following countries:

United States,	\$275,076 00
England,	159,211 06
China,	98,755 55
Oregon,	54,784 99
Valparaiso,	53,154 42
California,	18,662 81
Manila,	8,954 03
Tahiti,	8,623 54
Sitka,	4,952 00
Bremen,	1,680 99
Mexico,	593 00
France,	585 37
Sydney,	280 00
Central America,	46 00
Oil, bone, &c., landed from wh. ships, and wreck of Philip Tabb,	24,778 76
	\$710,138 52

Gross receipts at Custom-Houses of Honolulu, Oahu; Lahaina, Maui; Hilo and Kealakekua, Hawaii, and Hanalei, Kauai, for the year ending December 31, 1847:—

HONOLULU.

Import duties,	\$44,521 08
Transit duties,	184 93
Harbor dues,	4,095 25
Shipping Natives, &c.,	876 25
Stamps,	1,119 50
Fines and forfeitures,	135 40
Interest,	532 36
Storage,	586 76
	\$52,051 52

LAHAINA.

Import duties,	559 79
Transit duties,	20 23
Anchorage dues,	1,270
Light dues,	230
Canal dues,	442
Discharging seamen, health certificates, &c.,	1,282 25
Pilotage,	149 00
Stamps,	946 00
	\$4,899 27

HILO, KEALAKEAKUA AND HANALEI.

Stamps,	83 00
Deserters, &c.,	95 00
	\$178 00

Total, \$57,128 79

EXPORTS—1847.

Native produce in merch vessels.	Quantities.	Value.
Sugar, (lbs.)	594,816	\$29,740 80
Molasses, (galls.)	17,928	4,482 00
Salt, (bbls.)	15,549	15,549 00
Coffee, (lbs.)	26,243	3,936 45
Tallow, "	17,236	1,034 16
Pulu, "	14,327	573 08
Arrow-root, (lbs.)	6,411	256 44
Hides,	3,452	6,904
Goat Skins,	20,360	4,072
Mustard Seed,		500
Horns,	1,680	50 40
Koa Lumber, (feet.)	1,150	69
Coral Stone,	300	75
Potatoes, (bbls.)	545	1,090
Brooms,	690	86 25

	68,418 58
Foreign goods claiming drawback,	55,208 07
Foreign goods exported not claiming drawback—by estimate,	230,846 17
Supplies—	
72 merchant vessels a \$700,	50,4
4 men-of-war, a 3000,	12,0
123 whalers, (inside,) a \$600,	73,8
44 do. (outside,) a \$100,	4,4
	\$495,072 82

Imports at Honolulu, Oahu, H. I., for the year ending December 31, 1847:

Lumber, 1,230,069 feet; Shingles, 870,000
Flour—Valparaiso, 1719 bbls.; Columbia River, 1668; United States, 588; California, 67.—
Total, amount of flour, 4050 barrels.

Imports at Lahaina, Maui, for the year ending December 31, 1847:

Goods paying 5 per cent. duties,	\$11,195 80
Goods, free, by whalers under the \$200 provision,	16,815 87
	\$28,011 67

Total for Lahaina and Honolulu, \$738,150 19

Tonnage at Honolulu during the year ending December 31, 1847:

72 Merchantmen,	16,185 tons.
123 Whalers,	37,011 "
Total,	53,196 "

Harbor dues at Honolulu during the year ending December 31, 1847:

Whalemen for the first 6 months of 1847, before the passing of law abolishing tonnage dues—	
34 vessels,	\$761 46
Second 6 months, since passing of law,	
83 vessels,	318 48
Total harbor dues merchantmen for 1847—71 vessels,	3,015 30
Total,	\$4,095 24

Since the passing of the new law, 3 whalers only have landed over \$200 in value.

Statement of Imports, Exports, Receipts, &c., at the Custom-House, Port of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, H. I., for the years 1843-4-5-6-7.

Years	Gross value of imports.	Gr. duties.	Re-export-ed.	Return duties.	Nett consumption	Nt. duties.	Transit duties.	Har. dues.	Total nett receipts
1843.	223,353 88	6,701 84	66,618 17	1,670 41	156,565 21	5,270 74	239 31	2,958 83	8,468 33
1844.	350,357 12	10,326 13	60,054 06	1,501 34	289,969 77	8,970 13	411 60	4,881 33	14,263 56
1845.	546,941 72	21,563 94	67,010 98	2,098 82	471,319 78	19,465 12	734 01	4,890 83	25,189 96
1846.	598,382 24	53,447 78	62,325 74	21,667 02	536,056 50	31,780 76	20 56	4,705 32	36,506 64
1847.	710,138 52	101,512 25	55,208 07	56,991 17	653,930 45	44,521 08	184 93	4,095 24	48,801 25

Arrivals and Departures of Merchant Vessels at the Port of Honolulu During the Year 1847.

Entered.	Nation.	Class.	Vessels Names.	Masters.	Tons.	Where From.	Cleared.	Where For.
Oct. 11	American	Brig	Henry,	Kilborn,	153	Newburyport,	Jan. 4	Columbia Riv.
" 28	American	Ship	General Harrison,	Kennedy,	409	Boston,	" 9	Hongkong.
Dec. 8	Hawaiian	Bark	Don Quixote,	Paty,	260	Monterey,	" 19	Monterey.
" 9	French	Sch.	Currency Lass,	McLean,	95	Tahiti,	" 9	San Francisco.
" 10	Chilean	Sch.	Beatrice,	Angulo,	100	Valparaiso,	" 14	Talcahuana.
Jan. 5	Chilean	Sch.	Ancud,	Solhaune,	29	Valparaiso,	" 10	Coastwise.
" 9	Peruvian	Bark	Joven Guipuzcoana,	Barker,	201	San Diego,	Jan. 25	San Diego.
" "	English	Bark	Vancouver,	Mott,	204	Vancouver's Island,	Feb. 5	London.
" "	English	Brig	Tepic,	Walker,	175	Liverpool,	Feb. 8	Mazatlan.
" 20	English	Bark	Columbia	Duncan,	300	Columbia River,	Jan. 27	Columbia Riv.
" 23	French	Brig	Edward Marie,	Caranave,	123	Tahiti,	Mar. 1	Tahiti.
" 31	Russian	Bark	Alexander,	Klinkoffstrom,	300	Sitka,	Mar. 2	Sitka.
Feb. 10	American	Ship	Xylon,	Millington,	499	New York,	Feb. 23	San Francisco.
" 23	American	Sch.	Gen. Kearney,	Menzies,	81	Coastwise,	Mar. 10	San Francisco.
Mar. 1	Hawaiian	Sch.	Com. Shubrick,	Von Pfister,	79	Coastwise,	" 11	do
" 4	French	Sch.	Currency Lass,	McLean,	95	California,	" 12	do
" 7	Hawaiian	Sch.	Swallow,	Solhaune,	119	Coastwise,	" 27	Tahiti.
" 11	American	Sch.	Santa Cruz,	Lowe,	65	California,	Ap. 16	California.
" 15	American	Brig	Francisca,	Lemoine,	185	California,	May 15	San Francisco.
" "	English	Sch.	Mary Ann,	Tibbey,	38	Tahiti,	Ap. 1	Coastwise.
" 16	English	Brig	Laura Ann,	Thomas,	146	Liverpool,	" 2	Manila.
" 23	Chilean	Brig	Argo,	Jurnvich,	97	Mazatlan,	Mar. 29	China.
" 24	Hawaiian	Bark	Don Quixote,	Paty,	260	Monterey,	Mar. 27	Manila.
" "	English	Sch.	Mary Ann,	Moore,	52	Tahiti,	Ap. 20	California.
Apr. 10	English	Brig	Texian,	Alleyne,	291	Liverpool,	Ap. 26	Mazatlan.
" 15	English	Brig	Mary Dare,	Cooper,	148	London,	May 1	Columbia Riv.
" 18	Hawaiian	Brig	Euphemia,	Rossum,	133	California,	Jun. 2	California.
" 23	French	Sch.	Providence,	Sajat,	56	Tahiti,	May 7	San Francisco.
May 3	American	Ship	Montreal,	Doane,	542	Boston,	May 25	Hongkong.
" 6	English	Bark	Columbia,	Duncan,	300	California,	May 22	Fort Vancouver.
" "	English	Sch.	Mary,	Suwerkrop,	87	China,	May 19	Tahiti.
" 14	American	Bark	Toulon,	Crosby,	272	Columbia River,	May 29	Columbia Riv.
" 20	American	Ship	Xylon,	Millington,	499	California,	May 25	Manila.
" 21	American	Ship	Mount Vernon,	Given,	446	California,	Jun. 1	Columbia Riv.
" 22	American	Brig	Henry,	Bray,	153	Columbia River,	Jun. 1	Columbia Riv.
" 24	English	Brig	Sarah Ann,	Dunnett,	184	China,	Jun. 5	Tahiti.
une 3	English	Bark	Janet,	Dring,	333	Tahiti,	Jun. 11	Columbia Riv.
" "	American	Sch.	Gen. Kearney,	Menzies,	71	California,	Jun. 17	California.
" 6	French	Sch.	Currency Lass,	Mc Lean,	95	California,	Jun. 23	Tahiti.
" "	Hawaiian	Sch.	Kekauonohi,	Treadway,	42	Coastwise,	Jun. 5	Pell's Island.
July 19	American	Brig	Eveline,	Goodwin,	196	Newburyport,	July 30	San Francisco.
" 22	English	Bark	Elena,	Thornton,	311	Mazatlan,	Aug. 3	Mazatlan.
" 23	Hawaiian	Sch.	S. S.	Moran,	87	Tahiti,	Aug. 27	Tahiti.
" 26	Hawaiian	Sch.	Com. Shubrick,	Von Pfister,	63	California,	Aug. 21	San Francisco.
" 29	American	Bark	Toulon,	Crosby,	272	Columbia River,	Aug. 9	Columbia Riv.
Aug. 2	English	Bark	Columbia,	Duncan,	300	Columbia River,	Aug. 14	Columbia Riv.
" 9	Hawaiian	Bark	Don Quixote,	Lindsey,	260	Hongkong,	Sep. 4	Tahiti.
" "	Chilean	Brig	Argo,	Jurnvich,	97	Hongkong,	Sep. 10	W. coast Mexico.
" 12	Chilean	Sch.	Caupolican,	Solhaune,	72	Valparaiso,	Sep. 29	Valparaiso.
" 13	French	Sch.	Providence,	Mitchell,	56	Monterey,	Aug. 20	San Francisco.
" 16	American	Ship	Brutus,	Adams,	470	Columbia River,	Nov. 3	New York.
" "	English	Brig	Mary Dare,	Cooper,	148	Columbia River,	Aug. 21	Fort Victoria.
" 18	Chilean	Brig	Gen. Rivera,	Bellanger,	118	Valparaiso,	Sep. 8	Valparaiso.
Sept. 6	American	Ship	Mount Vernon,	Given,	446	San Francisco,	Sep. 22	Manila.
" "	American	Sch.	Indiana,	Crosby,	87	Acapulco,	Sep. 9	Hongkong.
" 24	American	Bark	Georgian,	Kelly,	297	California,	Nov. 3	Tahiti.
Oct. 1	French	Sch.	Currency Lass,	Mc Lean,	95	Tahiti,	Oct. 26	San Francisco.
" 9	American	Sch.	Hiram,	Fisher,	60	Lahaina,	Oct. 15	Tahiti.
" 13	English	Brig	Tagus,	Gibson,	207	Liverpool,	Nov. 17	Liverpool.
" 18	American	Ship	Miastrel,	Doane,	433	Boston,	Nov. 24	Hongkong.
" "	American	Bark	Angola,	Varney,	273	Salem,	Nov. 2	California.
" 20	American	Ship	Medora,	Shoof,	314	Boston,	Nov. 6	Manila.
" 21	English	Brig	Laura Ann,	Thomas,	146	San Pedro,	Nov. 16	California.
" 23	Hawaiian	Sch.	S. S.	Molteno,	87	Tahiti,	Nov. 9	Coastwise.
Nov. 3	Chilean	Bark	Natalia,	Luco,	299	Valparaiso,	Dec. 4	California.
" 4	Russian	Bark	Sitka,	Conrade,	460	Sitka,	Nov. 17	St. Petersburg.
" 6	Chilean	Ship	Maria Helena,	Curphey,	414	Monterey,	Dec. 17	New Bedford.
" 22	American	Sch.	Julia,	Moran,	133	San Francisco,	Nov. 30	Hongkong.
" 23	English	Brig	Mary Dare,	Scarborough,	148	Vancouver's Island,	Dec. 15	Fort Victoria.
" 26	English	Bark	Cowlitz,	Weynton,	322	Fort Vancouver,	Jan. 8	Fort Vancouver.
Dec. 1	Hawaiian	Sch.	Mary Ann,	Russom,	62	San Francisco,	Dec. 10	Coastwise.
" 6	English	Bark	Columbia,	Duncan,	300	Vancouver's Island,	" 30	London.
" 16	American	Bark	Toulon,	Crosby,	272	Columbia River,	Jan. 7	Hongkong.
" 31	Chilean	Brig	Troubadour,	Albret,	140	Mazatlan,	Jan. 3	Hongkong.
" 31	Peruvian	Brig	Enriqueta,	Haskin,	200	Valparaiso,	In port	Jan. 8, 1848.

Arrivals and Departures of Vessels of War at the Port of Honolulu During the Year 1847.

Arrived.	Nation.	Vessel's Name.	Commander.	Where from.	Sailed.	Where for.
Jun. 23	French	La Sarcelle,	Leborgne,	Mazatlan,	July 11	Tahiti.
" 27	English	Modeste,	Baillie,	Baker's Bay,	July 5	England.
Aug. 2	American	Cyane,	Dupont,	Mazatlan,	Sept. 6	California.
" 16	English	Junco,	Blake,	Callao,	Nov. 5	Valparaiso.

In the above List of Merchant Vessels are some that arrived previous to January 1st, 1846, but sailed after that date. Some of them have made two or three trips during the year, and their names consequently occur several times in the List. The whole number of arrivals and departures of merchant vessels during the year is 75.

[Polynesian.]

Conversion of a Sailor at the Age of 100 Years.

The following brief account of Mr. Luke Short, who died in Middleborough, (Mass.,) about seventy years since, at the advanced age of 116 years, and who was converted when an 100 years old, is from the American Baptist Magazine for February.

Mr. Luke Short was born in Dartmouth, county of Devon, (Eng.,) where he lived till he was about fifteen years of age. He recollected to have seen Oliver Cromwell, witnessed some of his most memorable achievements, and was present at the beheading of Charles I.

Shortly after this time he became a seaman, sailed to America, and fixed upon Marblehead as the place of his residence. There he married, and was blessed with a family of children.

From Marblehead Mr. Short sailed regularly in the merchant service, until, being advanced in life, some change of employment became necessary. He then removed from that place and settled in Middleborough, Plymouth county, Massachusetts. Here he resided until the day of his death.

When a 100 years old, his strength was sufficient to enable him to work on his farm, and his mental faculties were but little impaired. At this advanced age, he was sitting one day in his field, and calling to mind some of the most remarkable events of his life, particularly of his youth. His memory fastened especially upon the following fact. When quite a boy, he had heard the venerable John Flavel, whose praise has long been in the churches, preach from the words, "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema maranatha." He recollected a considerable part of the discourse, which was exceedingly pungent and solemn, particularly the explanation of the words *anathema maranatha*, "cursed with a curse, cursed of God with a bitter and grievous curse."

Connected with the delivery of the sermon was one event which made a deep impression on the minds of the audience, and which was now called to recollection by Mr. Short. When Mr. Flavel arose to pronounce the benediction, he paused, and said, "How shall I bless the whole assembly, when every person in it who loveth not the Lord Jesus Christ, is anathema maranatha?" A baronet who happened to be present, fell to the floor, overwhelmed with the solemn conviction which this question carried home to his bosom.

The recollection of this sermon and of the circumstances attending it, were the means used by the Spirit of God to awaken Mr. Short's attention to the subject of religion at this advanced age. He obtained mercy through the merits of a crucified Saviour, joined the 1st Congregational Church in Middleborough, and to the day of his death, which took place in his 116th year, gave pleasing evidence of piety. God, who in answer to prayer, added fifteen years to the life of Hezekiah, added 16 years to that of this venerable man, after he had been born when he was old.

Those who respect themselves will be honorable; but he who thinks lightly of himself will be held cheap by the world.

POETRY.

TO AN OFT AFFLICTED FRIEND, ON A RECENT
BRIEVEMENT.

Again is pierced your riven heart,
Again descends the fatal dart;
Nor love nor skill may ward its aim,
Your gentle nursing, death doth claim.
But wherefore might he not remain
Your sorrowing spirit to sustain?
O! why to you is life's brief cup
With bitter dregs so oft filled up?

So asks my sympathizing heart,
Which oft, like yours has felt the smart.
And lo! to me in calm reply,
"A still small voice" comes passing by,
It is not "fate" that deals the blow,
And lays your cherished comforts low;
It is not "chance" that stops the breath
And seals the loving eye in death.

But He who dwells in light above,
Whose nature and whose name is love,
Who for the crimes that man had done,
Spared not but gave his only son;
And for the life so freely given,
Are now endowed as heirs of Heaven.
Myriads of pardoned sinners claimed
For Christ, with him in bliss to reign.

So one by one they pass away,
Mother and babes to realms of day.
And 'though your home they cheer no more,
"They are not lost, but gone before."
For He, whose death veiled earth in night,
Brought immortality to light,
When his ascending form declared
The home he had for saints prepared.

When the long promised day shall come,
God's ransomed children gathered home—
No more to drink the bitter cup
His chosen jewels all made up—
The crowns all cast at Jesus' feet—
His royal diadem complete—
Heaven's halo bright reflected round—
There shall your treasured gems be found.

A.

Honolulu, January 23d, 1848.

DIED.

At Little Greenwich Hospital, Jan. 26th, John Knights, an Englishman, a native of Greenwich, England.
In Honolulu, Dec. 16th, 1847, David Lyons, aged 60 years. He had been a resident on the Islands more than 40 years.
In Honolulu January, Mr. Lewis, an Englishman, he came here a seamen on board American whale ship Golconda, from Sydney. He was a musician by profession, and had been attached to one of H. B. M.'s Regiments in N. S. Wales.
In Kailua, Hawaii, January 4, Charles Thurston, infant son of Dr. S. L. Andrews, aged 1 year and 7 months.

PASSENGERS.

Per Troubadour from Mazatlan—Senor Iglesias.
Per Enriqueta from Valparaiso—Mr. Kunhardt and Mr. Haskfeldt, supercargo.
Per Currency Lass from Monterey—Messrs. Neal, Rowe and Hinkley.
In the S. S. for Monterey—Messrs. Hays and Beardsley; for the United States via Central America, Mr. Chapman and P. A. Brinsmade, supercargo.
In the Toulon for Hongkong—Mr. B. Stark, supercargo, and Capt. Couch.
In the Kekauonohi for Maui and Hawaii—Messrs. A. Potter, A. W. Singleton and H. Downton.
In the Currency Lass for Tahiti—Mrs. Hooton, Mrs. Chapman and daughter, Messrs. Risely and Kunhardt.
Per Flecha from Manila—Messrs. Prendergast, J. Thompson and H. Bastinburg.
Per Uncas from Hilo—Mrs. Gellert, Miss Mills, Messrs. B. Pitman and G. M. Moore.
Per brig Laura Ann, from Monterey, Messrs. R. C. Janion and J. Norman.
Per schooner Malolo, from Tahiti, Mr. and Mrs. J. Davis and Mr. H. Bain.
Per ship Saratoga, from Kealakekua Bay, Mrs. Smith.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Dec. 31.—Chilean brig Troubadour, Rabon, Valparaiso, 20 days from Mazatlan.
Peruvian brig Enriqueta, Haskins, 48 days from Valparaiso, via Marquesas Islands.
Jan. 3.—Fr sch Currency Lass, McLean, 27 ds fm Monterey.
Jan. 19.—Spanish brig Flecha, Zaquez, 105 days from Manila, via Guam and the Bonin Islands; in distress, will have to leave out—cargo badly damaged.
Jan. 22.—Am. whaler Uncas, Gellert, from Hilo.
Jan. 23.—Eag. brig Laura Ann, Thomas, 19 days from Monterey.
Samoan schooner Malolo, Parker, 29 days from Tahiti.
25th.—Am. whaler Saratoga, Smith, of New Bedford, 27 months out, 45 sperm this season.
27th.—Eng. schooner Starling, Thorp, 97 days from Hong Kong.
28th.—Chilean brig Argo, Jurnvich, 21 days from Mazatlan.

Sailed.

Jan. 5.—Chilean mer. brig Troubadour, Albret for Canton.
Jan. 6.—Fr whaler ship Asia, Le Masson, Havre, to cruise.
Fr whaler ship Ferdinand, Postel, Havre, to cruise.
Am whaler ship Olive Branch, Place, New Bedford, to cruise.
Am whaler ship Ceres, Adams, New Bedford, to cruise.
Brem whaler ship Otahite, Wieting, Bremen, cruise.
Am whaler ship Sheffield, White, Coldspring, for Kealakekua Bay and cruise.
H. B. Co.'s (Eng) merch. bark Columbia, Duncan, for London.
Am whaler ship Bayard, Fordham, Coldspring, to cruise.
Am whaler ship Robin Hood, Pendleton, home direct.
Jan. 7.—Am whaler ship South America, Sowle, Providence, to cruise.
Am whaler ship Josephine, Hedges, Sag Harbor, for Manila.
Am whaler ship Eliza Adams, Harding, New Bedford, cruise.
8.—Am merchant bark Toulon, Drew, for Hongkong.
Hawaiian schooner S. S., Molteno, for Monterey and Central America.
Jan. 17.—H. B. Co.'s (Eng) bark Cowlitz, Weynton, for Fort Vancouver.
Jan 20 Fr. schooner Currency Lass, McLean, for Tahiti.

Memoranda.

☐ The bark Don Quixote, hence, had not arrived at Valparaiso up to Nov. 20th.

French corvette Sarcelle was at Valparaiso, to sail in a few days for this place. The French corvette Galathea was laying at the Marquesas Islands, and may be expected here shortly.

DISASTER—The Brig Francisca, Capt McClurg, belonging to Messrs. McClurg & Co., went ashore at Santa Barbara in Nov., and was totally lost. Her cargo, consisting of hides, tallow, and agudente, was saved. The Francisca cost \$8,000, and was repaired at this port a few months since at an expense of several thousand more.

☐ At Monterey, Dec. 8th, the U. S. S. Warren and Lexington, ship Barnstable, bark Anita, brigs Elizabeth and Henry and schooner William. The brig Henry bound to Columbia River and the brig Elizabeth said to be bound for this place. Storeship Charles, which left Norfolk July 1st, not arrived. The Angola, hence, had not arrived on the Coast when the Currency Lass left.

The "California Star" says:

"Benson & Co., of New York, have fitted out the ship Virginia, Chase, for 'California, Sandwich Islands and Oregon.' Sixty days from her departure, she is to be followed by another vessel."

SAN FRANCISCO.—Am. bark Whiton, Gelston, sailed Dec. 8th, for New York, via St. Josepha, Mazatlan and South Am. ports. Am bark Tasso, Libby, sailed for San Pedro Dec. 12th. Chilean ship Confederacion, Jones, sailed for Valparaiso, Dec. 9th. Hawaiian brig Euphemia, Vioget, was to sail about Dec. 20, for Callao via laeward ports. The brig Henry, Kilborn, had not returned to Columbia River as previously announced, but was engaged in the lumber business between Santa Cruz and San Francisco.

MONTEREY.—The Laura Ann left at Monterey Jan. 4th, U. S. S. Warren, prize ship Admittance, bark Angola, brigs John Young, Malek Adhel and Primavera, and schooner William. The Angola was to sail next day for Mazatlan and the leeward ports, from thence to this port. The Am. store ship Charles, Andrews, 173 days from Norfolk, arrived Dec. 18th, (to sail as soon as discharged for this port) reports having experienced heavy weather off Cape Horn. Chilean bark Natalia, hence 23 days, had arrived, and was to sail in a few days for Mazatlan.

TAHITI.—The Hawaiian bark Don Quixote, hence 33 days, had arrived, and sailed for Valparaiso. English brig Tagus had also arrived. Am bark Georgian, Kelly, hence 32 days, arrived, having lost fore-topmast in a gale the second day out. The Hamburg brig Vigilante, Eckhardt, was at Tahiti, to sail in a few days for this port.

DISASTER.—The Am. schooner Hiram, Fisher, went ashore at Raiatea, where she stuck fast, and was sold as she lay for \$400. She was afterwards got off, and would be repaired. Captain Fisher had gone home.

MAZATLAN.—The U. S. Ships Congress, Independence and Lexington were at Mazatlan Jan. 7th. American bark Whiton, Gelston, from San Francisco, had arrived, discharged cargo, and was chartered by government. American brig Eveline, hence, via San Francisco, had arrived and sailed Jan. 5th, for San Jose and Upper California.

☐ The U. S. Ships Dale and Southampton were at Guymas, the Cyane at La Paz and the Portsmouth at San Jose.

CHINA.—Am. ship Montreal, Doane, 40 days hence, had arrived, loaded with teas and sailed August 7th, for New York. Put back on account of the illness of the Captain, and sailed again the 20th. Am. ship Angelo, Hastings, sailed from Whampoa for New York Sept. 2d.

The Indiana, Crosby, hence, had not arrived up to Oct. 22d. The schooner Starling experienced a typhoon in the China seas, and was obliged to put in to one of the Bashee Islands to repair damages.

Donations for the Chapel.

A Friend U. S. N. and member			
Am. S. F. Society,	\$25 00	M. H. Talbot Esq,	\$6 00
Am whaler ship Ceres,	6 50	Levi Chambealain,	10 00
H. Dimond,	6 00	A. S. Cooke,	10 00
S. N. Castle,	10 00	E. O. Hall and family,	8 00
Rev M Baldwin,	10 00	J C Burrows mariner,	1 00
Three Friends,	40 00	A family donation from	
ELIZA ADAMS.		Mr Tibbey,	5 00
E Harding,	10 00	E S T,	31
D B Nye, jr,	3 00	E M T,	37
Henry C Johnson,	2 00	W A T,	1 00
John Betson,	1 00	C N T,	43
Alex Tripp,	1 00	J S,	62
J M Meurs,	2 00	M S,	68
F Furgerson,	2 00		
Joseph Gracia,	1 00	Total,	\$8 41
Juan Silva,	1 00		
Robert William,	1 00	ROBIN HOOD,	
Francisco Ferrarra;	1 00	Wm Pendleton,	\$10 00
C Thomas,	1 00	N H Holbering,	3 00
D A Cleaveland,	1 00	John Yergen,	1 00
Alexander Loyres,	1 00	R W Rait,	2 00
J L Andams, jr,	1 00	Wm Smith,	3 00
James T Maides,	2 00	J P Walthe,	4 00
		Jose Omes,	1 00
		Jacque Gillespie,	1 00
		Peter T King,	1 00
		B Pennet,	1 00
		James Coon,	1 00
		John Brown,	1 00
		Johnathan Crandall,	4 00
		George Simms,	2 00
		D E Chesebro,	4 00
		Nathan Branson,	1 00
		D B Robinson,	1 00
		Total,	\$41 00

NOTICE TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The seamen's chapel will be open every Sabbath for religious services, at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 1-2 o'clock P. M. Seats free above and below.

Every Thursday evening at 7 1-2 o'clock religious services will be held at the vestry room.

Every Friday evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock, the Oahu Temperance Society holds a weekly meeting at the vestry room.

During the hours between 2 and 4 o'clock, each day, and particularly upon the Sabbath, the Chaplain will be most happy to receive visits from his sea-faring friends and acquaintance.

NOTICE.—The repairs on the seamen's chapel having been completed, at the suggestion of some friends of the chaplaincy, the subscriber respectfully invites all foreign residents interested in sustaining the measures of the American Seamen's Friend Society for maintaining pub-worship in said chapel, to assemble this evening at the vestry room, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

SAMUEL C. DAMON,
Seamen's Chaplain.

Religious Books, &c.

The Seamen's Chaplain has for sale at his study a supply of Bibles of various sizes and binding, varying in prices from 50 cents to \$7 00. These Bibles are sent out by the American Bible Society to the Auxiliary Hawaiian Bible Society.

Webster's Spelling Books; Union Spelling Books and Religious Books for sale and gratuitous distribution.

Bibles! Bibles!!

At the study of the seamen's Chaplain a supply of Bibles and Testaments is constantly on hand and for sale. At present the assortment comprises those in the English, French, German, Spanish, Swedish, Portuguese, Dutch and Welsh languages.

☐ By a late arrival, some elegantly bound Family Bibles have been received from the depository of the American Bible Society, New York. Prices from \$1 to \$7.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

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Five copies per annum,	5.00
Ten copies per annum,	8.00

☐ Single copies and bound volumes for 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years may be obtained at the Study of the Chaplain.



Vol. 6.]

HONOLULU, MARCH 1, 1848.

[No. 3

THE FRIEND.

For the Friend.

A Narrative of Capt. Robertson, the Treasure Hider.

BY BLUE WATER.

As it is not generally known that a load of treasure lies buried on some of the Ladrone Islands, I send you the following narrative:

Quoting from memory, I may be mistaken in some of the particulars, but all the principal events here narrated, are, no doubt, true, as I had them from a particular friend of the principal actor, who was a warrant officer on board the U. S. Ship Franklin, and also attached to a smaller vessel that Commodore Stewart dispatched in pursuit of the said pirate or privateer here described.—While the U. S. Ship Franklin was on the coast of Peru and Chile, there was a vessel manned by seamen of many different nations, and said to have had a commission from Old Spain to capture all Patriot vessels, but, in fact, paying little attention to what flag they sailed under provided they contained any thing the captain of the said vessel wanted. At length a Captain Robertson, (in the patriot service but an Englishman by birth,) was sent out after him, and as Captain Robertson said the governor of the province from which he sailed told him if he captured the privateer or pirate, not to bring them in to encumber the prisons, but dispose of them at sea. He fell in with, and captured the vessel, but the captain and a number of his crew got on shore, and finally got to Guyaquil; following his instructions, what he took he shot and threw overboard. After a while this Robertson being out of employment, went on some of the Islands of Chile to take seal, from thence he dispatched a boat, with most of his men, to the coast after provisions, and the boat was never heard of afterwards, while he remained on the Island alone, or nearly so. At length a vessel hove in sight, and a boat coming on shore Capt. Robertson went down to her, and what was his surprise to see the captain of the pirate, who came forward and said you are the very man I came for, I will show you how good it is to be shot and thrown out of the bow port. He took him on board and treated him in a most brutal manner. At length, in an engagement, he lost the only navigator he had on board and he told Robertson if he would serve him he would spare his life, but if he ever had cause to doubt him he would kill him instantly; at last he put him on board of a vessel as Prize Master, where he had a chance to run down to the U. S. Ship Franklin, and give himself up.

To return to the narrative of the pirate captain, when Robertson took his vessel and crew he knew some of them reached the shore, but thought the captain was wounded

and had died. He, however, recovered and with a number of his followers went to Guyaquil, where they shipped on board of a vessel as sailors, and when they got at sea rose one night and took the vessel, (schooner I believe,) and set the captain on shore, and then commenced the cruise that he was on when he took Robertson off the Island. He became so daring that Commodore Stewart tried to capture him, but did not succeed. At length he fitted out a small vessel purposely to cruise for him, on board of which Robertson volunteered. He cruised off the port that he must of necessity enter, until their provisions were expended, and they had to leave; but three days after the pirate went in and divided his booty, and was no more heard of so far as ever I learned.

Our hero, Robertson, at length obtained the command of a brig loaded with treasure. This vessel he did not navigate agreeable to the owner's intention, but disposed of or concealed the treasure at the Ladrone Islands. During my visits at Guam I have made enquiries respecting Robertson, and from Mr. John Anderson, the well known old Scotch pilot, I obtained the following narrative of facts:

As near as he could ascertain, Robertson when he left the coast went direct to the Ladrone Islands, to what particular Island he could not tell, but supposed to be Pagan, where, after making arrangements with his crew as to their share of the treasure, which they kept back, he put a crew of half Spanish and half Indians into the boat and went on shore with them. After selecting a suitable place, he dispatched, or went himself, on board, and commenced carrying the treasure on shore, taking care that there should be no communication between them on board and those in the boat. When all was secured he went on board and dropped the boat astern, without letting any of the crew get out, and got the vessel under weigh; after towing the boat several days she was cast off, and they, (the boat's crew,) in all probability perished. He then went to Oahu, or some other place, sunk the brig, and with the crew went on shore, from whence he went to Sydney, and the particulars of his proceedings when he returned after the treasure, and his death, he, (John Anderson,) wrote out in full, which are as follows:

"On the 5th of March, 1827, the Griffin, an English whaler, arrived in Port Apra, whose captain, (Gilson,) informed me that he had fallen in with a small schooner, from Vandieman's Land, commanded by a Captain Smith, who gave out that he was after turtle shell; they being short of water was supplied by the Griffin, and having sent their boat, one of Captain Gilson's men recognized in the officer that came in her, a person named Robertson, who formally had commanded a vessel in the patriot, (or Chil-

ean,) service, notorious for being a great Tartar.

On the 25th said schooner anchored at Port Apra, and on Captain Smith's coming to town I was sent for to interpret between him and the governor. His story was as follows: He was a half-pay lieutenant in the British service, or rather navy; had emigrated to Vandieman's Land; had got into difficulties with the governor, had a brig seized of which a son of his was captain; he bought this schooner, the Caledonia, and for some time employed her in the coasting trade; that about the middle of January last a person named Robertson came to him and sounded him about freighting his schooner to take a load of money off of one of the Marianna Islands, to be conveyed to China or Batavia; that after a good deal of conversation with Robertson, and having been shown by him the Island on the same chart he had with him when he ran away with a brig entrusted to his charge by Lord Cochran, he (Robertson) commanding a patriot corvette at the time, finally closed with his proposition, and a contract was drawn up between them (the paper was here produced,) that for \$14,000 the Caledonia should proceed to the Marianna Islands, and there take in all the treasure that Robertson might put on board, to be conveyed to where he (Robertson) thought best, either China or Batavia. Having procured a new boat, and fitted out for the cruise, they sailed for Hobart Town, fell in with the bark Giffin, procured water from her, and about the 20th arrived at the Island of Siapan, where Robertson went on shore to search for water; during his absence two Americans, deserters from a whaler, came on board, and went directly on shore again after our boat; on their return with water, he (Robertson) told the Americans if they would assist to get water, he would remunerate them; that the following morning they went with Robertson in the boat for water; that while they were procuring the water they were joined by two other Americans, companions of the two he had previously engaged. After a little conversation Captain Smith took one of his men to get some green cocoa-nuts, and might have been absent about an hour and a half, on his return he found Robertson had got his water all filled, and the four Americans got into the boat with them. They were about two and a half miles from the schooner, when Robertson rose up in the boat saying 'what is that,' and he (Smith) was instantly seized and bound by the five. They then pulled on shore, carried him out of the boat put him under a tree and there left him. They then rowed away and he lost sight of them. He continued there bound all night, and about 7 o'clock A. M. was released by a native of Guam, named Matemy, and one of the crew, whom they had served in the same way, and who,

on being found by Matemy, directed him to where he (Smith) lay bound. They then proceeded on board, where they found another of the crew bound on deck, and who, on being set free, told him that Robertson had come on board with the Americans, bound him, and then proceeded to fit out their boat, ransacking the cabin, and taking provisions &c., that they got away from the schooner about midnight. Finding this, he employed two more of the natives and went to Tiniai, where he was supplied with an Englishman, and had thus come to Guam to acquaint the governor what had befallen him. The governor at the time had a ship belonging to himself laying in Port Apra, she was immediately got ready, and Captain Smith employed a party of natives to look for Robertson and his companions among the Islands to the north, the governor giving written instructions to the Spanish captain, Pacheco, to call off all the Islands, and see if Robertson came on board, and if he made any overtures about the money, and to give out he was bound to Canton. They got to the north as far as the Island of Pagan, but as yet there was no signs of the fugitives; but next morning, standing over to Guam, they saw a boat under sail, standing over towards Pagan, which boat, on seeing the ship, furling her sails and pulled right on shore at Guam; the launch and a whale boat were immediately sent in pursuit, but Robertson had landed and took to the bush long before they got on shore. However, the natives, with their leader, spread themselves, on landing, in all directions, and at last set fire to the dry grass, which very soon brought them out on the beach, where they, (Robertson and his crew,) were made prisoners and directly taken on board, where the Spanish captain had him seized up to a gun and flogged right and left, that is, by two men at a time, to make him confess where he had hid his treasure; all this time Captain Smith kept out of sight.—Now, Robertson spoke excellent Spanish, and among other papers found in his trunk, which he had in the boat, there was found his Patriot commission, but he continued inflexible and would answer nothing, although intervals were given him to see if he would divulge any thing respecting the treasure. At last the mate, feeling for Robertson, advised him as a countryman to say on what Island he had landed the money and treasure. He then begged to be cast off and told Mr. Cartmel, the mate, for he would speak no Spanish, to work the ship up to Assumption, and the boat's crew should all have shoes, as it was very difficult to walk where he would take them on the next day. He was then put in irons in the after cabin, with two men in charge of him, and on the following morning, (the ship during the night having worked up to Assumption,) he was given some refreshments, a clean shirt, shoes, and although very stiff from the stripes he had received, contrived to crawl, with help, to the gangway, where the whale boat was manned ready to receive him; he got up the ladder, turned round, gave a look towards Pacheco, and slowly, step by step, descended the side until he encountered the boat's gunwale, with his foot he pushed the boat off and plunged head foremost between her and the ship; one of the crew got a handful of his hair, but on his rising a second time he took a sett on the ship's bottom, and was never seen after. So the treasure was never discovered.

Robertson was a native of Liverpool or its vicinity. After his death, as above stated, I was employed as interpreter and translated all the papers found in his box, the contract made with Captain Smith, and also have seen the chart he used when he sailed in the brig from the coast of Peru laden with treasure, which chart had his track from near Paita until within 30 or 40 miles of Pagan. I have, therefore, had an opportunity of knowing something about his family and his connexions. On the ship's arrival at Guam the governor put his captain under arrest, and sent him to Manila, where he was imprisoned four months, and declared incapable of commanding a ship for two years.

(Signed) JOHN ANDERSON.
Agania, April 2d, 1847.

Horrible Massacre by the Indians at Columbia River.

By the English bark, Janet, Capt. Dring, from Columbia River, we have received a file of the "Spectator," giving an account of a dreadful massacre of Dr. Whitman and others. An account of the melancholly affair is detailed in the following letter of an officer of the Hudson Bay Company, to Mr. Castle, and which we have been requested to publish. This letter is prefaced by one addressed by Mr. Castle to the Editor of the Polynesian.

HONOLULU, FEB. 2, 1848.

C. E. HITCHCOCK, Esq.:

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed I hand you a letter from James Douglass, Esq., chief factor of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Co., at Fort Vancouver, detailing the tragical occurrence which has recently taken place at the mission station of Waiilatpu in which Dr. M. Whitman, missionary, and wife and nine others were massacred by the Cayuse Indians. By the same conveyance we received a letter from Dr. Whitman informing us of the intention of the mission to erect a school house at his station for the children of the mission, a meeting house for the Indians and also to aid the Indians in erecting some permanent stone dwelling houses, and requesting of us some supplies for that purpose; thus showing that to the last he was devising means for the benefit of those by whose hands he fell.

We feel under high obligations to the Hon. Hudson's Bay Co.'s officers for the promptitude with which they despatched a force for the protection and aid of the Rev. Mr. Spalding and family, (as well as for frequent kindness extended by them to our missionaries in Oregon) but when we take into consideration that the time necessary to convey the disastrous intelligence to Fort Vancouver must have been more than amply sufficient for the Indians to have reached the station of the Rev. Mr. Spalding and executed any purposes of death or injury which they might have conceived against that gentleman or his family, I need not say that we shall wait with anxious solicitude for further intelligence from that quarter. May the Lord in mercy avert any further such calamity as we have reason to apprehend, and bring good out of the melancholly occurrence which he has permitted to take place.

Very Respectfully yours,
S. N. CASTLE.

FORT VANCOUVER, 9th Dec., 1847.

S. N. CASTLE, Esq.,

SIR,—It is with feelings indescribably painful that I hasten to communicate to you, for the information of the Board of Missions, intelligence of a disastrous event which lately occurred at the missionary station of Waiilatpu. Our estimable friend Dr. Whitman, his amiable and accomplished lady and nine other men and youths in the mission employ, were murdered on the 29th ult., by the Cayuse Indians, with circumstances of the most revolting cruelty. The lives of the women and children, with the exception of the lamented lady already named, were spared. The mission being situated in the Cayuse country, they had a peculiar interest in protecting it from harm, in gratitude for past favors and for the blessings of religious instruction so assiduously dispensed to them and to their families; yet those very people, the objects of so much solicitude were alone concerned in effecting the destruction of an establishment founded solely for their benefit. The Cayuse are the most treacherous and untractable of all the Indian tribes in this country, and had on many former occasions alarmed the inmates of the mission by their tumultuous proceedings and ferocious threats; but unfortunately these evidences of a brutal disposition were disregarded by their admirable pastor, and served only to arm him with a firmer resolution to do them good.—He hoped that time and instruction would produce a change of mind—a better state of feeling towards the mission; and he might have lived to see his hopes realized had not the measles and dysentery, following in the train of immigrants from the United States, made frightful ravages this year in the upper country, many Indians having been carried off through the violence of the disease and others through their own imprudence. The Cayuse Indians of Waiilatpu being sufferers in this general calamity, were incensed against Dr. Whitman for not exerting his supposed supernatural powers in saving their lives. They carried this absurdity beyond that point of folly. Their superstitious minds became possessed with the horrible suspicion that he was giving poison to the sick, instead of wholesome medicines, with the view of working the destruction of the tribe, their former cruelty probably adding strength to this suspicion. Still some of the more reflecting had confidence in Dr. Whitman's integrity, and it was agreed to test the effects of the medicines he had furnished on three of their people, one of whom was said to be in perfect health. They unfortunately died, and from that moment it was resolved to destroy the Mission. It was immediately after burying the remains of these three persons that they repaired to the mission and murdered every man found there.

This happened about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Indians arrived at the mission one after another, with their arms hid under their blankets. The doctor was at school with the children, the others were cutting up an ox they had just killed. When the Indians saw they were numerous enough to effect their object, they fell upon the poor victims, some with guns and others with hatchets, and their blood was soon streaming on all sides. Some of the Indians turned their attention towards the doctor; he received a pistol shot in the breast from one,

and a blow on the head with a hatchet from another. He had still strength enough remaining to reach a sofa, where he threw himself down and expired. Mrs. Whitman was dragged from the garret, and mercilessly butchered at the door. Mr. Rogers was shot after his life had been granted to him; the women and children were also going to be murdered, when a voice was raised to ask for mercy in favor of those whom they thought innocent, and their lives were spared. It is reported that a kind of deposition made by a Mr. Rogers increased the fury of this savage mob. Mr. Rogers was seized, was made to sit down, and then told that his life would be spared if he made a full discovery of Dr. Whitman's supposed treachery.—That person then told the Indians that the doctor intended to poison them, that one night, when Mr. Spalding was at Waiilatpu, he heard them say that the Indians ought to be poisoned, in order that the Americans might take possession of their lands—that the doctor wished to poison them all at once, but that Mr. Spalding advised him to do it gradually. Mr. Rogers after this deposition was spared, but an Indian, who was not present, having seen him, fired at and killed him. An American made a similar deposition, adding that Mrs. Whitman was an accomplice, and that she deserved death as well as her husband. It appears that he concluded by saying that he would take the side of the Indians, and that he detested the Americans. An Indian then put a pistol into his hand, and said to him, if you tell the truth, you must prove it by shooting that young American; and this wretched apostate from his country fired upon the young man shown to him, and laid him dead at his feet. It was upon the evidence of that American that Mrs. Whitman was murdered, or she might have shared in the mercy extended to the other females and children.

Such are the details as far as known of that disastrous event and the causes which led to it. Mr. Roger's reported deposition, if correct, is unworthy of belief, having been drawn from him by the fear of instant death. The other American who shed the blood of his own friend must be a villain of the darkest dye, and ought to suffer for his aggravated crime.

On the 7th inst., Mr. Ogden proceeded towards Walla Walla with a strong party of the Hudson's Bay Company's servants to endeavor to prevent further evil.

Accompanying you will receive copy of a letter which I addressed to Governor Abernethy immediately after the arrival of the melancholy intelligence at this place.

All that can be collected will be considered important by the friends of doctor and Mrs. Whitman in the United States, who will be anxious to learn every particular concerning their tragic fate. It will be a satisfaction for them to know that these eminent servants of God were faithful in their lives, though we have to deplore the melancholy circumstances which accompanied their departure from this world of trial.

I remain, Sir,

Your very ob't servant,

JAMES DOUGLAS.

The following is a list of those killed, which we copy from the "Spectator," of Dec. 10:

- 1 Doctor Whitman,
- 2 Mrs. Whitman,
- 3 Mr. Rogers,
- 4 Mr. Hofman,
- 5 Mr. Sanders, (Schoolmaster,)
- 6 Mr. Osborne, (Carpenter,)
- 7 Mr. Marsh,
- 8 Jno. Sagen, } Brothers—youths,
- 9 Frs. Sagen, }
- 10 Mr. Canfield, (Blacksmith,)
- 11 Mr. ———, (a Sailor,)

Besides three that were wounded, more or less, Messrs Hall, Kemble, and another whose name I cannot learn. W. McB.

An account of this massacre was immediately made the subject of an official report to the Legislature of Oregon, by Governor Abernethy. A bill was passed to authorize the Governor to call out 500 troops, volunteers. A company was soon organized, and H. A. G. Lee chosen captain.

What casts a shade of still deeper gloom over the affair, is that serious fears are entertained that the missionaries at the other stations may have met with a similar fate.—We shall anxiously wait for additional news from that quarter.

The Temperance Friend.

Legislation and Persuasion.

These are two powerful and legitimate agencies in promoting moral reforms. It is a nice point to decide where the one ends and the other begins. "My province ends where that of conscience begins," is said to have been the remark of Napoleon; but who shall determine the boundary line? Here is a "disputed territory." How far shall the makers and venders of strong drink be allowed to go before an effectual check shall be given to their operations by legislation? It is our province to persuade men, reason with them, argue the case, and endeavor by all the motives that can be brought to bear upon their minds to persuade them to refrain from the sale and use of intoxicating liquors. Triumphs in the work of persuasion have been astonishing. They have woven a wreath which now decks the brow of an Irish Priest, far more to be coveted than any laurels that the victorious warrior may have won on the bloody battle field.—To have persuaded one victim of intemperance to return to the path of sobriety, is a glorious achievement. While we shall strenuously endeavor to make good use of all the arts of persuasion, yet it would be strange were we altogether indifferent to what others may be doing in the halls of legislation. In good old Massachusetts, that law-loving, school-patronizing, intelligent, free and religious commonwealth, the venders of strong drink are prodigiously circumscribed in their


movements. If one transgresses the law a fine of a few dollars will not answer the statute. He is treated as a felon, and made to undergo the disgrace of imprisonment.—This is a new feature in legislation. From the latest advices the new governor at Tahiti, M. Lavaud, is making the venders cry out "our craft is in danger," while those who drink ask "what shall we do?" He is enforcing the most stringent regulations in regard to the importation and sale of intoxicating drinks. We should rejoice to learn that his measures were entirely successful; but we know that he has to contend with a cunning and traitorous foe. M. Lavaud does not reason as some, that evils of another kind are to rage unchecked. All unmarried Tahitian females are compelled to leave the town of Papiete and return to their homes on other parts of the island, being allowed to visit the town only for a limited period of a few hours, after which they must return or find lodgings in what Melville, the author of "Omoo," styles "The Hotel de Calabooza." May not the Hawaiian Governors take a good hint from the French Governor at the Society Islands. Should the Governor there continue his energetic labors in the way of reform, while he may incur the sneers and opprobrium of the vicious and selfish, he may be sure that he will secure the sympathies and prayers of the virtuous and philanthropic. Not forgetting that persuasion is our legitimate method of effecting reform, we shall endeavor to make it apply in all practicable cases, not doubting that the blessing of God will continue to rest upon all engaged in this good work.

TEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND.—By the 'Don Quixote,' a number of the London Teetotal Times, for September, and the Temperance Chronicle, for October, were received. We are glad to learn that the friends of teetotalism are laboring zealously in the good work. Their object is now to gather facts and statistics, and hold up the enormity of the evils of intemperance to the world. This was the method pursued by the advocates of emancipation.

FATHER MATHEW.—A pension of £300 per annum has been settled upon the great advocate of temperance in Ireland. Besides this pension, Lord John Russell was making efforts to purchase an annuity of £800 per annum. What queer times have come at last that a pension should be settled upon a poor Irish priest because he advocates teetotalism! We hope that others may follow his example, and if they do not obtain the pounds, they will save their pennies, which will soon make pounds.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, MARCH 1, 1848.

 We are exceedingly glad to receive intelligence from our friends, who embarked for the United States, on board the American whale ship "A. H. Howland." They experienced exceedingly rough weather after leaving Honolulu, (Oct. 23,) writes Mr. Forbes. "During the first 10 days we had it so rough, (often with double reefed top-sails, and the lee rail surging under water, while the whole lee side was flooded, often two feet deep, and pouring in over the bows by the hogshead full,) that our heads and stomachs never got straight. The ladies spent much of their time, especially at night, *in holding up the ship*. After the first ten days the trades grew milder, as we began to approach the line: The captain was very kind and did all for our comfort he could.

"To-day we are 28 days from Oahu. For near three weeks we have had pleasant weather, part of the time very hot. We took the south-east trades in 8 degrees north and lost them in 10 south. At first we steered for Huahine, intending there to recruit; but the current and south-east trades have driven us to the long. of 161 west, and we are obliged to run south for the Hervey group, at one of which, "Aitutake," in "Williams' South Seas," and "Wytootak" on the charts. Our track was pretty direct from Oahu to Fannings Island, then to Jarves Island, neither of which we could make, the current carrying us to leeward, thence we have been running almost direct to the Hervey group. Head winds and currents have driven us to this longitude, as they did the "Solomon Saltus," Capt. Fales, who also steered for Huahine, but touched here just two weeks ago, with Mr. and Mrs. Ricker on board all well. Nov. 29, two days ago, we made this Island of Aitutake, and I finish this letter on Mr. Royle's veranda. Mr. R. is the English missionary here. We are all on shore. It is a small Island, about 8 miles long and 4 broad, very fertile and verdant. There are about 1,700 inhabitants on the Island. Mr. Royle is the only missionary and is producing a happy effect on the people. There is a manifest improvement in all things around, although the blasting effects of heathenism shall be seen for ages in the deep curses it has imprinted on man's moral and physical being."

A MAN OVERBOARD.—We have been furnished with the following extract from a letter addressed by the Rev. Mr. Forbes to the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, dated Nov. 19, 1847, ship "A. H. Howland," S. latitude 14° 37.

"About sunrise, Nov. 1, although the wind had so lulled that we were scarce going 3 knots per hour, we were all startled with the cry "a man overboard." As soon as possible, (where every one was so excited that nothing was attempted aright,) a boat was got down, but from the first no one could be seen in the water. He had only been seen standing on a cask and must have fallen from the cask over the side, as the ship gave a heavy lurch. For a long time the boat rowed astern, and sought in vain. The poor fellow never rose again. After the boat returned and inquiry was made, he was found to be a fine young man, by the name of James Delegarde. The captain examined his chest for papers to find where his friends were, and found a journal of the voyage written in a beautiful hand, and in good style, with fine drawings of the different places they had touched at; but nothing written since they left the North West. He speaks in his journal of his uncle, a physician in Philadelphia, where he made his home, and manifestly moved in good, if not the best society—speaks of the contrast between a fore-castle and those happy days, when he went with them all to the house of God; with many similar reflections. Poor youth, he was evidently anticipating a happy welcome there in a few months more. How mysterious! Safely he passed through all the rough seas and squally weather we had experienced, aloft and in many dangerous posts he had escaped, and now, in an almost calm day, standing on a cask in mid-ships about the main-hatch, arranging some ropes, he was in one minute hurled into eternity. The shock was so sudden we could hardly realize it. I had had prayers in the cabin every night for some days, and he was always there when he could be."

OLIVER CROMWELL.—A new work has appeared upon the English Protector, written by D'Aubigne, the author of the History of the Reformation. He takes the most favorable view of his character. After describing England's present greatness, morally and politically, he adds, "This is the work of the Reformation; it is Protestantism and the Evangelical faith which have so greatly exalted this nation, and given it such influence. But God works by instruments; and if there is any one man who in times past has contributed more than another, more than all others, to the wonders of the present day, that man is Oliver Cromwell. The existing greatness of England is but the realization of the plan he had conceived."


How strangely such language reads in contrast with what some of the English his-

torians have written upon Cromwell's life and character. For near two centuries the detractors of Cromwell and the defamers of the Puritans have had the ears of the world, and they have improved the advantage in a manner that may yet cover their own characters with infamy, for men of great intellect have appeared on the other side, whose masterly efforts claim attention. The current is now turning. Macauley, Carlyle and D'Aubigne will be heard. Their writings will be read. Some would make the term Puritan synonymous with bigotry, intolerance and ignorance, but ere the world has grown much older, that term may yet be rightfully associated with true freedom, civil, political and religious, with civilization, and the world's emancipation from the chains of religious intolerance.

DR. T. CHALMERS.—Late papers contain full accounts of the death and funeral of this distinguished Divine. His death took place on the 31st of May, 1847. He retired early on Sabbath evening, and the following morning was found dead; no person being present to witness his departure to another world. "There is said to have been no trace of sorrow or pain, but an air of deep repose on his countenance; and the manner in which the bed clothes were arranged about his person was such as to show there had been no conflict with the King of Terrors." His funeral was most numerous attended by thousands of the inhabitants of Edinburgh. The copy-right of his writings has been sold for £10,000, being comprised in 25 duodecimo volumes. The English Government has already settled an annuity of £200 upon his widow. Remarks the Editor of the New York Evangelist:

"All Scotland mourns for him, and not Scotland only, but Great Britain, America and the world. His was one of those minds of vast compass and power, which the Creator lights up at rare intervals, and baptizes with his spirit, sets upon the study of his own perfections to show mankind not only what amazing discoveries may be made even by limited human reason; but what an unfathomable, undiscoverable infinitude of light and glory must be forever beyond the searching of every created intelligence"

DEATH OF DR. VINET, OF SWITZERLAND.—The Protestant Church of France and Switzerland has lost, in the death of Dr. Vinet, its ablest champion and most profound divine. By D'Aubigne, he has been styled the Chalmers of Switzerland. He is described as an eloquent preacher, finished scholar, deep reasoner and most truly evangelical divine.

 The sum of about \$300,000 has been contributed in the United States for the relief of Ireland.

English News.

By the arrival of the "Vancouver," from London, we have received a liberal supply of English papers, including numerous peace and temperance publications. They furnish abundant evidence that much talent, wealth and piety are there enlisted in the cause of benevolence and philanthropy. We would acknowledge our indebtedness to the Secretary of the British and Foreign Sailor's Society, and also to Mrs. Saunders, a member of the Society of Friends, who has for many years been the liberal patron and sincere friend of our "Oahu Charity School." We are glad to learn that her sympathy in its behalf remains undiminished.

THE DEATH OF J. J. GURNEY.—The death of this distinguished philanthropist and devout christian is noticed at great length in a copy of the "Norwich News." There was respect paid to his remains by christians of all sects, and the public generally, such as showed that a man of no ordinary character had become death's victim. J. J. Gurney was the friend of the slave, the prisoner, the poor, and the most avowed opponent of war. He was the friend of man, the true philanthropist. At some future time we may revert to this subject again.

MRS. FRY'S DEATH.—The papers contain constant allusions to this lady's death. She was the sister of J. J. Gurney. The deeds and charities of the Gurney family reflect an honor upon their native city and country, which will gather brightness as years and ages roll away. "The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance." "The memory of the just is blessed; but the name of the wicked shall rot."

We also noticed the death of another distinguished individual, the Rev. Richard Marks, the author of the "Retrospect," "The Ocean," "Sea Sermons," &c. He was originally a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, but subsequently became connected with the Church of England as a minister of the gospel. His meetings have exerted a most salutary influence in directing the minds of the British public to the cause of seamen.

Elihu Burritt, "the learned Blacksmith," is zealously advocating the cause of Peace, and the advantage of an Ocean Penny Postage. He publishes in London and Birmingham, "The Bond of Brotherhood."

The Friend, a monthly, religious, and literary Journal, for the Society of Friends, has been received. In size and appearance, it bears a striking resemblance to our monthly sheet. It has moreover attained the sixth year of its existence; in this respect it also may be regarded as a twin-brother. The

Editor of the "London Friend" expresses a willingness to exchange with the "Honolulu Friend." We shall be most happy to reciprocate the favor. In the columns of the "London Friend," we find published, verbatim, under the head of a "Peep at Japan," an article originally published in the "Honolulu Friend," Feb 2, 1846. We were glad to see it there, but not a little surprised to find it credited to the "Nautical Magazine," published in London, September, 1846.

We are glad to have placed on our table a full file of the London Sailor's Magazine. The seamen's cause in England is now prosecuted with more than ordinary vigor. The B. and F. Sailor's Society has recently sent a Chaplain to Cronstadt, in Russia, the Rev. J. K. Stalleybrass. He was ordained in London, May 25, 1847. He seems peculiarly fitted for the post, having been born in Russia, his father being an honored missionary in Siberia. In the Magazine, for Jan., 1847, we notice a report of the "Devonport and Stonehouse Union." At the twenty-sixth anniversary of which society, "the Chair was occupied by Admiral Thomas."

It has been our privilege, with some of our neighbors, to receive communications from the Admiral, whose interest in the progress of events in this quarter of the globe, continues undiminished. He is now enjoying excellent health and residing at Stonehouse in Devon.

U. S. EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—In our No. for January, we published the memorial of certain officers connected with that expedition, setting forth certain grounds of complaint and imploring the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to appoint a committee to investigate the subject. Their principal ground of complaint was the unfairness with which Capt. Wilkes had drawn up the narrative of the expedition. The subject was thus brought before Congress. In the Senate the memorial was referred to the committee on the library. By the kindness of a friend we have been furnished with a copy of the report upon the subject, drawn up by Mr. Pearce. The publication of the report is accompanied by a long letter of Captain Wilkes' in which he endeavors to explain the several passages referred to in the narrative, and rebut the charges. The committee deemed it unnecessary to appoint a committee "for hearing the report of the memorialists," but, nevertheless, expressed the opinion, that "if a future edition were published by the government, it would be the desire of Captain Wilkes, as it would be theirs, to make such

alterations as seemed necessary, either to correct errors, or to avoid giving offence even to the most sensitive."

The committee asked to be discharged from a further consideration of the subject. Our narrow limits will not allow the publication of any extracts from the report and the letter of Capt. Wilkes, which we should otherwise gladly insert.

LOSS OF AM. WHALE SHIP WM. PENN.—

The following account of the loss of the "Wm. Penn," we extract from a letter addressed us by the Rev. Mr. Forbes, dated Aitutake, Hervey Islands, Nov. 29, 1847:

"The Wm. Penn, Capt. Wimpenny, of Falmouth, arrived here a few days before we did, and just two days before our arrival, (on the 25th,) the vessel went on shore on the reef on the north-east end of the island. It was about two o'clock in the morning when lying off and on, intending to get recruits. The vessel had got nigh in and they were just about to tack, but there being a strong current she missed stay, and in a few minutes struck on the reef. In less than an hour the sea broke over her decks and they were all obliged to take to the boats. In the boats they lay outside the reef until daylight, but the ship went to pieces in about an hour. No lives were lost, but almost every thing was left in the wreck, so sudden was the destruction. At daylight they all got ashore and found kind friends in Mr. and Mrs. Royle, the English missionaries, who did all they could for them. Next day about 800 barrels of oil came ashore from the wreck.

These reefs in Aitutake are very dangerous; there is a long reef making out nearly westerly from the south-west part of the Island. This reef is near 8 miles in length, and should be carefully noted, as it is not laid down on charts.

There now lies on this reef the hulk of a French whale ship of 600 tons, which was wrecked there last March."

THE ARRIVAL OF THE NEW FRENCH CONSUL.—Since the publication of our last, M. Dillon, the new French Consul, has arrived, whose appointment had been previously announced. He enters upon his duties with a well established reputation, having for several years been French Consul at New Castle, in England. His arrival has been the occasion of considerable excitement in our community. By M. Dillon, His Majesty Louis Philippe, forwarded his portrait, as a present to His Majesty Kamehameha III. It has been duly presented, and now forms the most attractive painting at the Palace. The portrait represents the King of the French "in full length," being handsomely executed, and beautifully ornamented with a gilt frame.

☞ We hear that a fine portrait of Rear Admiral Thomas, the revered restorer of the islands, is expected, by the King, to arrive by Rear Admiral Phipps Hornby, in the line-of-battle ship Asia which was to sail for the Pacific early in December; and that Capt. Hunt comes out as passenger on board the flag ship to remain on these islands.—[Polynesian.]

American Correspondence.

LETTER NO. I.

A trip to Andover—the Theological Seminary—Professor Edwards' return from Europe.

Boston, August 31, 1847.

MR. EDITOR,—I have lately spent two or three weeks in Andover, in this State, and I think some of your readers may be interested to carry themselves there in imagination and spend a little while in reviewing with me some of the quiet pleasures which that place affords. I know that some who now reside in the Hawaiian Islands, have strong and interesting associations with this town, which cause them often to recur to their residence there for a few years; and they, perhaps, will like to be assisted in viewing it in connection with such changes as have taken place there since they left. It will not be necessary for them to take ship to this city, and go hence as I went to Andover in the cars of the Boston and Maine railroad. For this *imagination* is an air-line locomotive, which will convey passengers from Honolulu to New England in less time than is required to bring us intelligence from New York by Morse's electro-magnetic telegraph. However, as the railroad depot is near the business part of the village, I may as well receive my friends there. You will observe a few rods distant the large machine-shop, where the company repair their steam engines and tenders, and make wheels, axles, and springs for cars. Also, just beyond it, you see the establishment where large eight wheeled cars are built, and where, at any time, you may find some just commenced, and others farther advanced or completed. We will come and observe their curious operations some future day.

On my arrival here I met a relative, a member of the junior class of the Theological Seminary. He had engaged a room for me at the Mansion House, a public house combining in many things the arrangements of a hotel and a boarding house. Here he and several other students of the Seminary, and of Phillips' Academy, board. The other members of the Seminary board in private families, but nearly all study by day and sleep by night in rooms in Phillips' and Bartlett's halls. These buildings have been named in memory of the founder, and of a subsequent liberal benefactor of the institution. Between them is the chapel, in the various apartments of which are held the meetings on the Sabbath, morning and evening prayers and daily recitations. Here also is the library, the largest of the kind in the country, containing 15,000 volumes, and that of the Porter Rhetorical Society, which contains 2,600 volumes. These three buildings, contiguous but not connected with each other, present a long and symmetrical front, on a line with the street, but set back from it 20 or 30 rods. The chapel is surmounted by a neat belfry, and has a large clock on the outside. The land in front of the institution, and for some rods on either side, is enclosed by a fence, and crossed by paths which are lined and shaded by an abundance of elms and other trees. The location is a piece of table land at the top of a hill, from which there are beautiful prospects in every direction. The new manufacturing city of Lawrence is seen to the north, on the bank of the

Merrimack; while views of several smaller towns, of hills and valleys, farms and forests, and a few mountains in the distance conspire to please the eye. From Mt. Prospect, a mile from the Seminary, the panoramic view is nearly complete. A glimpse is here had of the ocean, 15 or 16 miles distant.—This summit is sometimes visited for a sight of the fireworks which are sent up at Boston, the city being 20 miles from this point of observation. The sunsets witnessed from the Seminary Hill are thought to be uncommonly rich by reason of the clear pure atmosphere that is here enjoyed, and the distance of the horizon.

The peculiar attractions of Andover, however, are of a literary character, and chiefly in the department of theology. These were sufficiently adapted to my own tastes and pursuits to make my visit pleasant and profitable. I spent most of the hours of the day in my friend's study, and occupied the time with reading, writing letters, and an occasional attendance at declamations, recitations, and meetings. A place better fitted for a student to apply himself to his books can hardly be imagined. During the hours which are generally devoted to their studies, the utmost stillness prevails around. The occasional ringing of the chapel bell to call to an exercise, the whistle of the locomotive when the railroad cars pass through the town, the wind rustling in the trees, and now and then a student at the seminary pump, are the principal sounds that break the quiet. The hum of the village is not heard, and the whistling of the engine is softened by distance. You hear just enough to inform you that nature is alive and flourishing, and that art and enterprise are as active as ever, while each abstains from such intrusion into the student's sanctum as would divert his mind from that close and continued attention which is required for literary investigations and for the elaboration and arrangements of thoughts, preparatory to their expression upon paper.

The frequent interviews of the students when assembling at their meals, and for the various exercises of the Seminary, serve to encourage the social part of their natures. The plan of boarding in private families is on this account far preferable to the system of commons, which prevails in many of our literary institutions. Under the latter arrangement, the food is prepared by a steward, male or female, and the young men eat at one or more long tables, where the gentler is never seen, and the happy and useful influence of their presence is never enjoyed. At that period of life when lads leave home for the boarding school and young men to go to college, when the mild restraint of the parent is withdrawn, and the heart's warm currents are checked in their flow, a resting place should be afforded to the youthful wanderer at some fireside which is surrounded by a family circle. The eye of a mother, though she be not his own mother, should habitually turn upon him as he enters the parlor, and cause the filial chord to vibrate. The flame of fraternal affection and sympathy which has glowed within his breast, should be kept bright by the daily exhibition, if possible, of the same in others.

This is rather a digression; but the subject is one which, in the progress of the Hawaiian people towards universal intelligence and general education, may ere long pro-

gress for them a more practical interest and importance.

Professor Edwards, of the Theological Seminary, returned to Andover a few months since, from a visit to Europe. He has been absent more than a year, on account of his health and has returned with strength renewed and health confirmed. A conference meeting held at the chapel each Wednesday evening, by the students, has for several weeks been rendered uncommonly interesting by Professor Edwards' attendance, and by the remarks he has made on the religious and moral state of those nations of Europe among which he has traveled, and among some of which he has for short periods sojourned.

When one visits a foreign land his opportunities for acquiring information are limited or multiplied, according to certain circumstances. If he finds there no personal friends, and carries no letters or other passport to the men of reputation and influence, it is often with difficulty that he gains admittance to libraries, institutions of learning and benevolence, repositories of the arts, and especially to social and personal intercourse with the refined and intelligent classes. This is the case in civilized and christian countries, and in the most hospitable communities where there is no design or desire on the part of the inhabitants to be uncourteous to strangers, or exclusive in the admission of privileges. We find it the same in journeying to the distant parts of our native land. How great then are his advantages who, going to a foreign country, numbers among the friends whom he leaves behind, those whose characters and attainments are most highly appreciated in the places he expects to visit, and those also who have visited those places and formed acquaintances there themselves; and who finds on his arrival, that his own writings and reputation have preceded him, and have ensured him a friendly and cordial reception among sympathetic minds and hearts. Such advantages Professor Edwards has enjoyed; and in consequence, his impressions and conclusions concerning the nations he has visited, have, so far as he has communicated them, been listened to with the deepest interest by the students and a few others who have heard them. M.

LETTER NO. II.

Professor Edwards' remarks upon Ireland, England and Scotland.

Boston, September 3d, 1847.

MR. EDITOR,—In a previous letter I have mentioned the conference meetings held in the chapel of the Theological Seminary at Andover, at which Professor Edwards has lately communicated much valuable information concerning the moral and religious state of some of the European nations. Of his remarks on one or two evenings, I propose to give you a brief sketch. My notes were made a day or two after the meetings, from the recollection of what I had listened to with attention and interest.

On the first evening that I heard him speak, Ireland and Belgium were the subject of Professor Edwards' remarks. He said the case of the Irish was one of more difficulty to the English nation, in some respects, than that of our slaves is to us. Much embittered feeling existed among the people of

each country towards those of the other.—During the recent famine, many English people contributed to relieve it with great reluctance, because their gifts would be received without gratitude and as a matter of right. And while donations from England were mitigating the Irish distress, the newspapers of Ireland were teeming with severe invective against the English, who, they said, thought to atone for the infinite evils they had inflicted, by a little gift to which they were more than entitled. He attributed the degradation of Ireland principally to the prevalence of Roman Catholicism; also, in part, to their land being owned to so great an extent by English capitalists, who never visited, and knew little about their Irish possessions. Great improvidence, want of all forethought, marked the Irish character; so that in the spring of last year, when they were rejoicing over the repeal of the corn-laws, great numbers of them could not be induced to sow and plant their fields, although the want in which they would find themselves the coming winter, was distinctly portrayed to them. He doubted, in common with the British generally, whether the course and the efforts of O'Connell and his sons had been, on the whole, for the good of the people. The immense sums contributed by the poor of Ireland for 'repeal rent,' had not been satisfactorily accounted for; the question loudly asked had not yet been answered what has become of this money, and till answered, he would be deemed, as he is now very extensively suspected of having been, a selfish demagogue rather than a sincere patriot.

In regard to England and Scotland, in both which countries the lower and laboring classes are more numerous than with us, and also more degraded and subjected to more of poverty and distress. Professor Edwards said he had much hope for their amelioration. One obstacle, the unnatural union of church and state, he thought must ere long be removed. The proposed change in factories, requiring only 10, instead of 12 hours of daily labor from the operatives, was advocated by a strong minority in parliament.—At the head of this minority was Lord Ashley, a pious, philanthropic man, much of the stamp of Wilberforce. He hoped for much good, also, from an increasing sense, among the English people, of their moral obligation to keep the Sabbath day. In Scotland, the day was very generally deemed a sacred institution, and scarcely a railroad there was in operation on that day. In England scarcely one was not. On the continent he did not meet a single man who considered the religious observance of this day a moral duty. Even our good brethren at Geneva were not quite orthodox on this point, nor the Protestant ministers in Paris; and the Germans, as is well known, consider the Sabbath a Jewish institution, done away under christianity, and the maintaining of it as opposed to gospel liberty. M.

Washington's Birth-Day.

Not having any special remarks to offer the current year upon the recurrence of a day, so sacredly kept in grateful remembrance, our readers will doubtless be interested in the following account of the day as it was observed one year since, by the

Americans in the city of Rome. We copy from an American paper which copies from an English newspaper published in Rome.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN ROME.—Among the journals which have sprung up in the Ecclesiastical States, under the new order of things, is the ROMAN ADVERTISER, a weekly print, in the English language, edited by Mr. Hemans, a son of the poetess, which was established seven months since. In the number for February 27th, is an account, which we subjoin, of a celebration of the birthday of Washington, at Rome, which was furnished at the request of the editor, as we understand by a gentleman of this city traveling in Europe.

We with pleasure insert the following notice, furnished us by a gentleman present, of an occasion intended to honor the memory of one so truly and purely great.

"THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON."—"The anniversary of Washington's birthday, the 22d instant, was celebrated by the Americans now at Rome, by a dinner, at which fifty-four citizens of the United States, from various parts of the Union, were present, joining together in an appropriate tribute of respect and gratitude to the memory of the 'Father of his Country.'"

"Mr. Polk, *Chargé d'Affaires* at the Neapolitan Court, and brother of the President of the United States, was called to the chair, and was supported by Nicholas Brown, Esquire, U. S. Consul at the Holy See. Grace having been said by Rev. Mr. Carder, of New York, the company devoted themselves to an active encomium upon the *cuisine* of Bertini, by whom the dinner was served; after which the 'Regular Toasts,' thirteen in number, were announced by the chairman, and responded to with enthusiasm from the first—'The Memory of Washington' drank standing and in silence, to the last—'The American Women'—hailed with a tempest of applause—a just homage to the associations of virtue, intelligence and beauty, inspired by the sentiment.

"The 5th regular toast—'His Holiness the Pope;—*Viva pro Nono*!'—was received with the warmest demonstrations; every one present feeling grateful for the opportunity of testifying, in some small degree, not only his respect for the sovereign under whose protection he united in this national commemoration, but also his admiration of the character and virtues of the illustrious Pontiff.

"Amongst the other regular toasts were—'The Memory of the signers of the Declaration of Independence'—'The Constitution of the United States'—'The Freedom of the Press,' and 'The successful termination of the Mexican War;' with 'three cheers for General Taylor.'

"The health of the Chairman,' proposed by Mr. Chadwick, of South Carolina, was responded to by Mr. Polk in some appropriate and feeling remarks, concluding with a warm encomium upon, and a complimentary toast to, the 'American Artists at Rome,' on behalf of whom, Mr. Freeman, in answer to the general call, returned thanks.

"The health of Judge Wellborn, of Georgia, having been drunk, that gentleman in reply, dwelt upon some of those distinctive features of American Republicanism, which

however familiar, as every day experience to the American at home, are naturally matters of grateful remembrance to the American abroad, when brought into contrast with the institutions of the old world. The speaker reviewed, with that warm eloquence peculiar to the south, the causes of the national prosperity, and the resources for its stability and progress under the wise provisions of the Federal Constitution. He ended by a reference to the commanding influence of the Arts, and their necessity as elements in the formation, no less of a true taste than of moral and intellectual character, both individual and national.

"The health of Mr. Powers was drunk with peculiar satisfaction, both from the respect due to so distinguished a name, and also from the felicitous and generous manner in which it was proposed by Mr. Crawford, a further notice of whose excellent remarks the limits of the present article unfortunately forbid.

"To the many patriotic speeches and sentiments elicited during the evening, was added the enlivenment of the national airs of 'Yankee Doodle,' 'Hail Columbia' and the 'Star Spangled Banner,' performed on the piano forte by Mr. Karson, one of the company, amply compensating for the more elaborate musical performances prevented by the strict ordinances in force during the season of Lent. The piece last named received a happy accompaniment in the folds of the stars and stripes suspended at the head of the table.

"The festivities were continued to a late hour, and were marked throughout by that unanimity and enthusiasm which a common national sympathy, heightened by a common separation from those objects of interest and affection which are at once its sources and its strength, is so admirably adapted to call forth; especially in the midst of scenes recalling by vivid associations and imperishable monuments, the virtues, the struggles and the triumphs of elder Patriotism."

— The following documents are published by order of the Minister of the Interior, by whom we are informed that a communication resembling that of the foreigners has been addressed to the Governor of Maui, signed by nearly five hundred natives.

FORT, LAHAINA, Feb. 14th, 1848.

Your Highness, salutations—

I enclose herein a Petition addressed to me by certain foreigners setting forth the evils resulting from the sale of domestic Beer, also a petition addressed to you, from a similar source, on the same subject.

You will perceive by them who the petitioners are and what are their views.

Your obedient servant,

JAS. Y. KANEHOA.

LAHAINA, Feb. 11th, 1848.

His Excellency James Young Kanehoa, Governor of Maui, &c.

Sir,—We whose names are here subscribed feel impelled by a patriotic desire to promote the best interests of the community in which we live, to call your attention to a growing evil which is masked under the name of Beer. A noxious compound under this title is extensively sold and drunk in this place, and begins to fill our hitherto quiet streets with drunken brawls. We greatly fear the facility with which their crews can get intoxicated in the beer shops will drive whalers from our waters, and thus deprive the community of the chief means of aggrandise-

ment which it now possesses. We trust Your Excellency will not allow this wretched nuisance to sap the prosperity of the whole community.—We therefore earnestly entreat your Excellency to issue a mandate utterly prohibiting the sale of beer, and thus perpetuate the peace and prosperity of your people.

(Signed by sixteen of the most respectable foreign residents.)

Report of the Expenditures and Receipts connected with the repairs upon the Bethel, the erection of the new Vestry and Reading-Room.

Lime and Mason work,	\$225 72
Paints and painting,	285 28
Lumber,	1021 11
Carpenters work,	1101 50
Nails, iron work, &c.,	135 53
Twenty-six Cushions,	71 50
Paid for private Pew,	30 00
Three estimates,	15 00
Sheet-lead for Belfry,	10 30
Bunting for Flag,	7 50
Sundries,	40 97

Total, \$2944 41

Donations acknowledged in this and former	
Nos. of the Friend,	1113 47
Sale of old Zinc,	20 00

Total, \$1133 47

Present debt \$1810 94

In publishing the above statements we feel it due to certain parties owning slips in the old chapel, to acknowledge their generosity in relinquishing the same without remuneration. During the prosecution of the work several persons have essentially favored the funds of the institution, and we would particularly mention the mercantile house of S. H. Williams & Co. The present debt is somewhat larger than it was anticipated it would be when the work was commenced. Much more labor and expense have necessarily been employed than we originally contemplated.

To liquidate the existing debt, an application for a grant of \$500 has been made upon the A. S. F. S., in New York, and if the society should be in funds, we are confident that it will be made. Beyond that, it is hoped that a handsome sum may be raised during the year from the sea-faring community, and others favorably disposed to the institution. Whenever donations shall be forwarded they will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

A few days since we unexpectedly received the following communication, and would remark that the appropriation for the current year will be devoted to liquidating the debt of the Bethel.

H. B. M.'s CONSULATE GENERAL.
Honolulu, February 3d, 1848.

Sir,—I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Lords, Commissioners of the Admiralty have directed that twenty dollars per quarter be allowed to the Seamen's Chaplain at Woahoo, for the religious aid which he so kindly and zealously affords to distressed British seamen at Little Greenwich Hospital, and that that allowance, commencing from the 1st of January, 1848, will be paid as it becomes due, by this Consulate.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, your most ob't. servant,

WM. MILLER.

The Rev. Mr. DAMON,
Seamen's Chaplain, Honolulu.

DONATIONS FOR THE BETHEL.

G P Judd, Esq.,	\$50 00	Two Ladies,	\$8 00
Royal School,	50 00	Mr Henderson,	6 00
Mrs Richards and		Mr Smith,	10 00
daughters,	6 00	A Friend,	15 00
A Friend,	10 00		

DONATIONS FOR THE FRIEND.

Rev T Coan,	5 00	Capt Smith, Saratoga,	2 50
Capt Thomas, Laura Ann,	3 00		

IMPORTS PER SAMOSET.

2006 packages merchandise, 12 boats, 394 oars, 166,000 feet lumber, 92,000 shingles, 20,000 laths, 4,000 clapboards, 9,000 pickets, 44,000 bricks, 685 p. hollow ware, and a lot of woodware, to C. Brewer. 524 packages merchandise to L. Chamberlain. 349 do. do. to J. C. Spalding. 43 do. do. to E. & H. Grimes. 23 do. do. to C. Brewer 2d. 324 do. do. to S. Reynolds. 41 do. do. to Crockett & Co. 35 do. do. to Thomas Cummins. 32 do. do. to S. Bartlett, Jr. 12 do. do. to Makee & Anthon. 35 do do to G. H. Atkinson. 2 do do to J. H. Wood. 1 bag specie to S. N. Castle. 150 pigs lead to order.

PASSENGERS.

Per Argo from Mazatlan—Mr. Robinson, supercargo.
Per Sarcelle from Callao—M. Dillon, lady, 2 children and 2 servants, Bishop Maigret, Mr. Hardy and J. G. Campbell.
Per Janet from Columbia River—Mrs. Dring, Miss Dring and Mr. Burgess.
In the Wilhelmine from Mazatlan—Capt. Hackfeldt.
In the Starling for San Francisco—James J. Jarvis, Esq., and son, for the United States via Central America, Mr. Grinnell for San Francisco.
Per Honolulu from Boston, Mrs. Newell and four children, Messrs. Waters and W. L. Newell.
Per Don Quixote from Valparaiso, John J. Caranave, and Mr. Jones.
Per Providence from Tahiti—R. Tobin and lady, H. Jackson and 2 daughters, Messrs. B. Johnson, W. Wilson, G. Melville, M. McCloud, R. Driscoll, C. Kettle and H. Van Ness.
In the Honolulu for Manila—Wm Smith, Esq., supercargo, and master D. B. Newell.
In the Mary Ann for Oregon—Mr. and Mrs. Davis, and Capt. N. Crosby.
Per Charles from Monterey—Messrs. H. N. Crabb, H. G. Crabb, J. C. Crane, A. G. Lawrey, D. Smith, P. Armas, and J. Heyward.
In the Chilean for Hawaii—Messrs J. Smith and Capt. Lindsey.
Per Samoset, from Boston. Rev G H Atkinson and lady, Oregon, Home Mission; Rev H Kinney and lady, and Rev Samuel G. Dwight, Sandwich Islands Mission; Chas E Stone, and Sidney Bartlett, Jr., Boston; Miss E W Mott, and Miss C E Mott, New York; Miss K G Pratt, of Boston; Geo Wood, of Bridgewater; Chas Brewer, of Boston.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Jan. 28—Am whaleship Fanny, Edwards, Sag Harbor, 17 months out, 75 sperm, 1650 whale.
29—Am whaling bark Bayard, Fordam, Greenport, 24 mos. out, 1000 whale.
Feb 1—H. C. M.'s Corvette Sarcelle, Le Borgne, 45 days from Callao.
Feb 1—Am whaleship Sheffield, White, Coldspring, 27 mos. out, 150 sperm, 2350 whale.
Am whaleship Neptune, Nicholls, Sag Harbor, 30 mos. out, 1400 whale.
Am whaling bark Globe, West, Mystic, 26 months out, 20 sperm, 1400 whale.
Feb 5—American whaleship Cortes, Swift, New Bedford, 14 months out, 130 sperm, 1600 whale, 130 sperm season.
Feb 8—American schooner Honolulu, Newell, 128 days from Boston. Merchandise to Everett & Co.
Feb 12—Hawaiian bark Don Quixote, Lindsey, 43 days from Valparaiso. Merchandise to J. J. Caranave.
Feb 12—American whaleship Wm Thompson, Ellis, New Bedford, 15 months out, 50 sperm, 600 whale.
Feb 13—American whaleship Milo, Plaskett, New Bedford, 18 months out, 400 sperm, 2000 whale, 100 sperm this season.
Feb 17—American whaleship Neptune, Nicholls, Sag Harbor, 30 months out, 1400 whale.
Feb 17—American whaleship Sheffield, White, Coldspring, 27 months out, 150 sperm, 2350 whale.
Feb 17—American whaleship ship Fanny Edwards, Sag Harbor, 17 months out, 75 sperm, 1650 whale.
Feb 17—American whaling bark Oscar, Green, Sag Harbor, 26 months out, 700 whale.
Feb 17—French whale ship Angeline, Le Crosnier, Havre, 887 whale.
Feb 17—French whale ship Cosmopolite, Caubriere, Havre, 900 whale.
Feb 17—French whaling bark Asia, Le Masson, Havre, 19 months out, 1350 whale.
Feb 18—French sch Providence, Hinckley, 50 days from Tahiti via Raiatea.
Feb 20—American whaling bark Bayard, Fordham, Greenport, 25 months out, 1200 whale.
Feb 22—American whaling bark Globe, West, Mystic, 28 months, clean.
Feb 23—English merchant ship, Vancouver, Mott, 148 days from London, merchandise to H. B. Co.
Feb 23—American whaleship ship Lagoda, Finch, New Bedford, 18 months, 70 sperm, 1100 whale.
Feb 24—American ship Charles, Andrews, 23 days from Monterey.
26—Bark Samoset, Hollis, 125 days from Boston, (81 days from the Equator, Atlantic Ocean. Ships spoken by Samoset: Dec. 15, lat. 29 S. long. 45 W., whaling bark Yeoman, of Plymouth, 60 days from Rio Janeiro, 250 bbls of oil. Dec. 24, lat. 45 S. long. 55 W., ship Peruvian, Brown, of New London, 29 mos., 1100 w. 700 sp. Dec. 26, lat. 47 S. long. 62 W., ship Messenger, Arthur, N. B., 5 mos., 80 bbls. Dec. 27, lat. 48 S. long. 63 W., passed ship President, of Nantucket, standing to the westward. Jan. 10, passed the English bark Agnes Blakie, of Liverpool, lat. 56 S. long. 80 W., steering E. S. E. January 11, lat. 53 S. long. 80 W., ship Timoleon, of N. B., 36 mos., 1800 bbls., homeward bound.

Sailed.

Feb. 1—Hawaiian brigantine Wilhelmine, Rossum, for Mazatlan.
4—Hawaiian schooner Starling Winckley, for San Francisco.
Feb. 15—American whaleship Wm Thompson, Ellis, New Bedford, to cruise.
Feb. 16—American whale ship Uncas, Gellett, New Bedford, to cruise.
Feb. 17—American whale ship Saratoga, Smith, New Bedford, to cruise.
Feb. 19—English brig Laura Ann, Thomas, for Hong Kong.
Feb. 20—American schooner Honolulu, Newell, for Manila.
Feb. 24—Hawaiian schooner Mary Ann, Belcham, for Columbia River.
Feb. 24—French whaling bark Asia, Le Maisson, Havre, to cruise.

Memoranda.

Capt. Swift of the Cortes spoke Formosa, Briggs, Dec. 26th on the line long. 112, 38 months out, 600 sperm, 1000 whale. Capt. Briggs reports the loss of the American whale bark Damon, Davenport, wrecked on Chatham Island in July last—

The vessel was a total loss, cargo would be part saved. She had 280 bbls sperm oil when she went ashore.

WRECKED.—The Am. whale ship Wm. Penn, Wimpenny, of Falmouth, went ashore at Waitatuck in the early part of December. The officers and crew barely escaped with their lives.—She had on board at the time 100 barrels sperm oil and 1400 whale. The vessel was a total loss—about 1100 barrels of oil were saved. Waitatuck is one of the Harvy group of islands.

The American bark Georgiana, Kelly, was in port to sail soon for Valparaiso.

The Leonidas, Swift, New Bedford, was at Tahiti, reports 1500 barrels sperm oil. The Pocahontus of Tisbury had arrived, the crew in a state of mutiny.

Through the politeness of Capt. Finch, of the Lagoda, we are in possession of the full particulars respecting the loss of the American whale ship Hope of Providence, Capt. Heath, which went ashore on the coast of California, between Points St. Domingo and Lazaro, on the night of the 13th of last Dec. She struck about midnight, and stuck fast. The boats were lowered and manned, and all hands lay by till day light, when, after procuring some provisions from the wreck they abandoned her, and started for Marguirite Bay about 80 miles distant where they arrived Dec. 15th. They found there the "Citizen," Capt. Lansing, and several other vessels. The Citizen got under way and proceeded to the wreck, Capt. Borden of the Bowditch, having despatched his boats by a lagoon. They all arrived at the wreck on the 21st, and succeeded in saving 1657 barrels of oil which was sold at auction on the following day for 75 cents per barrel. Capt. Borden of the ship Bowditch purchased the oil, Capt. Lansing bought the wreck for \$4. The towline and other articles saved were sold for \$6—and one broken whale boat for 50 cents.

The loss of the Hope is attributed to the incorrectness of the charts. The land where the Hope went ashore is stated to be about 40 miles farther to the westward than laid down in the charts.

The brig Com. Stockton, which sailed from San Francisco for Callao, Jan. 14th, went ashore near where the Hope was wrecked about the 20th. She had discharged cargo and it was hoped she would be got off. Capt. Finch reports her loaded with government stores and bound to San Jose.

The following is a list of the vessels left in Marguirite Bay by the Lagoda, viz.—in the lower bay, ships Zuid Pool, Trescott, Bingham, Hansa, Angeline, Steiglitz, and Ville de Kennebec; barks George, Clement, Anne and Alice. These vessels have on an average taken 4 whales each, or 160 bbls. In the lower bay were ships Citizen, Bowditch, Edwards, Portsmouth, George, Magnolia, Canton, Vesper and several other's names not known, whose average catchings are about 160 barrels each.—The Magnolia and Trescott were bound home, the remainder with two exceptions will visit this port. Capt. Simmons was to go overland, leaving his vessel in the charge of the mate to go via Cape Horn.

The American bark Aneta was at Monterey to sail in a few days for this place. The schooner S. S. hence arrived at Monterey Feb. 1st.

The Ohio was at Rio Janeiro in September.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Feb. 6—American whale ship Wm Thompson, Ellis, New Bedford, 15 months out, 50 sperm, 600 whale.
Feb. 7—French whaling bark Asia, Le Masson, Haure, 19 months out, 1350 whale.
Feb. 9—American whaling bark Oscar, Green, 26 months out, 700 whale.

Bibles! Bibles!!

At the study of the seamen's Chaplain a supply of Bibles and Testaments is constantly on hand and for sale. At present the assortment comprises those in the English, French, German, Spanish, Swedish, Portuguese, Dutch and Welsh languages.

By a late arrival, some elegantly bound Family Bibles have been received from the depository of the American Bible Society, New York. Prices from \$1 to \$7.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

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The Poet's Corner.

For the Friend.

MISERIES OF ALCOHOL.

BY JOHNNY HAULTAUT.

Touch not that sparkling glass, my friend,
There's poison in its beam;
'Twill like a serpent, sting at last,
However bright it seem.
Think not thou'lt lose by tasting not,
In this thy loss is gain;
Place but that foe within thy mouth
'Twill steal away thy brain.

'Tis like the harlot's heartless smile
That beams but to destroy,
'Twill mar thy prospects, bruise thy heart
And canker all thy joy.
There's ruin, murder, 'neath its brim,
Although it smiles full well,
'Tis a dire curse to those that drink
'Tis beverage of hell.

I could whisper in thine ear
Full many a dreadful tale;
Or I could scenes of horror show
Would turn thy features pale.
Come, turn thy steps with me, my friend;
I'll unfold to thy view
And show thee many a direful scene,
But no more dire than true.

Behold within the asylum's walls
Yon wretched maniac lie—
Hear his heart-rending sighs and groans,
List to his bitter cry.
Behold him on yon bed of straw,
Bound with an iron chain.
Know Alcohol laid him raving there,
And never taste again.

Come to yon prison's gloomy cell
And see upon the ground
Yon pale, emaciated wretch
With heavy iron bound.
He dwelt in joy and comfort once,
With every virtue fraught—
'Till in an evil, tempting hour
He drank the poisonous draught.

Then all his virtues, one by one,
Did quickly droop and die,
Unheeded passed the sufferer's moan
And hunger's piercing cry.
He quarrelled with a faithful friend,
Then drank again once more;
Beneath Rum's influence he fell
And murdered ere 'twas o'er.

Look at his now deserted home,
His broken hearted wife,
Driven to madness by his woe
A maniac for life!
Behold yon lovely, prattling child,
Once his supreme delight;
Now ruined by that demon, Rum,
His sun will set in night.

Add unto this a numerous list
Of broken-hearted wives,
Of ruined children doomed to spend
In misery their lives,
Yet all thy skill will fail to tell
To thee, the thousandth part
Of ruin, misery and woe,
Caused by this monster's dart.

Behold yon trim and gallant ship,
How graceful she doth ride;
Mark well how neat her canvas fits,
How swift she stems the tide.
Behold her now, she's clear from land,
Her crew are all called aft—
With his own hand the captain pours
For each the poisonous draught.

The alluring taste incites to more,
Forward each seaman goes,
With reveling songs and shouts they praise
The vilest of their foes.
Behold her now, amid yon storm;
How dire confusion reigns—
They're drunk with rum, not even one
His senses now retains.

See! 'neath her lee yon iron shore—
The storm still gathering fast,
She nears it now—alas! I fear
This hour will be her last.
Ah! see, she strikes! her masts are gone—
Hark! 'tis the signal gun;
To escape, in vain each seaman tries,
Their earthly race is run.

That maddening draught hath done its work,
Behold amid the gloom
Yon noble vessel, now a wreck—
'Twas rum that sealed her doom.
Go turn thee back while safe, my friend,
Nor stand on danger's ledge,
If thou'lt be saved from such a doom,
Oh! haste, and sign the Pledge.

Ship Isaac Hicks.

The Seamen's Friend.

The Providential Escape.

In the year 1830, said Capt. Miller, I was bound in a fine stout ship of about 800 tons burden, from the port of Philadelphia to Liverpool. The ship had a valuable cargo on board and about nineteen thousand dollars in specie. I had been prevented by other business from giving much of my attention to the vessel while loading and equipping for the voyage, but was very particular in my directions to the chief mate, in whom I had great confidence, as he had sailed with me for some years, to avoid entering if possible, any but native American seamen. When we were about to sail he informed me that he had not been able to comply with my directions entirely in this particular; but had shipped two foreigners as seamen, one a native of Guernsey and the other a Frenchman

from Brittany. I was pleased with the appearance of the crew generally, however, and particularly with the foreigners. They were both stout and able-bodied, and were particularly active and attentive to orders.

The passage commenced auspiciously and promised to be a speedy one, as we took a fine, steady, westerly wind soon after we left soundings. To my great sorrow and uneasiness, I soon discovered a change in the conduct of the two foreigners. They became insolent to the mates and appeared frequently to be under the influence of liquor; and had evidently an undue influence over the rest of the men. Their intemperance soon became intolerable, and as it was evident they had liquor on board with them, I determined on searching the forecabin, and depriving them of it. An order to this effect was given to the mates, and they were directed to go about its execution mildly, but firmly, taking no arms with them as they were inclined to do, but to give every berth, chest and locker in the forecabin a thorough examination and bring aft to the cabin any spirits they might find.

It was not without much anxiety that I sent them forward upon this duty. I remained upon the quarter deck myself, ready to go to their aid should it be necessary. In a few moments a loud and angry dispute was succeeded by a sharp scuffle around the forecabin companion-way. The steward, at my call, handed my loaded pistols from the cabin, and with them I hastened forward. The Frenchman had grappled the second mate who was a mere lad, by the throat, thrown him across the heel of the bow-sprit, and was apparently determined to strangle him to death. The chief mate was calling for assistance from below, where he was assailed by the Guernsey man. The rest of the crew were indifferent spectators, but rather encouraging the foreigners than otherwise. I presented a pistol at the head of the Frenchman and ordered him to release the second mate, which he instantly did. I then ordered him into the foretop and the other who were near into the maintop, none to come down under the pain of death until ordered. The steward by this time brought another pair of pistols, with which I armed the second mate, directing him to remain on deck, and went below into the forecabin myself. I found that the chief mate had been slightly wounded in two places by the knife of his antagonist, who however ceased to resist as I made my appearance, and we immediately secured him in irons. The search was now made and a quantity of liquor found and taken to the cabin. The rest of the men were now called down from the tops, and the Frenchman was made the companion of his coadjutor's confinement. I then expostulated at some length with the others upon their improper conduct and upon

the readiness with which they had suffered themselves to be drawn into such courses by two rascally foreigners, and expressed hopes I should have no reason for further complaints during the rest of the voyage. This remonstrance I thought had effect as they appeared contrite and promised amendment. They were dismissed and order was restored.

The next day the foreigners strongly solicited pardon, with the most solemn promises of future good conduct; and as the rest of the crew joined in their request I ordered that their irons should be taken off. For several days the duties of the ship were performed to my entire satisfaction; but I discovered in the countenances of the foreigners expressions of deep rancorous animosity to the chief mate, who was a prompt, energetic seaman, requiring at all times ready and implicit obedience to his orders.

A week passed over in this way, when one night in the mid watch all hands were called to shorten sail. On ordinary occasions of this kind, the duty was conducted by the mate, but he now went upon the fore-castle. The night was dark and squally; but the sea was not high and the ship was running off about nine knots with the wind on the starboard quarter. The weather being very unpromising, the second reef was taken in the fore and main topsails, the mizen handed and the fore and mizen top-gallant yards sent down. This done, one watch was permitted to go below, and I prepared to betake myself to my berth, directing that the mate to whom I wished to give some orders, should be sent to me. To my utter astonishment and consternation word was brought to me after a short time that he was no where to be found. I hastened upon deck, ordered all hands up again, questioned every man in the ship upon the subject, but they with one accord, declared they had not seen him forward. Lanterns were then brought and every accessible part of the ship unavailingly searched. I then, in the hearing of the whole crew, declared my belief that he must have fallen overboard accidentally. I again dismissed one watch, and repaired to the cabin in a state of mental agitation impossible to be described. For notwithstanding the opinion which I had expressed to the contrary, I could not but entertain a strong suspicion that the unfortunate man had met a violent death.

The second mate was a *protege* of mine, and as I before observed a very young man, of not much experience as a seaman. I therefore felt that under critical circumstances my main support had fallen from me. It is needless to add that a deep sense of forlornness and insecurity was the result of these reflections.

My first step was to load and deposit in my state-room all the fire-arms on board, amounting to several muskets and four pair of pistols. The steward was a faithful mulatto man who had sailed with me for several voyages. To him I communicated my suspicions and directed him to be constantly on the alert, and should any further difficulty with the crew occur, to proceed directly to my state-room and arm himself. His usual berth was in the steerage, but I further directed that he should on the following morning clear out and occupy one in the cabin near my room. The second mate occupied a small state-room opening into the passage which led from the steerage into the cabin. I called him from the deck, gave him a pair

of loaded pistols, with orders to keep them in his berth; and during the night watches on deck never to go forward of the main mast, but to continue as constantly as possible near the companion way, and call me upon the slightest occasion. After this, I laid down in my bed ordering that I should be called at 4 o'clock for the morning watch. Only a few moments had elapsed when I heard three or four knocks under the counter of the ship, which is that part immediately under the cabin windows. In a minute or two they were distinctly repeated. I arose, opened the window and called. The mate answered. I gave him the end of a rope to assist him up; and never shall I forget the flood of gratitude which my delighted soul poured forth to that Being who had restored him to me uninjured. His story was soon told. He had gone forward upon being ordered by me, after the calling of all hands and had barely reached the fore-castle when he was seized by the two foreigners, and before he could utter more than one cry, which was drowned in the roaring of the wind and waves, he was thrown over the bow. He was a powerful man and an expert swimmer. The topsails of the ship were clewed down to reef, and her way of course considerably lessened—and in an instant he found an end of a rope, which was accidentally towing overboard, within his grasp, by which he dragged into the dead water or eddy that is always created under the stern of a vessel, particularly if she is full built and deeply laden as was the case with this. By a desperate effort he caught one of the rudder chains which was very low and drew himself by it upon the step or jog of the rudder where he had sufficient presence of mind to remain without calling out, until the light had ceased to shine through the cabin windows, when he concluded the search for him was over. He then made the signal to me.

No being in the ship but myself was apprised of his safety, for the gale had increased and completely drowned the sounds of the knocking, opening the window, &c., before they could reach the quarter deck, and there was no one in the cabin but ourselves, the steward having retired to his berth in the steerage.

It was at once resolved that the second mate alone should be informed of his existence. He immediately betook himself to a large vacant state-room, and for the remainder of the passage all his wants were attended to by me. Even the steward was allowed to enter the cabin as seldom as possible.

Nothing of note occurred during the remainder of the voyage which was prosperous. It seemed that the foreigners had only been actuated by revenge in the violence they had committed, for nothing further was attempted by them. In due season we took a pilot in the channel and in a day or two we entered the port of Liverpool. As soon as the proper arrangements were made we commenced warping the ship into the dock, and while engaged in this operation the mate appeared on deck, went forward and attended to his duties as usual. A scene occurred which is beyond description; every feature of it is as vivid in my imagination as though it occurred yesterday, and will be to my latest breath. The warp dropped from the hands of the horror-stricken sailors, and had it not been taken up by some boatmen on board I should have been compelled to an-

chor again and procure assistance from shore. Not a word was uttered, but the two guilty wretches staggered to the main mast, where they remained petrified with horror, until the officer who had been sent for, approached to take them into custody. They then seemed in a measure to be recalled to a sense of their appalling predicament, and uttered the most piercing expressions of lamentation and despair.

They were soon tried and upon the testimony of the mate capitally convicted and executed.—[Nantucket Inquirer.]

From the Home Missionary.

Interesting Circumstances in the History of a Sea-Captain.

Furnished by a missionary of the Sandwich Islands.—1835.

The history of Captain —, affords a happy illustration of the remark, 'if seamen were converted, they would be powerful auxiliaries in the conversion of the world.' At the same time it shows the efficacy of the word of God, and that efforts to evangelize the heathen may sometimes prove a blessing to seamen.

Capt. — attributes his conviction and consequent conversion, (of which the evidence is very clear,) in a great measure under God, to his intercourse with our missionary brethren. The attendance on family worship at one of our stations, together with personal conversations with missionaries, appear to have been the means of calling up and deepening religious impressions, which have resulted in a remarkable change in his conduct; a change it is believed, which is but an index of a corresponding change of heart.

Our friend is a young man, perhaps a little over thirty years of age, by birth and education a Friend, of the more rigid class. His mind, naturally inquisitive and keen demands *reasons* rather than *authority*; and is considerably more enlarged by reading, reflection and argumentation, than is common in his profession. Although previous to his last voyage, he had but little knowledge of the Word of God, he had long since been convinced there is a God who governs the world, and by whom it will be judged in righteousness. Under these circumstances he left home, and in accordance with these views the ship's crew were required on Saturday to make preparation for the Sabbath; and when no whales appeared, no unnecessary work was done on that holy day; but when the object of pursuit was in sight the sacredness of the day was forgotten, or at least disregarded; all was bustle and anxiety. And although conscience would sometimes suggest 'your men will see the inconsistency between your apparent regard of the Sabbath when there is no inducement to violate it, and your practice when the case is otherwise;' still through the force of education, example and above all, 'an evil heart of unbelief,' he deemed it justifiable to violate the command of God on such occasions.

Such indeed, was the strength of the delusion under which he labored, that even after he had resolved to yield himself a living sacrifice to God, its hold on him was not at once broken. He was not convinced that the fourth commandment was a perpetual ordinance, binding on all generations. In his intercourse with our brethren, above referred to, the subject came up, and although

the arguments adduced in support of the perpetual obligation of the divine command, were not to his mind conclusive, the repose of his conscience was disturbed. One remarked to him, 'if you are a christian you will desist from taking whales on the Sabbath.' He had already come to the conclusion that if he could be convinced from scripture, that the fourth commandment was still binding, he would at once renounce it. To satisfy his mind on this point he took up the New Testament, with Scott's Commentary, and had read to the Revelation without being convinced of his error. But on reading the text, 'I was in the spirit on the Lord's day,' the conviction was irresistible that the Lord's day must be something different from other days, must be more sacred, else why should it be thus distinguished? Reflection on this caused a more correct appreciation of other passages of scripture. Without regard to the opinions of men, his mind became fully convinced of the sinfulness of all labor, for pleasure or profit on the Sabbath.

Nor was his practice long uninfluenced by his opinion, for he read the scriptures with prayer for Divine illumination, resolved to be guided by truth wherever she might lead him. As soon therefore, as the path of duty was clearly discovered, the decision to pursue it was formed; and before another temptation to this transgression occurred, was communicated to his mate and crew—the interest they must have felt, (being sharers in the profits,) notwithstanding. The next Sabbath they were at sea he remarked, 'it seemed as if the Lord would try whether or not he would trust in him and follow him fully.' There was a remarkably favorable opportunity to take whales; and it was understood when he left home, that in his opinion no day was too sacred for this employment. His owner, who was not a religious man, had a son on board. But now Capt. ——— was convinced the practice was sinful; and should he, to gain the favor of man and enrich himself, forfeit the favor and incur the wrath of the Almighty? He had no difficulty in deciding, and seemed to think it strange that men who acknowledge the perpetual obligation of the moral law, should hesitate a moment in cases like this. After this three weeks elapsed, and not a whale was seen. Again they appeared on the Lord's day but his heart was 'fixed, trusting in the Lord,' and the day was kept holy. The next day, Capt. ———'s success commenced; and thenceforth, with short intervals continued, till every vessel on board was full, and could he, (like the widow whose oil was miraculously increased,) have borrowed more vessels he could have had more oil. In a season remarkably unfavorable to others on the same ground, his success was peculiarly good. When he arrived at our station his heart seemed full to overflowing with gratitude to God. He said from the time he had resolved to sanctify the Sabbath, he had possessed peace and joy of which he had previously no conception. During the cruise he had established a Sabbath school and Bible class, which embraced the whole crew; also a meeting exclusively for devotion. If I mistake not they had also daily religious worship in the cabin. He had offered a dollar to each of the crew who would commit to memory the ten commandments. A number had accepted the offer. He found no difficulty in maintaining order and subordina-

tion on board his ship. He was with us at the Islands at a time when the Lord was carrying on his work in a peculiar manner; and manifested a deep interest in its progress. After witnessing the tears, and sobs, broken accents of numbers who came to inquire what they must 'do to be saved,' he remarked, 'this must be the work of the Spirit of God.' Twice he addressed our people in public through an interpreter in a very solemn and appropriate manner. Probably little short of three thousand heard the gospel from his lips. He showed their infinite obligations to Christ, the way of salvation through him, and urged them to embrace the offered mercy immediately, while the Holy Spirit was striving with them. The solemn stillness of the audience and the tearful eyes of numbers testified the deep interest with which he was heard.

His attachment to the word of God appeared to be ardent and absorbing. He seemed to regard it emphatically as the bread that sustained his spiritual life. Mrs. Rowe's 'Devout Exercises of the Heart' seemed perfectly congenial with his views and feelings. Still he exhibited the simplicity and earnest desire after divine knowledge and entire conformity to the Divine Mind, peculiar to babes in Christ.

The visit of Capt. ——— with us makes us more earnestly desire the approach of that day when the 'abundance of the sea shall be converted to Christ.'

Missionary Friend.

Missions commercially considered.

"The sailors who calumniate them, [the missionaries,] forget to compare the security which they enjoy there now, with those fierce and sanguinary traits which formerly rendered so terrible those copper-colored and tattooed tribes, among whom the illustrious Cook lost his life. It is only necessary to mention it, to vindicate the work accomplished at the Sandwich Islands."—[Extract of a speech of Count Agenor de Gasparin before the French Chamber of Deputies.

In estimating the genuine effects of the missionary enterprize, there is a disposition to overlook the indirect or incidental influence upon the security which is thereby given to property and the lives of sea-faring men. This point is happily touched upon in the French Count's noble vindication of Protestant missions, before the Chamber of Deputies. Not only sailors, but others are often heard to declare that the inhabitants of Polynesia would have been far better off if English and American missionaries had never visited their shores.

It is not our object now to discuss the subject of missions only so far as to bring under consideration the fact that commerce has thereby been benefited, and the lives of sea-faring men rendered more secure. 'Facts are stubborn things,' says the old proverb. We wish to refer our readers to some facts connected with the intercourse of traders

and seamen with those native tribes of Polynesia which have, and which have not, been brought under missionary influence.

In our last we reported the wreck of the American whale ship 'William Penn,' and a French whaler of 600 tons at one of the Hervey group, where labor the lone missionaries, the Rev. Mr. Royle and lady. Those vessels were nearly complete wrecks; their respective crews were compelled to seek security for their lives on shore, but we have not heard of their massacre, or of their being inhumanly treated. We have, however, heard that when Capt. Whimpenny and his crew of the 'William Penn,' got on shore, they 'found friends in Mr. and Mrs. Royle,' the English missionaries, who did all they could for them.' Some years ago, the 'Averick' was wrecked at the Society Islands, the 'Jefferson' at the Sandwich, and numerous others which might be referred to; but their respective crews were secure from harm, and we have never heard that it was otherwise with the property which was brought on shore. It is upon record that sea-faring men have experienced an untold number of acts of kindness from the natives of those islands where missionaries have labored. We would not be understood as confining our remarks in their application to any one group, or to the influence of Americans over those missionaries who belong to other countries.

Let us now look upon another picture. This number of our paper contains the account of scenes of bloody massacre that will scarcely find their parallel in the 'Pirate's own Book.' The inhabitants on Sydenham's Island have never, as we are aware, been brought under missionary influence in the least degree, either Protestant or Catholic. They are the untutored sons of nature, who do not need, as some assert, to have missionaries go among them; in other words, missionaries would do them more harm than good! We hope our readers will 'look on this picture, then on that;' comparing the two. Other instances of equal barbarity might be cited.

Even in a commercial point of view, Marine Insurance offices and Ship-owners in the United States and Europe might well afford to defray the entire outlay now made for the support of missionary establishments in the Pacific. This may be deemed strong language, yet it is not more so than the nature of the subject will fully justify.

Those of our readers who may dissent from these views, we would recommend no longer to sail in the wake of the missionary vessel or dwell where this influence is felt. They should strike out into the broad ocean,

visit Ocean, Sydenham's and Drummond's Islands. If the view from the ship's deck is not sufficient, let them take up a residence on shore, but on no account attempt teaching the inhabitants the nature of the gospel: O no, they are better off now! Melville, the author of 'Typee' and 'Omoo,' tried such a residence among the Marquesans, but how the poor fellow, ragged, lame, hungry and oft fearing his emaciated body might grace a cannibal's table, sighed for other scenes and other associates. Even the charms of the gentle Fayaway could not detain him among the happy Typeeans, whose children frolicked the live-long day without quarrelling. Yet how many readers have been found to credit every word Melville has written in praise of the Marquesan savages, and discreditable to his missionary countrymen, while they will not read the truthful testimony of old and veteran missionaries, who have spent twenty or thirty years in doing the people good. A run-away, dashing sailor understands the whole subject of missions; what he says must be so, *he has been there!* But the old and experienced missionary, with withered locks, he, alas! is deceived in the natives; ah, he is laboring to perpetuate a '*humbug!*'

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, APRIL 1, 1848.

Pitcairn's Island.

Our columns have frequently contained allusions to the inhabitants on Pitcairn's Island. By the arrival of the "Falcon" we have received late intelligence from that quarter. The present number of our paper, contains "a card" addressed to persons residing on the Sandwich Islands, by Mr. Nobbs. As the medium of communication is so indirect and uncertain, we would recommend our friend to visit the Islands and examine for himself. Openings are frequently occurring for persons to find steady employment, who are of "steady" habits.

The following extract is taken from a private communication addressed by Mr. Nobbs to the Editor. It contains much information, which we have no doubt will be interesting to the general reader. The more any one acquaints himself with the condition of the inhabitants on Pitcairn's Island, the more interested will he become in their future prospects. Should any of them colonize, we hope they may enjoy those blessings elsewhere, which it has been their good fortune to experience in the land of their birth.

"More than twenty years ago, I left England for the express purpose of visiting Pitcairn's Island, and to remain there if I could render my talents available to the inhabitants. After escaping many dangers,

surmounting many difficulties, and enduring delays so tedious that I had almost relinquished the hope of attaining the object of my desire, an opportunity offered itself; and that in a manner somewhat singular. The proprietor of a small vessel of but eighteen tons burthen, hearing me express my anxiety to obtain a passage to Pitcairn's Island, remarked, it was a spot he had long desired to visit and if I would assist him in fitting out his vessel he would go with me. I accepted his proposal advanced him what money I could command and committing myself to Him who stilleth the raging of the waves, embarked from Callao de Lima, with no other person than the owner of the little cutter, and in six weeks (through the mercy of God,) arrived here in safety.

"Five months after my arrival, John Adams departed this life, with (I have every reason to believe) a good hope through grace.—After his decease, the superintendence of the spiritual affairs of the island, and the education of the children devolved on me chiefly; and from that time to the present, (with the exception of ten months, during which period I was banished from the Island by brute force, and recalled by letters of penitential apology). I have been with them through evil and good report, and can say, without vanity I have lived to see the labor of my hands prosper; for there is not a person on the Island between the ages of six years and twenty-five, who has not received, or is not receiving a tolerable education. Of their spiritual improvement and welfare I shall say nothing at present, and though I may introduce the subject at a future period, yet would rather their piety should be tested, appreciated, and inferred from their general conduct to, and among those persons who occasionally visit us for supplies.

"The next subject, I would beg leave to obtrude on your notice, is of a more general nature but of paramount importance to our community. There is one untoward but prominent object on the horizon of paternal affection, and which though imperceptibly, yet rapidly approaches our increasing colony, and that is the imperious necessity of a separation; for so very limited are the available portions of the island that some families who number ten or twelve persons have not five acres of arable land to divide among them.

"Animal food is a luxury obtained with difficulty once or twice in the week, and though we have by dint of very hard labor been enabled to obtain cloth and other indispensable necessities from whale ships in exchange for potatoes, yet this resource is beginning to fail us; not from a scarcity of visitors, but from inability on our part to supply them.

"This is the exact state of affairs at present; how much it will be aggravated ten years from this may be imagined, but cannot be fully realized even by ourselves.—Whether the British Government will again interest itself in our behalf is doubtful, if it does not, despite the most assiduous industry, a scanty allowance of potatoes and salt—the Tibuta and Maro will be the unchanging food and raiment of the rising generation. I have written to General Miller on the subject; and have for some time entertained thoughts of coming to Oahu to see what prospects there might be of obtaining a location for the inhabitants generally, and my own family in particular. But as realizing mo-

ney here is entirely out of the question, we have consequently no pecuniary resources, and this circumstance has paralyzed my designs hitherto.

"For to undertake so long a journey to a place where I am personally unknown; the successful issue of my project for a removal so very doubtful; and to be dependant (at the outset) for a meal or a lodging, require more nerve than I give myself the credit of possessing.

"There is however one favor I am going to ask at your hands, the which, if you can with propriety comply, will establish a weighty claim on my gratitude. The request is this, viz. If you think I could obtain a situation as a storekeeper or other mercantile employment, where by strict integrity and economy I might realize a sufficient sum in the course of two or three years to pay the passage of my wife and family, (twelve in number) to Oahu, you would be pleased to notify the same in one or two numbers of the "Friend" about the time the ships return from the north west coast. And the probability is it would reach me here; for though no captain is certain of touching at this place when leaving the Islands, yet any one who might have a copy of the Friend on board containing matter relative to our community, would if he called here be sure to send the paper on shore. I can easily obtain a passage for myself, and if there is a probability of succeeding in my desire, and you will inform me of the same, I should embark the first opportunity.

CASPAR HAUSER.—It is now near a score of years, since we began to read about Caspar Hauser. We shall never forget the deep sympathy we felt for the poor boy, who had for years been confined in a dark room, with no other playmates than "two wooden horses." How strange we thought, that a boy who must have loved sport and play like other boys, yet should never know that there were other beings in the world or universe, beside himself and the man that brought his food, (whose face he never saw.) We recollect to have heard the idea advanced, that 'Caspar Hauser' must be some "great man's son." How strange to, that when Caspar began to talk, somebody should be so wicked as to murder him! For many years thus the subject has rested not only in our own mind, but we presume in many others; hence it was with no little surprise that on opening the August number of the American Electric Magazine, we found a long article, copied from Howitt's Journal, [London] entitled 'Caspar Hauser,' the hereditary Prince of Baden." The discussion of the subject, appears to be revived in England, but not upon the continent, because of fear. This article contains a vast amount of very curious evidence, to elucidate the mysterious question. Who was Caspar Hauser? Some years ago the court of Bavaria appointed an eminent lawyer to investigate the murder of Caspar Hauser. At length there was a very abrupt

termination of the investigation, and in his report occurs this announcement. "There are circles of human society into which the arm of justice dares not penetrate." The murderer of Caspar is supposed to be still living, and the parties concerned in his mysterious imprisonment, to be intimately connected with the court of Baden. If any foundation can be placed upon the insinuations in the article referred to, the world may yet see a book, containing much evidence to substantiate the claim that Caspar Hauser, was the Hereditary Prince of Baden.

Account of five young men, who left the Liverpool, of New Bedford, on the western coast of Patagonia.

While the "Liverpool" and "Eleanor" were lying in port "Ottoway" one of the Eleanor's crew, named William Bogardus, went on board the Liverpool, to "gam" in whaler's language. Accompanied by four of the Liverpool's crew, viz John Brady, of Kentville, New York, Charles Howland, of New Bedford, Gilbert Smith, New Jersey, Stephen Crary, Rome, New York, said Bogardus escaped to the coast of Patagonia. While there, these unfortunate young men endured almost incredible hardships, suffering from hunger and cold. At the end of seven months exile, died William Bogardus, of Cooksokie, on the Hudson River.—He was buried in port Ottoway. At the end of another month died Stephen Crary, his remains were sunk in the harbor, because his comrades were unable through weakness, to bury him. When another month and a half had passed away, the harbor was visited by the "Peruvian" of New London, Capt. Brown. The survivors, Brady, Smith, and Howland were kindly received on board the Peruvian. Before leaving the bay, Captain Brown erected a railing around Bogardus's grave, nailing a head board on a neighboring tree, in full view of the harbor. Bogardus kept a full journal, which is now in the hands of Captain Brown. Soon after leaving port Ottoway, the Peruvian spoke the "Eleanor" to which Charles Howland was transferred. The Peruvian next spoke the Boston ship Samoset, to which Brady was transferred. Gilbert Smith, still remains on board the Peruvian. We have gleaned the facts, from the account given by Brady, who came in the Samoset.

ATTEMPT TO MASSACRE THE CREW OF THE SHIP TRITON, AT SYDENHAM'S ISLAND.—While the ship Triton, in January last, was cruising off Sydenham's Island, she was visited by a boat's crew of natives, headed by one Manuel, a Portuguese, who offered a fluke chain and other articles for sale. Capt. Spencer went on shore to trade. He and his boat's crew were forcibly detained. The next day Manuel and a party of natives went on board, (made some trifling excuse about Capt. Spencer remaining on shore,) and desired to remain over night. During the night, they rose upon the crew, shot the man at the wheel, William Paisler, of New Bedford, killed the cooper, Andrew Folger of Nantucket, and two South Sea Islanders. In the bloody affray the mate was badly wounded and several of the crew. As if justice had begun its work, Manuel was instantly killed with a lance, and nearly all of his companions. A part of the Triton's crew saved themselves by jumping over board and

getting into a boat that had been lowered. The next day more natives arrived from the shore. They robbed the ship, attempting unsuccessfully to run her ashore, and then all abandoned her. After the vessel was deserted by the natives, those who had saved themselves in the boat returned on board, and put away for port, supposing Capt. Spencer and his men must have been massacred. After the Triton left, Capt. Spencer and his men, having endured incredible hardships and suffering, succeeded in getting clear of the island, and on board the Alabama of Nantucket. After a few days he obtained a passage direct to this port, on board the Japan. This latter vessel had, strange to say, a short time previously spoken the ill fated Triton. At that time the wounded were doing well.

For the Friend.

Education, Temperance and Statistics respecting the Island of Molokai.

KALUAHA, Jan. 18, 1848.

MR. EDITOR:—It may not be uninteresting to you, and perhaps not to some of the readers of the Friend, to have a short account of our Juvenile Temperance Anniversary, and some of the exercises connected with it.

The examination of the schools throughout the island commenced on Wednesday, and closed on Thursday, previous to New Year's Day. The result of the examination showed clearly an advance upon former years, in most or all the branches taught, especially in Sacred Music.

The members from the different branches of the church having generally assembled at the station, Friday was devoted to fasting and preparation for the Sacrament, and to the admission of about 130 new members to the Communion. The meeting was a solemn one and deeply interesting. Rev. Mr. Armstrong preached the preparatory sermon from Eccl. iv: 4, in which promptness and faithfulness in the discharge of the obligations of religion, were forcibly urged.

On the morning of the New Year, the children assembled in the village school-house, which was so densely filled that there was no space to stand comfortably among them. Clean and neatly clad, and overflowing with glee and cheerfulness, they altogether presented the most agreeable spectacle we had witnessed for a long time. After they were all seated, the 'Daily Food' was presented to all who could read. It was received with great avidity. The teachers were then requested to point out the scholars that deserved rebuke for bad conduct and for deserting school. The ten or fifteen that came under this description were caused to stand up before the company, and received from Mr. Armstrong an address suited to their circumstances, and after promising to behave properly hereafter were again allowed to mingle with the mass, all of which will doubtless be benefited by the unpleasant ordeal through which the delinquents had passed. Next, the different schools arranging themselves in double file, passed out and went in procession, each under its own flag, the distance of nearly a quarter of a mile, and entered the meeting-house, the main body of which was crowded as thickly as possible with young immortals. Here they appeared to even better advan-

tage than they had in the school-house, as they entered shouting to the top of their voices,

"Aole au e Inu Rama."

The exercises in the meeting-house were opened by singing and prayer. After this, six boys in succession attended to declamation, in which they did great honor to themselves, as it was the first attempt ever made on Molokai. Singing followed, after which the audience was interested by a well written and well delivered address on the evils of intemperance, by one of the senior class of Lahainaluna. This address was followed by the renewal of the Temperance Pledge. This was done by each school rising successively and promising to refrain from all use of anything that can intoxicate. After the renewal of the Pledge, inquiry was made if any during the year had broken it. Only two of this character were found out of the nearly 1000 who were present. These two were called out on the spot, and rebuked before the assembly; but upon promise to drink no more, their standing in the society was continued. This being over, the thousand young voices, aided by the choir, struck up to the tune of the Good Shepherd, the Temperance Hymn, and performed it in a style, which if it was not so refined as some music we have heard, was none the less thrilling to the soul.

The next thing in order, was an address from Mr. Andrews to the schools, which he closed by presenting a clock to the school which, during the year had made the greatest proficiency. The exercises of the occasion closed by pertinent addresses from Messrs. Hunt and Armstrong, when a procession was again formed, which advanced in a circuitous way to the feast which was waiting for the cordial salutation of its hungry friends, and which occupied half an acre, over which a shelter had been erected to ward off the rays of the sun. But as Providence ordered, it was not the sun but the rain that was to annoy us; for before eating operations could commence, the clouds began to empty their contents upon us. This though it did not increase the pleasure of the work in hand, materially increased the dispatch with which it was finished.

The Sabbath following was an interesting day. Both our largest houses were filled with hearers, and we had two sermons at the same time. In the afternoon the Sacrament was administered to nearly a thousand communicants, and rarely have we witnessed a deeper interest manifested by the people on any similar occasion. On the whole, we give the preference to the last anniversary to any one ever held here before, as giving more evidence of the advance of the people in knowledge and prosperity.

The population of Molokai is somewhat less than 5000. One hundred and eighty-one have died the past year. There have been only one hundred and one births. There are 1157 children in the schools; of these 678 are boys, 479 girls. Eight hundred, readers; 357 unable to read.

The church members in regular standing, are 1020. These have paid the past year, \$320 dollars for the support of the missionaries; and contributed at the monthly concert, \$253 89. Besides, a considerable sum contributed for the poor among themselves.

Yours truly,

H. R. HITCHCOCK.

American Correspondence.

LETTER NO. III.

Edinburgh and Antwerp contrasted—Influence of architecture—&c.

BOSTON, Sept. 6, 1847,

MR. EDITOR,—In my last I gave you a partial notice of a meeting in the chapel of the Theological Seminary, Andover. Professor Edwards on that occasion, after concluding his remarks in regard to Ireland, proceeded to notice Belgium. He said he sometimes thought a person ought to go directly from Edinburgh to Antwerp, without visiting intermediate places, in order to be fully impressed with the contrast between Protestantism and Popery. The former city is a thoroughly Protestant city; the latter thoroughly Roman Catholic; and in the two are seen, so to speak, the extremes of the two systems. The results of these peculiarities are seen on every hand; it is observable in the architecture of their respective churches. In Antwerp the Cathedral is perhaps the handsomest church in the world. Other churches also in the city are beautiful specimens of architecture and full of ornament within. The walls are covered with paintings, sometimes the works of Reubens and other masters; sculpture of various kinds appears in the room and the house is handsomely furnished. In Edinburgh the places of worship are very plain in their style of architecture and within are destitute of paintings and nearly bare of furniture. In the latter city the sermons are long and doctrinal, and frequently fail to interest the audience, while at Antwerp, in the three or four sermons of which he heard a part, the priest seemed to be full of earnestness and eloquence, and to hold the attention of his hearers.

The professor then considered the question whether the fine arts, cultivated with so much zeal and carried to such perfection as they have been in continental Europe, have on the whole been productive of good rather than evil. He thought with many others they had not. He spoke of the church architecture, furnishing as it does such a feast of beauty to the eye. The people venerate their ancestors, who bequeathed to them these splendid edifices, some of which were commenced in the middle ages, when this art reached a point of perfection never attained before or since. They venerate the structures themselves, nay, the very walls. The paintings also, and the sculpture in the churches are in the highest style of these arts. To these the people have free access; they are captivated by their beauty, their feelings are moved by the scenes they represent, they worship the Deity, the Virgin and the saints through them, and finally believe a real presence exists upon the canvas and in the block and worship the work of their own hands. A visitor from a Protestant country frequently experiences a sense of horror at the paintings on the walls of the churches which in disobedience of a plain scripture command, are frequently intended to represent God the Father. A similar feeling is awakened by the numerous pictures and statues everywhere met with and frequently in the highest style of art, which exhibit men and women in a state of perfect nudity. This feeling by degrees becomes less and less sensitive, and the effect on

these papal communities is to degrade and demoralize, and to obliterate in a measure, the sense of decency and the love of delicacy and refinement.

On the evening after this meeting, I attended some public exercises of the Porter Rhetorical Society of the Seminary, in the chapel. First, an oration by a member of the senior class; the subject, causes of the diversity in the religions of heathen nations. It was handled with skill, and considerable beauty appeared in the speaker's theory and in the illustrations that were brought to sustain it. It was evident that both research and imagination had contributed in its preparation, and the interest of the hearers was not exhausted when the orator had addressed them for an hour.

Following this was a debate on the question whether a converted Roman Catholic ought to be re-baptized on his admission to a Protestant church. According to the custom of the society in this class of exercises, two of its members had been appointed to lead in the discussion. They spoke, one to the affirmative, the other to the negative of the question, and each for ten minutes. This is the limit assigned for each speaker in a debate, in order that there may be variety and opportunity for all who wish to take a part. The one who led spoke with animation, and the second replied with good-natured severity. The further consideration of the subject was then postponed on account of the lateness of the hour.

M.

LETTER NO. IV.

German Theology—Its influence on the American mind—Andover Seminary, &c.

BOSTON, Sept. 9, 1847.

MR. EDITOR,—During my recent visit at Andover, though it was not a long one, I almost came to feel myself a regular seminary. I attended with my friend the morning and evening prayers in the chapel, went in occasionally to a recitation, and mingled with the students in many of their devotional and literary meetings.

At one of the seminary conference meetings which I attended, Professor Edwards said he had been asked the day before why American students should deem it important to become acquainted with the German language and theology. His first reply was that we might be able to answer German objections to our views and doctrines. To do this, we must understand their ground of belief and arguments, just as it is necessary to understand Swedenborgianism or any form of error to oppose it.

Secondly, Germany had done very much for the advancement of theology as a science. They have applied science to theology as it has not been before. Their complete arrangement of the whole subject is new. A practical benefit of this is seen in our now superior power to defend the doctrines of the Bible. The doctrines of the Trinity and the divinity of Christ can be defended now as they could not be thirty years ago. Fewer texts are adduced, but these are really proof texts. They can be rested upon as a sure foundation. The same is true of the whole range of biblical interpretation.

Thirdly, German literature and theology are very interesting and attractive, and if orthodox people do not introduce it to this

nation heterodox people will. It is not left to our choice whether we will feel its influence or no!

Fourthly, we and the Germans are becoming one. The improvements in modes of travelling have brought us near, by lessening the time required to go and come from there. The extensive emigration of their people to this country is promoting our union. The German influence is now predominant in the state of Pennsylvania. The same in the city of Cincinnati. Their learned men are visiting us in increasing numbers.

By all this he would not be understood to overlook the fact that there are many errors in their doctrines of belief and rules of practice. Their wretched observance, or rather non-observance of the Sabbath is one. Still there are many safeguards for us against these pernicious influences.

1. The eminently practical character of our nation is averse to our falling into the abstract, speculative way of thinking in Germany.

2. The fact that Calvinistic theology is so extensively prevalent and deeply rooted amongst us is a safeguard.

3. Another is the occurrence and the promotion of revivals of religion in this country, when periodically, men's minds are aroused and turned with earnest attention to the subject. Let us then explore German theology and literature with discrimination and sound judgment, choosing what is good and rejecting what is evil, securing the wheat and letting the chaff go.

4. A fourth reason for becoming acquainted with the Germans is, that though the character of their piety be not on the whole, so good as ours, yet we may learn something from them. It is right to learn, even from an enemy. One characteristic of their piety is cheerfulness. In very many instances their religion is seen to shed a lustre over their whole life, and beams forth continually. They regard English, Scotch and American christians as stern, sad and gloomy. During the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance held last year in London, Dr. Tholuck, one day met Professor Edwards, and expressed pleasure at seeing him. He said he had been longing for an opportunity to speak with some of the English and American clergymen, but could only see them on the platform. "You have a strange way," said he, "of holding meetings. One session follows another, day after day, giving no time for friendly, personal intercourse. You seem to forget the social part of our natures." The necessary intervals between the sessions were occupied with taking meals and the business of committees.

During most of the last term which expired on the first inst., the theological seminary has been deprived of the valuable services of Professor E. A. Park. He has been laid aside by serious illness, arising from a difficulty in the throat and over exertion after his health began to be affected. Since Dr. Woods vacated the Professorship of Christian Theology, Professor Park has performed the duties of that office as well as those of the department of Sacred Rhetoric. At the commencement of the last term he was regularly transferred from the latter department to the former. Under the pressure of manifold labors, some of which it was certainly his duty not to assume, or sooner to have declined, he broke down. He has

since been on a jaunt to the White Mountains in New Hampshire, and has hoped to return to labor in his field next term. The Professorship of Sacred Rhetoric still remains vacant. Several individuals have been mentioned for it, in those classes of the community who take an interest in such matters and the trustees have had the subject under consideration at several meetings; but it is a difficult matter to decide upon an appointment to such a chair. An additional instructor is so urgently required however, that it is expected an election will soon be made.

M.

New Book.

A RESIDENCE OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS; Or the Civil, Religious and Political History of those Islands: containing a particular view of the Missionary operations connected with the Introduction and Progress of Christianity and Civilization among the Hawaiian People. By HIRAM BINGHAM, A. M., Member of the American Oriental Society, and late Missionary of the American Board.—HARTFORD: Hezekiah Huntington. NEW YORK: Sherman Converse.—1847.

This is a volume long expected and the character of which is fully set forth by the above title. As an historical account of the establishment and prosecution of the American Mission on the Sandwich Islands, it is exceedingly valuable. Our limits at present, will only allow us to copy an account of the first missionaries landing at Kailua, Hawaii; where resided the King. They had previously touched merely, at Kawaihae.

LANDING OF THE FIRST MISSIONARIES.—“On the morning of the 4th of April, 1820, 163 days from Boston, we came to anchor, abreast of the village of Kailua. Between our mooring and the shore, a great number of the natives—men, women and children, from the highest to the lowest rank, including the king and his mother, were amusing themselves in the water.

“This large heathen village of thatched huts, though in a dry and sterile spot, is ornamented with cocoanut and kou trees, which to the eye form a relief. A few miles inland, trees and plantations are numerous; then, still further back, rises the forest-covered Mauna Hualalai, with its lofty terminal crater, now extinct.

“As we proceeded to the shore, the multitudinous, shouting and almost naked natives of every age, sex and rank, swimming, floating on surf-boards, sailing in canoes, sitting, lounging, standing, running like sheep, dancing, or laboring on shore, attracted our earnest attention, and exhibited the appalling darkness of the land which we had come to enlighten. Here, in many groups, appeared a just representation of a nation of 130,000 souls, in as deep degradation, ignorance, pollution and destitution as if the riches of salvation, and the light of heavenly glory had never been provided to enrich and enlighten their souls. There, with occasion for sympathy and deep solicitude, the pioneer missionaries

“Among the hundreds on the beach where we landed, was the tall, portly, gigantic figure of a native chieftain in his prime, Kuakini, the brother of Kaahumanu, and subsequently the governor of Hawaii, who invited us to his house.

“After a short call there, and another at Mr. John Young’s, we eagerly sought the king at his dingy, unfurnished, thatched habitation, where we found him returned from his sea-bathing. On our being introduced to him, he, with a smile, gave us the customary ‘Aloha.’

“At this time, we had not the means of knowing fully the standing and influence of Kaahumanu, and perhaps lost time and opportunities on that account; but we soon learned to appreciate her importance in the nation.

“The king and his four mothers, and five wives, and little brother and sister, constituted the royal family, if such a group can properly be called a family. Two of his wives, Kamamalu and Kinau, were his father’s daughters; and a third, Kekauluohi, a half-sister of theirs, had been his father’s wife.

“Though in this royal family circle, and its honored connections, there were natural powers which, if they could be well directed, we believed were of great promise to the nation, to the world and to themselves for the world to come; yet they and the nation had, on our arrival neither book, pen, nor pencil, for amusement, or business, or for acquiring information or communicating thought.

“Being a polygamist, as many of the chiefs were, the king doubtless felt what he expressed as an objection to our settlement; ‘If I receive and patronize these missionaries, I shall be allowed but one wife.’ As our observed practice had probably suggested the objection, we allowed our practice for the time being to give the true answer. Another grave objection was urged, that the government of Great Britain might not be pleased with the settlement of American missionaries at the Sandwich Islands. Captain Blanchard of the Thaddeus, expresses the opinion that this objection came from Mr. John Young. To meet this we referred to our public and private instruction as to the nature of our embassy. We alleged that our mission was approved by the English missionaries and their directors, that it was not our intention to interfere with the government or trade of the islands, that there was no collision between Great Britain and the United States, and if there were, it did not prevent American missionaries engaging as missionaries even in the British dominions. These considerations seemed to satisfy the chiefs. Kamamalu interceded with her husband for us. Some of the chiefs proposed to Mr. Young to write to Great Britain to prevent any misunderstanding there, in respect to the admission of American missionaries.

“While the question of our admission was pending, we invited and received the royal family on board the brig to dine. They came off in their double canoe, with waving kahilis and a retinue of attendants. His majesty, according to the taste of the time, having a *malo* or narrow girdle around his waist, a green silken scarf over his shoulders, instead of coat, vest and linen, a string of large beads on his otherwise bare neck,

and a feather wreath or corona on his head—to say nothing of his being destitute of hat, gloves, stockings, shoes, and pants—was introduced to the first company of white women whom he ever saw. Happy to show civility to this company, at our own table, we placed the king at the head of it, and implored the blessing of the King of kings, upon our food and on the interview. All assembled on the quarter-deck of the Thaddeus, and the mission family with the aid of a bass-viol played by George P. Kaumualii, and of the voices of the captain and officers, sang hymns of praise.

“On the 7th, several of the brethren and sisters visited the king and chiefs, endeavoring to make their acquaintance and secure their confidence. On the 8th we felt it necessary to ask of the king that a portion of our mission might disembark at Kailua, and the rest at Honolulu, believing that it would be far better than for us all to leave the king and go to Oahu, or for all to remain with him at Kailua, which he was proposing to leave ere long. So far as we could learn, Honolulu ought to be early occupied.

“To this proposition the king replied, ‘White men all prefer Oahu. I think the Americans would like to have that island.’ This was disheartening; but for our comfort he gave us permission to land at Kailua, and offered us a temporary shelter in an extensive, barn-like, thatched structure, without floor, ceiling, partition, windows or furniture.

We examined to see if it were possible to lodge a mission family of twenty-two persons in such a hovel, to make them reasonably comfortable there, where water for drinking and cooking would need to be brought four miles by hand, and at the same time be advantageously situated for doing the work for which we came. We hesitated. Captain Blanchard urged us to debark the next day. We declined. We assured his majesty that Jehovah has a tabu once in seven days, and we were not permitted to remove our effects from the ship during his sacred time.

“We improved the Holy Sabbath in endeavoring to encourage our hearts to meet and turn to good account all the trials of our faith, which are appointed by Divine wisdom and goodness.”

VOID BEQUESTS.—The annuities lately bequeathed to the canine and feline species, under the will of the late Mrs. Johnson, of Hampstead, are declared to be void upon the opinion of counsel being taken, from the bequests being made to these animals, and not to persons in trust for them. The clause is in these words:—“I give to my black dog, Carlo, an annuity of £30 a year, during the dog’s life, to be paid half-yearly. Unto each of the cats Blacky, Jemmy, and Tom, I give an annuity of £10 a year, for the three cats, to be paid half-yearly. Margaret Potson and Harriet Holly, my mother’s old servants, to take charge of the dog and cats.” The value of these annuities will therefore lapse into the residue. The testatrix was a single lady and left personal property to the amount of £25,000.—[English paper.]

Wisdom that is hid, and treasure that is hoarded up, what profit is in them both? Better is he that hideth his folly, than a man that hideth his wisdom.—[Ecclesiasticus.]

“Saw men, immortal men
Wide wandering from the way, eclipsed in night,
Dark, moonless, moral night, living like beasts,
Like beasts descending to the grave, untaught
Of life to come, unsanctified, unsaved.”

DIED.

In this town March 14th, Kamohai, wife of Joseph Booth, Esq., aged 19 years. She was a native of these islands and the mother of six children, who have all died except one. She was a kind mother and an affectionate wife, and her loss is sincerely regretted not only by the relatives of the deceased, but by all who were acquainted with her worth.—[Com.]

In Honolulu, March 4, Mrs. Margaret Harris, aged 26 years, wife of Mr. John Harris.

On board the Am. whale ship Caravan, Edward Tobey, seaman, while the vessel lay at Lahaina in February last. His remains were buried on shore. The deceased was son-in-law of the Rev. Mr. Miles, Seamen's Chaplain at Albany, N. Y.

At Lahaina, on the 4th ult., Mr. Benjamin Crafts, painter, aged about 35 years. He resided on the islands twenty years.

At the U. S. Hospital, Lahaina, on the 29th ult., Peter Spencer, (colored,) of Wilmington, Del., late of the Am. whale ship Fanny.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Feb. 26—American whale ship Emily Morgan, Ewer, New Bedford, 17 months out, 150 sperm, 1450 whale. Spoke (no date given), American whale ship Charles Drew, in lat 1 south, long 130 west, bound to the islands.

March 1—French whale ship Gen. Teste, Morin, Havre, 800 whale.

Russian American Co's bark Alexander, Clinkofstrom, from Sitka, lumber, furs and fish to Starkey, Janion & Co.

March 6—American whale ship Formosa, Briggs, New Bedford, 29 months out, 600 sperm 1000 whale.

March 9—American whale ships Armata, Fitch, New London, Caravan, Manchester, Stonington, and Waverly, Correll, New Bedford, from Maui, off and on.

March 10—American whale ship Benj. Tucker, Sands, New Bedford, from Maui.

March 11—American merchant bark Angola, Varney, from Mazatlan via San Jose, 18 days from the latter place.

March 11—Bremen whale ship Clementine, Hashane, Bremen, 16 months out, 30 sperm, 500 whale.

Bremen whale ship Hansa, Husing, Bremen, 21 months out, 750 sperm.

American whale ship Monmouth, Halsey, Coldspring, 24 months out, 200 sperm 150 whale.

American whale ship Merrimack, Distant, New London, 6 months out, no oil.

American whale ship Falcon, Kirby, New Bedford, 21 months out, 40 sperm, 600 whale.

March 14—Dutch whale ship Zuid Poole, Myers, Amsterdam, 25 months out, 300 sperm, 1060 whale.

American whale ship Japan, Riddell, Nantucket, 30 months out, 900 sperm.

March 16—American whale ship Brighton, and Vesper from Maui.

March 19—French whale ship Gange, Villers, Havre, 30 months out, 1100 whale. The Gange is leaking badly.

20—American whale ship Mary Frazier, Smith, New Bedford, 14 months out, 200 sperm, 1050 whale.

French whale ship Ajax, Le Tellier, Havre, 6 months out, clean.

French whale ship Moise, Rateau, Nantes, 12 months out, 50 sperm.

22—French whale ship Ville de Rheines, Bellot, Havre, no report.

Sailed.

Feb. 28—English merchant bark Janet, Dring, Columbia River.

Bremen whale ship Patriot, Mensing, to cruise.

American whale ship Cortes, Swift, New Bedford, to cruise.

American whale ship Milo, Plaskett, New Bedford, to cruise.

March 1—Hawaiian schooner Carlota, Jurnvitch, for Mazatlan.

March 2—Hawaiian schooner Haalilio, Jamison, for Christmas Island.

March 4—French corvette, Sarcelle, Capt De Borgne, for Christmas Island.

March 7—American merchant ship Charles, Andrews, for Hong Kong.

March 10—Emily Morgan, Ewer, New Bedford, to cruise.

March 11—American merchant bark Samoset, Hollis, for Hong Kong.

March 15—French whale ship Angeline, to cruise.

March 23—American whale ship Lagoda, Finch, New Bedford, to cruise.

Memoranda.

DISASTERS.—The Chilean ship Maria Helena, Curphy, of Valparaiso, hence 14 days, went ashore on Christmas Island Jan. 4th—ship and cargo a total loss. She had on board 465 barrels sperm oil, 1700 barrels whale oil, 118,700 pounds bone, some part of which belonged to the owners, but most of which was shipped by whalers; besides about \$10,000 worth of merchandise partly insured.

The following is a list of the vessels which shipped by the Maria Helena, with the amount of oil or bone shipped by each. Olive Branch, 1200 barrels whale oil, 17,000 lbs bone; Sam. Robertson, 150 barrels sperm oil, 16,000 lbs bone; Ceres, 50 barrels sperm oil, 17,000 lbs bone; Inez, 500 barrels whale oil, 1600 lbs bone; John Jay, 17,000 lbs bone; Harrison, 40 barrels sperm oil, 3,700 lbs bone, and the Josephine, 16,000 lbs bone.—We are unable to state what proportion of this was shipped by the vessels; some portion we believe was purchased by the owners of the Maria Helena. It is doubtful whether there was any insurance on the oil shipped. Total loss estimated at \$83,000. The ship was insured for \$10,000.

The Bremen whale ship Mozart, Schelling, of Bremen, was wrecked on Christmas Island the 7th of last December. She had on board at the time 3225 barrels whale oil. The wreck was discovered by the crew of the Maria Helena, and a paper found stating that the officers and crew were taken off by Capt. Hussey of the J. E. Donnell. The vessel was a total wreck; whether any of the oil was saved or not is unknown.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—Christmas Island is little else than a sand bank, bounded by a coral reef, which makes off about half a cable's length from the shore and surrounds the island with the exception of the south west point, where the surf

makes to the beach. It lies in lat. 2 deg. north, and long. 157 deg. 30 min. west. It is about 80 miles in circumference. The eastern point lies in long. 158.40 west and lat. 1.45 north. The island is low, and cannot be seen at a distance of more than 16 miles in a clear day. The N. E. side of the island forms a deep bay, with a strong current setting in shore and it necessary to avoid getting embayed here. There is safe anchorage for ships on the west side opposite the entrance to the lagoon, with soundings say from 10 to 30 fathoms. The English whale ship Briton was wrecked on this island Oct. 10th, 1836, and lately the Chilean ship Maria Helena and Bremen whale ship Mozart.

☐ The American bark Angola of Salem, now lying in our harbor, has been purchased by the Agents of the Russian Am. Company. The Russian flag was hoisted on board of her this morning.

☐ We understand the French whaler ship Gange is to discharge cargo in order to ascertain the extent of damage. It is believed she will be condemned.

SHIP CITIZEN, Feb. 25, 1848.

MR. DAMON, SIR,—Permit me through the medium of your paper, to inform the friends of those gentlemen that were cast away in the ship Hope, and the brig Commodore Stockton, that Capt. Heath, and first and second officers, take command of the ship Edward, of New Bedford. She left Margarita Bay, on the 18th inst. for St. Joseph. Capt. Barker not being well enough to perform the voyage, will proceed to the United States, across the land. Capt. Rudd, of the U. S. Navy, and clerk Purser Christian, and Mr. Higgins that were cast away in the Com. Stockton, have taken passage in the Edward for St. Joseph; where it is said that Capt. Rudd will take command of the U. S. Sloop of war Dale. The Edward will proceed to these islands after leaving Capt. Barker.

Before I left Margarita Bay, Capt. Munroe, of the ship Portsmouth, came from the wreck and reported the stern of a large ship on shore. It is supposed another ship is ashore to the northward of those that were cast away.

Capt. Munroe was to proceed once more to the wreck, when I left; and when he arrives here, you will probably hear all the particulars.

Yours with respect,

D. F. LANSING,
Master of Ship Citizen.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Feb. 24—American whale ship Waverly, Crowell, New Bedford, 18 months out, 250 sperm, 1750 whale.

Feb. 26—French whale ship Moise, Piatou, Nantes, 12 months out, clean.

Feb. 28—American whale ship Cincinnati, Williams, Stonington, 27 months out, 270 sperm, 1900 whale.

American whale ship Caravan, Manchester, Fall River, 26 months out, 700 whale.

March 1—American whale ship Ben Tucker, Sands, New Bedford, 19 months out, 200 sperm, 1000 whale.

American whale ship Vesper, Clark, New London, 18 months out, 300 sperm, 1300.

March 3—American whale ship North America, Bolles, New London, 6 months out, 36 sperm.

American whale ship Corea, Hempstead, New London, 28 months out, 200 sperm 1000 whale.

March 4—American whale ship Armata, Fitch, New London, 19 months out, 50 sperm 1500 whale.

March 6—American whale ship Brighton, West, New Bedford, 7 months out.

March 7—American whale ship Chas Drew, Coffin, New Bedford, 18 months out, 75 sperm 1000 whale.

French whale ship Latour de Pain, Smith, Havre, 6 months out, 100 whale.

March 8—American whale ship Jefferson, Grey, New London, 6 months out, 80 sperm, 200 whale.

American whaling bark Mary Frazier, Smith, New Bedford 19 months out, 500 sperm 850 whale.

13—American whale ship Citizen, Lansing, Sag Harbor, 18 months out, 700 sperm, 2100 whale.

American whale ship Bowditch, Borden, Warren, 15 months out, 1800 whale.

French whale ship Espadon, Ratau, Nantes, 14 months out, 1400 whale.

American whale ship Richmond, Winter, Coldspring, 19 months out, 340 sperm, 1400 whale.

14—American whale ship Italy, Wells, Sag Harbor, 7 months out, 220 sperm.

15—American whale ship Erie, Norton, Fairhaven, 6 months out, 80 sperm.

American whale ship Huntress, Sherman, New Bedford, 5 months out, 50 sperm.

17—American whale ship Amethyst, Howes, New Bedford, 16 months out, 1000 sperm.

American whale ship Braganza, Devol, New Bedford, 18 mos. out, 2200 whale.

18—American whale ship Canton, Fisher, New Bedford, 18 months out, 400 sperm, 1600 whale.

20—American whaling bark Alice, Woolley, Coldspring, 18 months out, 30 sperm, 970 whale.

American whale ship Bettsey Williams, Hall, Stonington, 16 months out, 250 sperm, 1250 whale.

American whale ship Ontario, Brown, Sag Harbor, 5 mos. out, 70 whale.

American whaling bark Ann, Edwards, Sag Harbor, 19 mos. out, 40 sperm, 450 whale.

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.

Dec. 23—American whale ship Uncas, Gillett, New Bedford, 16 months out, 500 sperm, 1500 whale.

Jan. 23—American whale ship Wm Thompson, Ellis, New Bedford, 15 months out, 50 sperm, 800 whale.

Feb. 13—American whale ship Armata, Fitch, New London, 19 months out, 50 sperm, 1500 whale.

Feb. 21—American whaling bark North America, Bolles, New London, 6 months out, 35 sperm, 75 whale.

Feb. 24—American whaling bark Jefferson, Grey, New London, 6 months out, 80 sperm, 200 whale.

March 5—American whale ship Globe, Daggett, New Bedford, 29 months out, 50 sperm, 2000 whale.

Donations.

FOR THE FRIEND.

U. S. S. Independence,	\$3 50
German Friend, ship Hansa,	5 00
Captain Dustan, ship Merrimac,	5 50
L. J. Corwin, ship Monmouth,	1 00

FOR CHAPLAINCY.

A Lady,	3 50
Joseph Pound, sailor,	1 00
E. S. Upham, sailor,	75
Mr. W. H. Stoddard,	1 00
Mr. Foot, ship Samoset,	2 00
Crew of ship Samoset,	3 50
Captain Haskins,	3 00

A CARD.

To the Mercantile Community and other Gentlemen residing at the Sandwich Islands:

MR. GEORGE NOBBS, for many years Pastor and Schoolmaster on Pitcairn's Island, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a store or some other confidential employment, (where much writing is not required,) so that by integrity and strict economy he may be enabled to realize in the course of two or three years a sufficient sum of money to remove his family from Pitcairn's—the arable part of that island being too small to produce a supply of food adequate to the necessities of the rising generation. Mr. N. having a family of ten children, is obliged from sheer necessity (arising out of the stubborn fact that there is not more than half an acre of cultivable land for each person on the island) to attempt a removal; and the Sandwich Islands appearing the most eligible place, he would gladly devote two or three years to obtaining sufficient pecuniary resources for the accomplishment of his paternal solicitude.

Any gentleman willing to give the advertiser employment, will please notify the same in the "Seamen's Friend," and as soon as it meets his eye, he will gratefully and promptly respond, (in person,) by the first ship that touches at Pitcairn's bound to the Sandwich Islands. Pitcairn's Island, Jan. 25, 1848.

NOTICE!

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M. SEATS FREE.

Religious services will be held at the Vestry-Room every Thursday evening. Usually, there will be a Lecture delivered.

The Seamen's Concert for Prayer is held at the Vestry Room the third Monday evening each month.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplaincy Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9½ A. M., and 2½ P. M.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

☞ Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of "The Friend." An annual report of all donations is made to the American Seamen's Friend Society, in New York. Any person contributing the sum of \$50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and by \$20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

SAMUEL C. DAMON,
Seamen's Chaplain.

Honolulu, April 1. tf.

Bibles! Bibles!!

At the study of the seamen's Chaplain a supply of Bibles and Testaments is constantly on hand and for sale. At present the assortment comprises those in the English, French, German, Spanish, Swedish, Portuguese, Dutch and Welsh languages.

☞ By a late arrival, some elegantly bound Family Bibles have been received from the depository of the American Bible Society, New York. Prices from \$1 to \$7.

The Friend, Bound.

The Friend, bound, for one, two, or more years, can be obtained at the Chaplain's Study. ☞ A few entire sets remain unsold. A deduction will be made from the subscription price to persons purchasing more than one volume.

* * Seamen will never be charged more than the actual cost of the publication and binding. tf.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

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HONOLULU, MAY 1, 1848.

[No. 5

THE FRIEND.

[Communicated.]

REV. S. C. DAMON:—At your request, I have very hastily prepared the following plain narrative of the wreck of the late Chilean Ship "Maria Helena," and the incidents connected therewith.

I regret extremely that my state of health, and my engagements have been such, since my return from Christmas Island, that I could not have devoted more time to its proper preparation.

As it is, if you consider it of sufficient interest to the readers of "the Friend" to warrant its publication, you are at liberty so to appropriate it.

The statement of facts, up to the time of my reaching the island in the French Corvette "Sarcelle," is derived from my recollection of conversations had with the passengers, the officers and the crew of the ill-fated ship.

I remain, Yours truly,

A. TEN EYCK.

Honolulu, April 27, 1848.

Narrative of the Wreck of the "Maria Helena," on Christmas Island.

On the 20th day of December 1847, the Chilean merchant ship, "Maria Helena," Capt. William Curphey, master, (formerly the American whale ship "Averick,") sailed from Honolulu, laden with oil and bone, principally on freight, for New Bedford, having on board, as passengers, Miss Harriet B. Johnson of New Bedford, accompanied by the daughter of A. Ten Eyck, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, Passed Midshipman Thomas H. Stevens, U. S. Navy, his lady and child, and Mr. Henry Christie of Pennsylvania, with Mr. William L. Hobson, an American merchant of Valparaiso, as supercargo, and a crew of twenty men, principally American and English.

After a disagreeable passage of fourteen days, during which time it rained almost constantly, with east or south-east winds, at three o'clock, on the morning of Tuesday, the 4th January last, the ship struck the reef, about five miles to the westward and northward of the most easterly point of Christmas island. This point lies in lat. 1 deg. 46 m. north, long. 157 deg. 10 m. west of Greenwich.

At the time the ship struck, the deck was in charge of the second mate, a Mr. Jones. Careful observations had been taken the day before, and that night, but two hours before the ship struck, by the captain, from which it was calculated, they were about forty miles to the eastward of the island.

At about half past one, the same night, the captain, supercargo and one or more of the passengers, with one or two of the sail-

ors, were engaged in harpooning a porpoise. Having secured their prize, safely on deck, the captain and supercargo, with the passengers went below and "turned in," for the night. It was about two o'clock when they left the deck. There was a light wind from the south-east, or east-south-east, the vessel heading about south and by east, with royals set, and going about three knots.

It appears, from the statement of the man at the wheel, that at about three o'clock in the morning, the second mate stepped into the round house, just aft the wheel. He had but just got into the house, when the man at the wheel, as he states, thought he heard a noise like breakers. He left the wheel a moment, to look over the lee bulwarks, when he clearly discovered and heard the breakers. He immediately returned to the wheel, which he put "hard down," at the same time calling out to the second mate that the ship was running right into the breakers. The second mate rushed on deck to the cabin stairs, and called out to the captain that the ship was running on shore. This cry roused the captain and all the passengers, who, with the exception of Miss Johnson and the children, immediately rushed on deck.

The captain had scarcely reached the deck when the ship struck. For an instant Capt. Curphey seemed paralyzed, but it was only for an instant. He immediately aroused himself to a full consciousness of the danger and difficulty of his ship's position. The seaman and the man were exhibited in all their admirable qualities. His orders were given coolly, distinctly and promptly, and they were obeyed cheerfully and "with a will."

Every effort was made to work off from the shore, but from the moment she struck it was evident no human agency could save the ship. Every successive sea drove the ship with a surge further in-shore, and within ten minutes from the time the ship first struck, she was close in to the breakers. The night was dark, though warm and pleasant. After the ship had struck the third time, the captain advised the passengers that there was little or no hope for the safety of the ship—that they were, undoubtedly on the east point of Christmas Island—and that there could be little doubt but the lives of all could be saved. Mrs. Stevens, who was on deck, was advised to go below and dress herself and child immediately. One of the gentlemen went below to advise Miss Johnson of her probable safety, and that she must at once prepare herself to leave the ship in one of the boats. She was found sitting in her berth, absorbed in the deepest grief, expecting every moment to find a watery grave. Mr. Ten Eyck's little daughter was sweetly sleeping beside her, entirely unconscious of the surrounding danger. No time, of course, was lost by

the ladies, in getting themselves and the children in readiness for leaving the ship. The ship by this time had heeled over very much to leeward, and already preparations had been made for cutting away the masts.

The ship's whale-boat had been lowered away to leeward and manned, to take off the passengers. So soon as the ladies were ready, they, with the children, Mr. Stevens and Mr. Hobson, got into the boat, and were pulled out seaward, where they remained within sight of the ship, until about six o'clock in the morning. To them each moment seemed an hour, and it appeared as if daylight would never show itself.

Immediately after the passengers left the ship, one after the other the masts were cut away and went overboard, with a tremendous crash within sight and hearing of those in the whale-boat.

After daylight it was ascertained that the ship was not more than 150 feet from the beach, and the captain, having made every arrangement and given orders for securing water and provisions and the luggage of the passengers, lowered another boat and with a crew went in search of the best point to venture through the surf to the shore. Having satisfied himself on this point he rowed to the whale-boat containing the passengers, took the steering oar and directed the men to pull in to the shore. Fortunately, or rather providentially, it was low water, and the surf was comparatively low at the point the captain had selected for going it through, and the little boat went over it without taking in a drop of water. Once through the breakers the men immediately jumped into the water and hauled the boat close to the beach, when the ladies and children were carried on shore, without so much as wetting their feet. They landed about half-past six, in the morning. The point where they landed was about one hundred yards to the west of the ship, and directly opposite the tents subsequently built and occupied by the passengers during their long three months' residence upon that barren and desolate shore.

The ladies having reached the shore, seated themselves and the children upon the loose coral rocks which line the beach, watching the ship and such articles as came therefrom, where they remained until towards evening, without any shelter from the hot, equatorial sun, save a parasol and an umbrella which they had brought from the ship. Immediately on landing, and in fact before that had been effected, much anxiety was felt and expressed by all as to the reception they were likely to meet with from those who might inhabit the island. No one on board knew anything concerning the island, except that such an island existed, and, as most of the islands in this vicinity are

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 36.]

The Seamen's Friend.

The Wanderer Returned.

During the period of our labors among seamen, it has been our constant endeavor to facilitate communication between seamen and their friends. It is a source of joy that in not a few instances, we have been so far successful that an interchange of letters has commenced between those who had been living many years entirely ignorant of each others situation or welfare. Some years ago, we took uncommon pains to open communication between a young man residing in one of the South Sea Islands and his friends in the United States. Long had those friends sought him in vain. They could not learn his place of residence, or whether he was alive. Letters of enquiry were addressed to the different Consular offices in the Pacific. The following letter will show that the young man, ere long embraced an opportunity to comply with the earnest wishes of his friends that he should make them a visit. This letter, although written nearly two years since, has just come to hand. As will appear from its perusal, it was intended as a private communication, yet we feel justified, ay, bound to give it a place in our columns.—Those parties who so kindly befriended him, should know that he is deeply sensible of his obligations to them. For Capt. Cole and the English Missionaries to learn that D— cherishes the warmest gratitude for their kind offices, may encourage them to befriend others. Should we refrain from the publication, some of his benefactors might remain ignorant of his real sentiments.—This is by no means a solitary instance wherein the English missionaries have befriended American Seamen. We hope to reciprocate the favor to many of their countrymen. To some of our readers, the remarks of the writer upon Missionary influence among the South Sea Islanders, may not be devoid of interest. Such testimony is valuable.

UTICA, Sept. 2d, 1846.

DEAR SIR,—I arrived in this country on the 26th of last April, in the ship *Adeline* of New Bedford, Capt. Charles Cole, who very kindly gave me a passage free, and whose kindness to me I shall never forget. Our passage was long but pleasant. We sailed from Rarotonga on the 28th of November, an Island on which I spent nearly two years of the happiest part of my life. The kindness of the natives and missionaries to me whilst there, will never be forgotten by me, and I must not forget to mention other places where I resided whilst in that Ocean, which was thirteen years. One was at Huahine where I was first left ashore, sick, under the care of Rev. Mr. Barff and family, whose kindness to me during my long protracted sickness of eighteen months, will

never be erased from my memory. And likewise that of the Rev. Mr. Royle on Aitutake, who so kindly received myself and shipmates after spending five years upon an uninhabited Island where our only food was coco-nuts and fish, and our only clothing was leaves, from which my health is not entirely recovered; but thanks to a kind Providence who has watched over me during my long absence of fifteen years from my friends, that I have been permitted once more to return. Since my arrival here I have spent most of my time in traveling around the country. I have been once down to Washington and spent two weeks. I am residing here with my sister who is married. We live about one mile out of the city in a beautiful place. I have not yet seen my mother, she resides in the state of Louisiana in the town of Franklin, St. Mary's parish, with a daughter that is married there. I intend going down there in October. One great reason of my writing to you, is for you to write to Mr. Buzicott concerning myself. I have written to him once, but am fearful that he will never receive the letter. I promised to return, which is still my intention. I have a little daughter residing with him, that is now ten years of age, for whom I feel a great deal, for he kindly took her under his care until my return, which I am afraid will not be as soon as I expected. I feel a great deal more than I should on account of the dreadful hurricane which has happened there since I left, which I know must leave them in a state of starvation. Say to him if anything should happen that I should never return, to look out for her and keep her from the many temptations by which she is constantly surrounded. I never knew the love I had for her until I left her. I shall never forgive myself for it if I should never see her again.

My expenses since I have been here have been a great deal, owing to my travelling so much, but I have been obliged to on account of my health which is still very poor. I intend going out to the western country a few weeks previous to my going south. I find since my return to America, that a great deal is said respecting the missions in the South Seas. Some are trying all they can, to injure them, even some of those who have been there and visited the Islands. The fact should be known, they are the very ones that have helped to contaminate those poor innocent people, which they accuse the missionaries of doing, but it does not make any difference here amongst the intelligent part of the community. They may print and talk but it makes no difference, the time will come when they will see their error. But sir, I can say for one who has spent a great many years among them that I have been astonished to see the good they have done in those far distant regions, and still more astonished when I have seen my own countrymen coming on shore and setting such examples as they have before those harmless people.—And I think the time is now come when missionaries should be sent from there here, instead of from here there. And all I now say is God speed you, in your good work for the poor sailor, and that He may still continue to bless it, is the sincere wish of one who has been a sailor, and will always be a sailor's friend. HENRY E. D.***

P. S. You can say to Mr. Buzicott that if he writes he can direct his letters to the

care of Justus H. Rathbone, Utica, state of New York, county of Oneida, or to Dr. Lyman, Franklin, St. Mary's parish, state of Louisiana. H. E. D.

A School Teacher's Musings.

In our last we published an interesting letter from Mr. Nobbs, who for twenty years has been the school teacher on Pitcairn's Island, besides having conducted the religious education of the children and the public worship of all the inhabitants on the Sabbath. Accompanying that communication, we received several "poetical effusions," the fruits of the school teacher's leisure hours. Although they may not entitle their author to the first rank among the poets of the age, yet they are not without their merits. Our readers will doubtless be gratified with a specimen of the author's efforts. He is one of a trio of foreigners who have taken up their abode among the natives of Pitcairn's island, and it is much to their credit, that their influence has been so unexceptionable. The contrast is most striking and favorable for them, between their influence and that of multitudes of foreigners who have taken up their abode on the Islands of Polynesia.—According to present expectations, a colony must soon leave the Island in consequence of the limited extent of the arable land.—Should they decide upon the Sandwich Islands as their future home, we doubt not they will find good encouragement to settle here, should they not, it will not be for want of good land that now lies waste and uncultivated.

PARAPHRASE OF SEVENTH VERSE OF SECOND CHAPTER OF HAGGAI.

Come desire of every nation,
Visit thine elect ere long,
Thou didst die for our salvation,
Thou art now our strength and song;
Holy Jesus,
Visit thine elect ere long.

Hasten on the long predicted,
Much desired day of grace;
When thy flock no more afflicted,
Shall behold thee face to face;
Blessed Saviour,
Hasten on that day of grace.

Spread o'er all the earth thy glory,
Still in fulness all complete,
Jew and Gentile bow before thee,
Fall, and worship at thy feet;
True Messiah,
Make the bond of love complete.

O, the glorious consummation,
When the world thou died'st to save,
Through the power of thy salvation,
Rise triumphant o'er the grave;
Dear Redeemer,
Claim the world thou died'st to save,

Thou wilt come for thou has said it,
"Proof of thine eternal love,"
Shall we not thy promise credit,
When thou died'st at its truth to prove?
Lord and Master,
Every day its truth we prove.

Whilst we tarry thy returning,
Let not slumber seal our eyes,—
May our lamps be trimmed and burning,
When thy voice proclaims "Arise,
See the Bridegroom,
Go and meet him in the skies."

Pitcairn's Island, South Pacific Ocean. G. H. N.

For the Friend.

CELESTIAL WELCOME.

Hear ye those strains from the city of God?
 'Tis the angelic heralds proclaiming abroad
 "A mortal is summon'd to meet his reward;"—
 And Seraphs are bidding him welcome.

See round the portals what myriads throng,
 In symphony blending harp, lyre, and tongue;
 And this is the untiring theme of their song,
 "Redeemed come in; thou art welcome."

Cohorts, with light as a garment array'd
 Attend, to escort him and proffer their aid;
 And oft they respond to acknowledgements made,
 "Beloved of Immanuel, welcome."

Onward he passes through amaranth bowers,—
 Empyrean meads of perennial flowers,
 Where Thrones and Dominions, Principalities, Pow-
 ers,
 Accord him celestial welcome.

Now halos of glory preclude him from view,
 His guides veil their faces, and bid him adieu;
 And the archangel choir their ascriptions renew;
 The Redeemer has bidden him "Welcome."

G. H. N.

The above lines were occasioned by reading in the pages of the "Friend" an account of the death of the Rev. Samuel Whitney. Though I never had the pleasure of personal acquaintance with him, yet from the circumstance that his daughter, Maria, (more than twenty years ago), touched at Piteairn's, on her passage to America, the name is quite familiar among us; and whenever we have obtained a passing account of the deceased, it has been our custom to remark, "That was the father of Maria"—and then the children are all alive to learn about "little Maria;" and where she is now, making many other simple, but kind enquiries.

G. H. N.

Socrates and Diogenes.

"The Athenians laughed the physiognomist to scorn, who, pretending to read men's minds in their foreheads, described Socrates for a crabbed, lustful, proud, ill-natured person; they knowing how directly contrary he was to that dirty character. But Socrates bade them forbear laughing at the man, for that he had given them a most exact account of his nature; but what they saw in him so contrary at the present, was from the conquest that he had got over his natural disposition by philosophy. And now let any one consider, whether that anger, that revenge, that wantonness and ambition, that were the proper pleasures of Socrates, under his natural temper of crabbed, lustful, and proud, could have at all affected or enamoured the mind of the same Socrates, made gentle, chaste, and humble by philosophy.

Aristotle says, that were it possible to put a young man's eye into an old man's head, he would see as plainly and clearly as the other; so, could we infuse the inclinations and principles of a virtuous person into him that prosecutes his debauches with the greatest keenness of desire, and sense of delight, he would loathe and reject them as heartily, as he now pursues them. Diogenes, being asked at a feast, why he did not continue eating as the rest did, answered him that asked another question, pray, why do you eat? Why, says he, for my pleasure; why, so, says Diogenes, do I abstain for my pleasure. And therefore the vain, the vicious, and luxurious person argues at a high rate of inconsequence, when he makes his particular desires the general measure of other men's delights. But the case is so plain, that I shall not upbraid any man's understanding, by endeavoring to give it any farther illustration.—[South's Sermons.

Ireland as it is.

The intelligence from Ireland presents no exception to the melancholy sameness which runs through the annals of that country.

Unless we would invent, it is impossible to relieve the dismal monotony. Take the budget of this day, read the murders, the outrages, the perpetual hitches in the administration of the law, the failure of local responsibility, and the abject dependance on foreign resources; and it might be supposed we were in the habit of serving up again the contents of last year's number of our paper, or that we had half a-dozen paragraphs stereotyped for an occasional vacancy in our columns, or non-arrival of the mails. Tipperary, indeed, does its murders with so much method and regularity as to suggest the idea that there are bands devoted to the employment, and maintained in full work at the public expense. Detachments of big fellows, armed to the teeth, walk about the country without the least disguise of their errand. Just as suits their convenience, they drop in by night or by day.—They walk into a cottage, and, stationing their sentinels at the door, proceed to shoot, to smash with bludgeons, or to burn alive the master of the house in the midst of his family, or perhaps together with them, if it is inconvenient to make a distinction. The neighborhood respectfully stands aloof, knowing as well what is going on inside the door as a rabbit-hunter does when he has put his ferrets into the hole. When the doomsters have done their bloody work they coolly walk away with their guns on their shoulder, without showing any desire to quicken their pace or escape observation. Such are the unvarying characteristics of Celtic Thug-gism in Tipperary, and a few other favoured localities. We have described one which occurred the other day within three miles of Nenagh, but, with a slight substitution of name and dates, it would do for almost any day in the twelve months.—[Lon. Times, for November, 1847.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—We have heard from tolerably good authority, that in the event of nothing being heard of Sir John Franklin and his gallant polar voyagers next year, the Government will fit out three separate expeditions very early to be dispatched different routes in quest of them. The Admiralty still feel no reason to be alarmed for the safety of the gallant hero and his companions; for they do not expect to hear from them till next year.

The above extract we copy from the Monthly London Times, for November. This expedition left England, we believe in 1845 or 1846, in which the "Erebus" and "Terror" are employed. These are the same vessels that were employed under the command of Sir James Clark Ross, on his Antarctic expedition. The "Erebus" is commanded by Sir John Franklin, and the "Terror," by Capt. Richard Crozier. Officers and crew "all told" number 70 on board the former, and 68 on board the latter. Everything that human foresight could devise was done to render this expedition successful in making the discovery of a N. W. passage. We entertain a faint hope that during the coming summer or autumn, the "Terror" and "Erebus" may find their way to our shores through Bhering's Strait.

During the recent visit of the Russian Captain Klinkofstrom, we endeavored to obtain his opinion upon the probable success of the Expedition. He expressed the liveliest interest in the undertaking, but feared that it, like preceding expeditions, would be unsuccessful, owing to the very limited period that the Northern Ocean was clear of ice. Captain Klinkofstrom has been engaged in several surveying expeditions, in one of which he penetrated far along the N. W. coast of America, through Bhering's Strait.

A GOOD EXAMPLE IN THE UPPER CIRCLE.

At the World's Temperance Convention, held in London, the Rev. Mr. Marsh, Secretary of the American Temperance Union, made the following statement:—

"The cause is moving among all classes, but we are all equal in America. Some of the greatest men have been the greatest victims of intemperance. Our noblest spirits, they are the men whom this horrid moloch devours—the men of genius—the men of talent—the men of fire—they are the men who are burnt up by it, and become the victims of sin and death. Many of them have been reclaimed by the temperance reformation, and are astonishing our senators by the vastness of their intellect, and the splendor of their eloquence. Another glorious truth I can tell you on this subject, that men of science and of letters—men whose minds are cultivated to a high degree of polish, and whom the first circles would not be unwilling to mingle with; these are the men who scorn to sit down to the table where there are intoxicating liquors. We were gratified with the attention which has been bestowed in this country upon the Hon. Edward Everett. We sent him to England, as we considered him one of our first scholars. That man, after being ambassador at the most noble court in Europe, returned to his own country to devote himself to the training of the young men of America. He is President of our oldest university. As his eye surveyed the young men committed to his charge, he asked, 'How shall I commence my work?' Shall it be with wine on my table. He determined to begin with teetotalism. And at the inauguration dinner, at which six hundred of the first citizens of Massachusetts and other states, including Mr. Webster and other eminent individuals attended, there was not a drop of intoxicating liquor."

This ought certainly to remind the wine drinking gentry of the age, that the cause of total abstinence is gradually making its way among the higher classes of society. It would not be strange if some who now pride themselves that they lead the fashion, should ere long discover that they are ranked among the "less respectable."

"Yankee Notions."

The brig Apthorp has recently sailed from Boston for Calcutta with an assorted cargo, consisting of ice, apples, cranberries, butter, cheese, sweetmeats, walnuts, &c.—[N. England Spectator.

inhabited by savages, it was natural to suppose this was also.

Whatever thoughts occupied the minds of the gentlemen on this subject, they were prudent enough not to give them utterance, but the ladies did not hesitate to express, with deep concern, the distressing fears which occupied their thoughts, lest they, and all with them, were to fall into the hands of merciless cannibals. These harassing doubts and gloomy forebodings were, in a great measure dissipated after the landing had been effected, from the fact that no human being had been seen, and that as far as could be discovered, the island was a desolate waste, entirely unsuited for the habitation of man.

The gentlemen soon satisfied themselves that they could not expect to find fresh water upon the island, and that they must depend for this essential necessary of life, as well as for other means of subsistence, upon what could be saved from the ship.

The captain, after landing the passengers and having satisfied himself that the island could afford little or nothing for their support, returned to the ship with his boat's crew.

The ship, or more properly the wreck, had by this time, been driven close in to the first breaker, broad-side on. In consequence of her position a lee was made to the leeward of the wreck, through which the boats could pull on and off shore, with little comparative danger.

After the captain reached the wreck, all hands went to work in good earnest, securing the personal baggage of the ladies and passengers, and such provisions, &c., as could be got at, and as fast as possible they were taken on shore. One cask of water was secured this day, together with a quantity of provisions, such as ship bread, salt provisions and a goodly quantity of rice, some twenty hams, about half a hogshead of preserved meats, besides some thirty dozen of excellent claret and hock wines, some five or six dozen port, and eight casks sherry. In attempting to get a second cask of water on shore the first day, it bilged and was lost. The mattresses and bedding from the cabin were mostly got on shore this day, as also the hammocks, bedding and chests of the crew.

About five o'clock in the afternoon, the captain, with Mr. Christie and the crew left the wreck, with sails, &c., and came on shore.

Although much fatigued with the incessant and arduous labors of the day, they immediately set to work to provide tents for the shelter of the ladies and children. This occupied them until nearly dark. When this completed, all hands were set to work rolling up the casks and cases of wine, and the provisions and water into the tents. The baggage was also placed in and about the tents. Everything saved having been thus secured, the ladies and children, and such of the passengers as could find room in the tent, sought repose from the fatigues and excitement of the day. The captain and men throwing their blankets around themselves, lay down upon the beach. All being much overcome with the fatigue of a hard day's work, slept pretty soundly until the next morning, when at an early hour, they were at work again, and watching with much anxiety, the poor old wreck as she lay help-

less, being battered by the foaming breakers. The surf was so high, and broke in so heavily during the day, that it was very dangerous venturing to and from the wreck, and but little could be done towards getting anything off. With much labor and risk, three or four casks of water were safely landed. The greatest anxiety pervaded every bosom on account of water. It seemed impossible to calculate upon saving more from the wreck, and all were satisfied none was to be found upon the island.

Of provisions they had saved a goodly quantity, but there were twenty-seven grown persons, besides the children to be supplied. They were upon a desolate island where fresh water was not to be obtained, and to all appearance, (as is the fact,) an island that was seldom or never visited by vessels, except under circumstances similar to those which had compelled them to take refuge upon its inhospitable shores.

How long they might be compelled to remain upon it, no one could surmise. Should their water and provisions become exhausted before they were relieved from their perilous position, death, in its most aggravating and appalling form—by starvation—presented itself to their affrighted imaginations.

Under such a state of things, the feelings which pervaded the breasts of the passengers and particularly the ladies, may be imagined, but they cannot be described. Such thoughts probably never entered the minds of the seamen. These worthy fellows, inured to hardships, the most appalling dangers, and to shipwreck, (for six of the men of the "Maria Helena" had been wrecked two or three times before,) had little or no thought for the future, but lived only in the present.

Notwithstanding the untoward circumstances in which they were placed not a complaint, a murmur, or a repining word escaped the lips of the ladies, at that time, or any other, during their long and dreary three months' residence upon the island. Always cheerful and resigning themselves with a happy confidence, to that merciful Providence which had so signally preserved their lives, and those of the ship's company, they did much to keep up the spirits of the gentlemen, to encourage their labors for the comfort of all, and the labors of those engaged in active operations, designed for their ultimate rescue.

Whatever might have been their gloomy forebodings at this time, respecting the failure of water and provisions, these were happily and providentially soon almost entirely dissipated by an important discovery made during the afternoon and evening of this, the first, day. Mr. Christie, in the course of the afternoon, strolled off on a voyage of discovery along the beach towards the east point of the island. After traveling two or three miles, he returned to the tent with a most animated and cheerful countenance, with information that he had discovered two ships on the other side of the island, standing in for the land. This announcement, of course, created much joyful excitement, and much speculation was at once indulged respecting their probable accommodations on board the recently discovered ships, and in regard to their probable destination.

A party, consisting of Capt. Curphy, Mr. Christie, and two of the seamen, provided

with two oars for a flag-staff, and the ship's ensign for a signal, immediately started in the direction indicated by Mr. Christie as that where the ships could be seen.

After traveling about three miles they discovered, with the aid of a spy-glass, that what Mr. Christie had supposed to be ships were tents upon the beach. Planting their flag-staff as a land-mark for themselves, they hastened on to the newly discovered tents. These, it was very evident, had been recently occupied by white-men, and the party soon discovered, a short distance from the tents upon the east point of the island, high up on the reef, the remains of some large whale ship. They were overjoyed, also, at finding upon the beach a large quantity of salt provisions, flour, ship's bread, molasses, sugar, onions potatoes &c., and some twenty casks of fine water. This point was some four or five miles from the wreck of the Maria Helena. The party remained at this place until the next morning, when they raised a fine large flag-staff and set the Chilean colors. As they were about leaving one of the tents, on their return to their shipwrecked companions, they found a note stating that the large, new, and beautiful Bremen whale ship, "Mozart," had been wrecked at this point, on the 7th December last, and that the officers and crew had been taken off on the 14th of the same month, by Captain Hussey, in the American whale ship, "John E. Donnell."

The "Mozart" had sailed from Oahu, only three or four weeks before the "Maria Helena," on her homeward voyage, with a full cargo, the result of a three years hard cruise in the North Pacific. It was very evident that no part of her cargo had been saved. Most providentially for the officers and crew of the M., they were rescued after only one weeks residence upon the island.—This circumstance, in connection with the fact, that they had saved such a goodly quantity of provisions and water, and that it was all still secure and in good condition, while so little comparatively, had been saved from the wreck of the M. H., when made known by Captain Curphy and party, was the cause of much congratulation to those, upon the island, and seemed to many now there, as a special interposition of Providence in their behalf, and incited fond hopes that the same merciful Spirit would still farther intervene to effect their speedy rescue.

On the return of Captain Curphy and party to the wreck of the M. H., finding that nothing had been done by the men during his absence, he again went off to the wreck and succeeded in securing many articles of more or less utility. During this afternoon, the ships launch was got on shore, much damaged.

All hope of securing any thing more from the wreck was now abandoned, as it was very evident the old ship could resist the battering of the surf but a few hours longer.—It may be remarked here, that soon after the ship struck, some of the casks of oil bilged, and before the ladies left the cabin, many articles in the state room, to leeward, had become saturated with oil, and before the luggage was taken from that room on the morning of the wreck, the oil was a foot deep on the floor.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[Published by request.]

WHALESHIP EDWARD, }

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, Feb. 22, 1848. }

SIR:—Having unfortunately been passenger in the Brig "Commodore Stockton," Kinch, master, at the time of her being wrecked upon an island about sixty miles to the northward of the entrance of Margarita Bay; I take great pleasure in recommending to your particular notice the Masters of the following Whaleships, viz: S. S. Munroe, Portsmouth; J. Fisher, Canton; Devol, Braganza and J. S. Barker of the Edward; gentlemen who were not only instrumental in saving myself and effects from the "wreck," but have subsequently treated me with the greatest possible kindness.

Very Respectfully,

JOHN RUDD,
Commander U. S. N.

J. TURRILL, Esq.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, MAY 1, 1848.

The Hawaiian Legislature.

The opening of the Legislative Assembly took place on Thursday the 27th inst., at the Stone Church. We regret that our narrow limits will not permit the insertion of a full report of the proceedings. The exercises were conducted in the native language. Not to dwell upon the taste displayed or to speak of the large assemblage of foreigners and natives present, we record with pleasure the fact, that throughout the exercises there was manifest a dignity and propriety highly becoming and most gratifying. The mind of every candid observer we think must have received a most favorable impression. Prayer having been offered by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong it was followed by His Majesty's Speech which elicited some remarks on the part of the Nobles and Representatives. This contrast between the present and former method of conducting the law-making affairs of this Kingdom is most striking. In regard to the present, facts are before our eyes and every one can form his own opinion; as to the past, we must call to our aid the testimony of others. We shall now quote the following letter of the venerable Mr. John Young who was most intimately acquainted with this people and closely identified with the councils of the nation from the year 1789 to the date of the letter, a period of near forty years. The writer of this letter was the father of the Premier whose noble, manly, dignified appearance was so conspicuous at the opening of the Legislature.

KAWAIIHAE, Island of Hawaii, }
November 27, 1826. }

"Whereas it has been represented by many persons that the labors of missionaries in these islands are attended with evil and disadvantage to the people, I hereby most cheerfully give my testimony to the contrary. I am fully convinced that the good which is accomplishing and already effected, is not little. The great and radical change already made

for the better, in the manners and customs of this people, has far surpassed my most sanguine expectations. During the forty years that I have resided here, I have known thousands of defenceless human beings cruelly massacred in their exterminating wars. I have seen multitudes of my fellow beings offered in sacrifice to their idol gods. I have seen this large island, once filled with inhabitants, dwindle down to its present few in numbers through war and disease, and I am persuaded that nothing but Christianity can preserve them from total extinction. I rejoice that true religion is taking place of superstition and idolatry; that good morals are superseding the reign of crime; and that a code of Christian laws is about to take the place of tyranny and oppression. These things are what I have long wished for, but have never seen till now. I thank God that in my old age I see them, and humbly trust I feel them too.

JOHN YOUNG."

Anglo-Hawaiian School.

There is a growing desire among the Hawaiians to acquire the English language. On Saturday last, at the stone church took place the examination of Mr. Kinsey's school, which has been in operation about one year. The school numbers thirty scholars, and to the surprise of the gentlemen present at the examination, they exhibited a knowledge of the English language, that was quite remarkable, considering the short period they had been receiving instruction. The success of this school clearly proves the practicability of Hawaiians acquiring our language, if they enjoy the instruction of a teacher possessing patience, perseverance and ability. We are not sure but ignorance of the native language will, under ordinary circumstances, be an advantage. We were assured by Mr. K., that he never addressed his pupils in the native language for the very good reason that he did not understand it. He is an Englishman and never having been previously engaged in teaching is deserving of the greater commendation. The fact should not be overlooked, that this school is entirely supported by the parents and guardians of the scholars, most of whom were present at the examination, and evinced an interest in the progress of their sons that showed they valued the advantages of an education. The King, who was present, made some very appropriate remarks to the school in native, which were followed by some in the English language, offered by Consul General Miller, and well calculated to encourage teacher, parents and scholars. We might protract our remarks, for this school is one in which we have felt a deep interest from its very commencement.

Late News!—57 days from Washington!

We have received per "Good Return," arrived at Lahaina, New Bedford papers to the 8th of Dec. The clipper schooner Patuxent, Capt. Waterman, was to sail from New Bedford about Dec. 20th for this port via Callao, Guayaquil, St. Joseph's St. Barbara, Monterey and San Francisco. Mr. George Miller of Watertown, for several years a large operator in State street, has been detected in forgeries amounting to nearly \$100,000. Three of the Boston Banks and thirteen private individuals were ascertained to be holders of forged paper to the amount of \$67,000. The steam propeller Phoenix was burnt in Nov. on Lake Michigan with a loss of 240 lives. The steam ship Acadia left Boston for Liverpool Dec. 1st with 75 passengers and \$404,000 in specie.

PRICE CURRENT DEC. 8, 1848.

Flour,	6 50 a 7 25	Whale Oil,	32 a 33
Pork, mess,	14 00 a 15 00	Bone,	28 a 30

Father Mathew had signified his intention of visiting the United States during the month of May.

George H. Colton, editor of the American Review, died in New York Nov 28th.

Both branches of the Georgia Legislature have adopted resolutions recommending to the attention of their Representatives in Congress the subject of a railroad to Oregon.

The receipts of the P. O. Department for two years ending June 3, 1847, were \$7,300,000.—[Polynesian.]

Just as our paper was going to press, the "Isabella," Captain Briggs, arrived 17 days from Mazatlan. Dates from Washington have been received to March 5th, and London to January 29th.

The most prominent item of intelligence is the announcement of Ex President, J. Q. Adams's death. It appears, that the messenger of death met him in just that place, which of all others, the venerable man would have chosen, and expired the day after, which of all others, it might be imagined, he would have selected. He was attacked with sudden illness while occupying his seat in Congress, on Feb. 21st, and expired the day following the birth-day of the immortal Washington. The Speaker of the House of Representatives thus alluded to his death in officially making an announcement of it:

"On Monday, the 21st inst., John Quincy Adams sunk in his seat, in presence of us all, by a sudden illness from which he never recovered; and he died, in the Speaker's room, at a quarter past 7 o'clock last evening, with the officers of the House and the delegation of his own Massachusetts around him.

"After a life of eighty years, devoted from its earliest maturity to the public service, he has at length gone to his rest. He has been privileged to die at his post; to fall while in the discharge of his duties; to expire beneath the roof of the Capitol; and to have his last scene associated forever in history with the birth-day of that illustrious patriot, whose just discernment brought him first into the service of his country.

PEACE.—It is now confidently hoped that peace will soon be restored between the United States and Mexico; conditions of which are not yet fully made known, but it is understood the U. S. shall pay Mexico the sum of \$15,000,000, in consideration of the large extent of territory which the latter government will cede the former.

For additional news we refer our readers to the "Extra" Polynesian, just issued.—The project of issuing an extra on a sudden influx of foreign news, is worthy of all praise, and we hope the public will generously sustain the enterprise.

☞ We would refer our readers to the interesting account in our columns on Japan. There are some statements therein, which tend to cast a color of doubt over the narrative, yet there must be something of truth interwoven.

American Correspondence.

LETTER NO. V.

Examination and Exhibition of Phillip's Academy.

BOSTON, Sept. 11, 1847.

MR. EDITOR,—Phillip's Academy at Andover, is the oldest institution of the kind in the state, having been founded in April, 1778, and incorporated in 1780. It has a large brick building for the Classical department, and one of stone for the English department. At the close of the academical year, in the early part of last month, the examination took place. This I attended. It was long and tiresome, but yet interesting and satisfactory. The trustees called for translations and the parsing of such words as they pleased, from those Latin and Greek authors which had been studied during the term. In the afternoon of the same day the Exhibition came off, corresponding to the annual Commencements of our Colleges. It commenced with a Latin Salutatory, which was followed by orations, dissertations, and dialogues, in English, Latin and Greek. There was a Poem by one of the graduates, and the last speaker made the Valedictory address. A band from Boston was present, which was stationed in front of the stage, between the audience and the speakers; and at frequent intervals they regaled the assembly with excellent music. It was a hot day, and the hall was crowded. Many stood during the whole of the exercises, and but few retired before they were concluded. The last performance was the singing of an ode, composed by William B. Tappan. These verses are one of the happier efforts of this unequal poet. He, you will remember, was the author of that beautiful hymn, sung at New Haven, November 19th, 1822, at the embarkation of the Am. missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands. It commenced, "Wake, Isles of the South, your redemption is near." In the ode sung by the Juveniles at the Andover exhibition, a most happy and poetic idea is the burden of the song. It is thus expressed in the first two stanzas:

When evil and good were in Eden discovered,
And man, losing innocence, fell from his state,
Two angels about him in company hovered,
And went with him out at the sentinelled gate.

The angel of Light has since followed him ever,
So hope, on his gourd's a sweet blossom may bloom;
The angel of Shadow has left his side never;
So the wanderer may learn 'tis not his to presume.

While we dread the Arch-Deceiver, who, to our imperfect sense, transforms himself into an angel of light, we admire the poet by whose pleasant conceit the darkness and sorrows of earth become the angel of Shadow. Often, as I have been reminded of the Supreme Being who, "from seeming evil still educes good, and better thence, and better still, in infinite progression," and comforting as is the Bible assurance that "all things shall work together for good to them that love God," I have seldom had so deep and happy an impression left upon my feelings as by the singing of this piece. It is necessary however, to be borne in mind, that the pleasing impressions of such beautiful poetry will but aggravate the subsequent misery, of any one who is not designated in the last stanza;

For him in whose bosom is Rectitude burning;
For the youth in his pilgrimage seeking the Right.

I transcribe for you the verses which follow those given above.

There's Light when the morning in glory is shining,
And slumber, and visions, and darkness are gone;
There's Shadow when gently the sun is declining,
And softness, and sadness, and silence come on.

There's Light his horizon of pleasure adorning,
When man issues forth at the breaking of day;
There's Shadow succeeding the freshness of morning,
When sorrow at evening perplexes his way.

And Youth with his barque, on the mirroring ocean,
The prow to the haven, and streamers at helm,
Dreams not, in his joy, of the angry commotion,
Where tempests are rising and seas overwhelm!

We've lingered awhile on the margin, uncertain,—
But now, as adventurers, we launch on the wave;
We've patiently waited,—but rises the curtain,
And ho! for the drama, that ends with the grave.

Not so!—for the thought that had birth in these bow-
ers,
Is living, enlarging and ripening its plan,—
While eternity's dial is telling the hours,
To influence the wo or the welfare of man.

For him in whose bosom is rectitude burning,
For Youth in his pilgrimage seeking the right,
There's a Paradise opened, where exiles returning,
Find Shadow all lost in effulgence of Light!

M.

LETTER NO. VI.

Remarks on Switzerland, and France.

BOSTON, Sept. 16, 1847.

MR. EDITOR,—At one of the meetings which I attended at Andover, Prof. Edwards made some observations on Switzerland.—One lesson, he said, that may be learned from this country is, that the most beautiful and sublime natural scenery does not have the effect to refine and elevate those who reside amongst it, if other means are wanting. The traveller beholds there the most beautiful lakes and skies, and the most magnificent mountains, perhaps, which the world can show, yet finds himself surrounded by men besotted in ignorance and superstition.

Another lesson taught by the history of this country is, that Republicanism is not sufficient to make a people prosperous and happy, nor even to perpetuate and sustain itself. In Switzerland there are two hostile parties, to one or the other of which nearly all the Cantons belong. The larger party deprives of their rights, oppresses and persecutes the large minority. So fierce is the contention between them, that the country is almost in a state of anarchy and civil war. Before another year blood may be shed.—The party which now has a majority of a very few votes in the Swiss Diet, may be called the Jesuitical party. They are for the Romish church, and their movements are directed by the Jesuits. The other is a liberal party, opposed to the domination of the church of Rome. Its members are Protestants, but evangelical only in a small degree. Those of the northern districts are infected with the Rationalism of the contiguous parts of Germany, and sympathize with Rouge in his movement. Those in the south and west, near to France, are tinctured with French infidelity. Two or three cantons have been rather conservative, and in the Diet have held the balance of power. The Jesuits are laboring to secure the votes of these cantons on their side at the next assembly.

Another lesson is, that Calvinism cannot preserve a nation. In Geneva, where Calvin lived, and wrote, and died, no name is more cast out and reviled than his. During his life he possessed in Geneva, unbounded

influence. There was produced there the most perfect union of church and state, and he was at the head of both. The arm of both was employed to suppress Romanism, and its supporters were imprisoned and banished when he willed. He instructed and led the people: but the traces of his influence are seen there no more. No man knows the spot where he was buried, though the burying-ground is known. (Calvin forbade that any monument should be erected to his memory.) The island in the lake of Geneva, which is nearest the city, is named Rousseau, and in the city itself is a statue of Voltaire.

Prof. E. then noticed the small, bright features of evangelical Protestantism which the nation presents:—the theological schools, the missionary institute at Berne, the influence of such men as Dr. Merle, D'Aubigne, and Dr. Vinet. Of the decease of the latter we have recently heard, and his loss is deeply felt.

In speaking of France, Prof. Edwards said he would only mention some things that were favorable, and others that were unfavorable to the extension of true religion. Of the former class he mentioned,—

1. The free toleration of all religions alike, and their support of government. In these respects, Protestants in Paris are on the same footing with Roman Catholics.

2. A new system of appointing bishops and archbishops, under which this is not done by the pope, but by the king of France; the pope being informed of such appointments, and adding his confirmation.

3. The active piety of a few evangelical men. There is one family by the name of Monod, in which are six brothers, several of them ministers, and all most useful men.—Three or four of them are in Paris, one in Switzerland.

4. The adaptation of the French character, when imbued with the genuine spirit of Christianity, to disseminate it. In this they are decidedly superior to the English or Americans.

Among the circumstances inauspicious for the cause of religion, are,—

1. The recent increase of Romanism, which a few years ago seemed to receive a check. The population is composed of perhaps twenty-nine or thirty millions of Roman Catholics, and a million and a half of Protestants.

2. The death of the duke of Orleans, a very promising young man and heir to the throne. By his demise, the crown will next devolve on his son, as yet a mere boy, and the regency on the duke's younger brother, who is very unpopular. The present king is considered by many the last of the dynasty.

3. The course of Louis Philippe, who, with many good qualities in his private character, has failed to fulfil all that he promised when he ascended the throne.

4. The general and strong taste among the people for military glory. Evidence of this is apparent in the statues, pictures and sculpture that every where meet the eye. The Arch of Triumph is covered with bas-reliefs of various victories gained by the arms of France, and inscriptions relating to the same. Its standing army numbers over 300,000. Immense sums have been appropriated for the fortification of Paris; by means of a circle of forts, extending all

around the city, and at such distances from it and from each other, that the range of their guns will sweep a circumference of several miles, excepting one small passage between the range of the guns of two forts, by which passage the king might escape from the city in case the enemy should obtain the forts, or the troops in them take the popular side of an insurrection. M.

JAPAN.—We copy the following account of the loss of the American whale ship *Lawrence*, Capt. Baker, and the subsequent captivity and sufferings of the second officer and six of the crew, who landed in Japan, from the *Straits Times Extra* of Jan. 14th. The account is written by George How under date of Batavia, Dec. 28, 1847, and was published in the "*Batavia Courant*" of Dec. 29th. The same paper announces the arrival of the Netherlands merchant vessel *Hertogenbosch*, Capt. Matthysen from Japan, bringing six Americans, viz: Geo. How, Peter Williams, Henry Spencer, Murphy Wells, Bill and Joe, men belonging to the late whale ship *Lawrence*, Capt. Baker, wrecked in the Japan Sea May 27th, 1846. We find no such vessel in the "*Whalemens Shipping List*," but it is not improbable that the account is all correct; if so it but goes to confirm the opinions expressed in our columns some months since that the whaling fleet were destined to figure largely in events which are to open the ports of Japan.—[*Polyesian*.

"The *Lawrence*, under command of Capt. Baker, sailed from the port of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. on the 10th July, 1845, bound on a whaling voyage. On the 27th May, 1846 in lat. 44 30 north, long. 153 east, in the vicinity of the Japan Islands we encountered a heavy gale, at which time we had a whale alongside and kept the ship drifting free. At about 10 or 11 o'clock at night she struck on some rocks and immediately fell over on her starboard side and bilged. Capt. Baker then ordered his boat to be lowered and taking some men with him got into the boat, saying as he left the ship's side 'each man for himself' or some other words to that effect. It was dark at the time and after he left the ship I saw nothing more of him. The first mate Mr Myers then attempted to lower his boat with eight men in her, in doing which he accidentally slipped the bow tackle which plunged her bows under water and on the boats coming up under the counter, she was stove to pieces and all, except one man whom I saved, perished. I could hear their cries in the water but could not see any of them it was so dark. I then got the remaining boat ready and left the ship with seven men, who I think were all that were left of the crew. We took with us a little bread and water and some harpoons and cordage and steered about S. W. On the second day all the water and food we had were consumed and from that day to our making the land, we had nothing to subsist on. It snowed all the time and we had hardly any covering on our bodies to protect us from the piercing cold. One of the men named Hiram Yates, who was sick when he left the vessel, died on the 3d day and we buried him in the sea. At last on the 3d June we perceived land for which we steered and entered into a large bay where we could discover no marks of any human being. We landed and caught a seal, the meat of which we cooked and ate together with some grass we found near the beach. It was the only food we had tasted for the last four days. We then strolled along the beach leaving one man to take care of the boat, and striking inland for about a mile we came to a bamboo cottage with a river between it and us. We hailed repeatedly but nothing made its appearance. We then sat down for about an hour expecting to see somebody go in or out of the house, but as this did not happen and it was getting dark we returned to the boat. The man we had left in her told us that during our absence he had been visited by two men whom he invited to come and sit with him but they refused to do so. They then

inquired of him by signs how many of us there were and on his intimating to them our number they appeared frightened and ran away. The next morning we got into the boat and steered for the mouth of a river on one side of the bay—ar we approached it, we saw what appeared to us to be a fort with spears glistening in the sun above the walls, but on coming nearer we found it was a piece of cloth extending about three quarters of a mile and painted so as to represent a fort with guns. Here as we landed about sixty men armed with swords and spears ran towards us and motioned us to go away. We however continued approaching them until we got very near when we all fell on our knees before them. One of them came up to me and would have knocked me down with his sword but his hand was held back by an old man who stood behind him. I made signs to them that we were harmless people and wanted food. After much talking amongst themselves they brought us some rice and fish which we ate. They then again motioned to us to be off. I took them to our boat and made signs to them that it was impossible for us to go to sea in such a small thing and that if they would give us the material for building a larger one, we would go away in it. On this there was another consultation amongst them and one of them wrote something on a piece of paper and sent a man away with it. In about an hour he returned with a letter which was read aloud by one of them, and we were then ordered to get into our boat again after being searched and deprived of every thing we had about us. They then got another boat to tow ours up the river along which we proceeded in this way until we got into a lake, on one side of which stood a house covered all round with mats which we were made to enter. We remained in it until night when they came again with lanterns and ordered us to follow them, motioning to us, that if we endeavored to go in any other direction we would be killed. We followed them on foot for three or four hours until we came to a town where we were introduced into a brick building that appeared to us to be the prison of the town. They then locked us all up in a small cell and kept a vigilant watch over us, the whole of the night. In the morning we were blindfolded and led to the house of the Governor, where we were questioned and examined and asked if we were Englishmen, after which they led us again to prison. Not a day passed without our being examined and questioned regarding our country, religion and every other particular that could be thought of. They made themselves understood to us by signs and principally by drawing on paper, at which they were very expert. In this prison we continued for about 11 months, and not once did we set a single foot out of it during that time. Every day we had an allowance of rice, fish and water and once they gave us a sort of liquor called *sakie*. We drank it and it naturally revived us and made us feel a little more cheerful; they then again examined us and took down our depositions in writing, thinking perhaps that under the influence of the liquor we would give them whatever information we had before endeavored to suppress. About this time all the men together with myself fell sick, and what with this, the miserable situation we were in, and the bad treatment we met with from our guards, who frequently struck us and insulted us in every possible way they could, we gave up all hopes of ever getting out of our prison alive. We got better however, and were informed that we had to go on to Jeddo, where the Emperor lived. They put us on board of a junk and stowed us all in the hold—a dark filthy place and during the time we were in her, some three or four months, not a single moment were we allowed to step on deck to breathe the fresh air or see the light. One day we were made to wash ourselves, and clean clothes were given us and we were conducted into the cabin which was beautifully fitted up with silk and gold ornaments, they then gave each of us a carpet to sit upon, and made us understand that we had arrived at a city called Matsamai where the Emperor's son lived, and that he was

coming on board to see us. By and by we heard a great stir outside, and all the people about us fell on their faces to the ground and we were made to do the same. Shortly after the prince entered the cabin accompanied by a numerous suite. We were then again examined before him, and this time the questions were put to us by a Japanese who spoke Dutch and who communicated with us through one of our men, Murphy Wells, who also spoke a little Dutch. This lasted for about an hour, after which the prince departed and in the evening we received a box of sweetmeats which they said was from him. He was a very young man of handsome appearance, and on the whole seemed kindly disposed towards us. The next day we continued on our voyage and were again left to the mercy of our jailors. We then arrived at another city when we were each put into a box the lid of which was fastened down upon us, and in this way we were carried to the town-hall. Here we underwent another examination, the questions being put to us by the same interpreter who acted in that capacity at Matsamai. There chief object in this as in all the examinations we went through was to find out whether we were not really Englishmen—and I am of opinion that had we confessed ourselves of that nation, we would all have been killed. The interpreter told us to beware how we tried to mislead them as they would find out who we were when we got to Nagasaki. They then brought a box from which they took out a print of the crucifixion, and told us to put our feet upon it—on our hesitating to do so, the guards drew out their swords and threatened to kill us, and so compelled every one of us to trample on the print, and spit upon it. A couple of epauletts was then shown to us, one an English naval officer's and one an American, and we were asked which of them belonged to our country. After this we were again conducted to prison. One day we were again summoned to the town-hall, where we were surprised to see a man in European dress sitting amongst our judges. He took no notice of us at first, but sat writing and talking to the Japanese. At last he addressed us in Dutch to which we did not reply, then in French which we also did not understand. He then spoke English and said—"If there are any John Bulls amongst you, you had better not say anything about it." He then interrogated us concerning our country, our religion, and the circumstances relative to our shipwreck, &c., all of which were interpreted again to the Japanese and noted down in writing by them. He then told us he had some hopes we would all be set at liberty. The council then broke up and we were again taken to prison.—At this place one of the men tried to escape from prison and was inhumanly murdered by the Japanese. He had made known his intentions to us previously, and we did all we could to dissuade him from it but to no purpose, as he said he would rather die than suffer so much any longer. At last after seventeen months in all of close and strict confinement, privation, and ill-treatment, we were liberated and sent to the Dutch Factory. Here we were received by the Director of the Factory, Mr. Levyssohn in whom we recognised the European who interrogated us at the town hall, and to whose active and humane exertions we were indebted for our release—not only for this—but also, for the kind, generous, and hospitable treatment we met with during the rest of our stay in Japan—are we under deep and lasting obligations to him. Ten days after we were put on board the Dutch ship *Hertogenbosch*, where we received the best possible treatment and attention, until our arrival here when we were handed over by the authorities to the U. S. Consul, who although in a very weak state of health extended his protection towards us and furnished us with the few articles of clothing, &c. we were so much in need of—for all which we feel extremely grateful."

☞ In general, twice as much rain falls on the western as on the eastern side of Great Britain. Islands are warmer than continents in the same degree of latitude.

DIED.

Killed, in March last, by a whale, Capt. Jesse Luce, of Martha's Vineyard, commanding the ship Wm. Wert, in W. L. 97°, and S. 1. 32°. The vessel, at last accounts, was bound to Paita, under command of the first officer, M. Daggett. Capt. Luce left a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

At U. S. Hospital, April 14th, Elbridge G. Terry, a seaman discharged from American merchant ship "Samsoet," of Boston. He was a Swede by birth.

At U. S. Hospital, April 1st, George Grant, seaman, discharged from American whale ship "Sarah Parker." He belonged to Nantucket.

MARRIED.

In this town on Friday evening, April 14, by the Rev Mr. Armstrong, Mr. J. H. Brown of Salem, Mass., U. S. A. to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John C. Jones, formerly American Consul at this place.

PASSENGERS.

In the Correo de Cobija for Valparaiso—Messrs. F. R. Vida, W. L. Hobson, Wm. Carphrey, W. Jones, H. Duntown and 4 in the steerage.

Per George Washington—Mr John P. Robinson.

Per Lucy Ann—Mrs Brown, captain's lady.

Per Adelaide—Messrs J. Pellett, G. Archambane, C. Bris, A. H. Delalande, J. Lepart and Preteseille, French missionaries.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

March 23—American whale ship Bowditch, Borden, Warren, 15 months out, 55 sperm, 1800 whale.

23—American whale ship Moeztuma, Tower, New Bedford, 7 months out, 50 sperm.

30—American whale ship Edward, Heath, New Bedford, 32 months out, 220 sperm, 1700 whale.

American whale ship Morea, New Bedford, 5 months out, 40 sperm.

American whale ship Nassau, Weeks, New Bedford, 30 months out, 850 sperm, 150 whale.

Off and on—ships Ontario, Erie, Orian, Citizen, Richmond, Italy, Huntress, Betsey Williams, Champion, and Timor.

March 31—Hawaiian brig Euphemia, Vioget, 19 days from Monterey.

April 1—American whale ship Gov. Troup, Coggeshall, New Bedford, 7 mos out, 400 sperm, 80 whale.

American whale ship Levant, Lowen, Sag Harbor, 5 mos. out—no report.

American whale ship Mogul, Huntley, New London, 9 mos.

April 2—Chilian brig Correo de Cobija, McGrath, from Valparaiso, via Tahiti and Lahaina.

April 3—Off and on during the week—ships Ann, Alice and Clement from Christmas Island.

April 11—H. C. Majesty's corvette Sarcelle, Capt. De Borne, from Christmas Island.

12—Hawaiian schr Haalilio, Jamieson, from Christmas Island.

13—Hawaiian schr Julian, Moran, 68 days from Hongkong, mds to H. Skinner & Co.

Arrived off and on—George, Illinois, Adeline and Bingham from Maui.

April 18—American whale ship Canada, Reynard, New Bedford, 22 months out, 600 sperm, 1750 whale.—Leaking.

Off and on from Maui—Lucy Ann and Julian.

April 23—Chilean brig Adelaide, Charon, 54 days from Valparaiso via Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands.

May 1—American merchant ship Isabella, 650 tons, Briggs, master, 18 days from Mazatlan, bound to Manila.

Cleared.

March 29—American whale ship Merrimac, Dustin, New London to cruise.

French whale ship Gen Teste, to cruise.

30—Samoan schooner Malolo, Haskins, Tahiti and Valparaiso.

April 6—Falcon Kirby, New Bedford, to cruise.

Zuid Pool, Myers, Amsterdam, to cruise.

7—Formosa, Briggs, New Bedford, to cruise.

There have sailed during the week ending April 15 the following whale ships:—Moeztuma, Nassau, Gov Troup, Maine, Levant, Japan, Clementine, Mogul and Morea, for the Northwest Coast.

April 15—Hawaiian schr Courier de Valparaiso, Arnaud, for Tahiti.

April 17—Edward, Heath, New Bedford to cruise.

19—Chilean brig Correo de Cobija, McGrath, for Valparaiso.

20—Hawaiian schr Julian, Moran, for Hongkong.

Memoranda.

At San Francisco, March 4th, U. S. transport Sweden, bark Tasso, bark Anita and brig Eagle, the latter to sail next day for Mazatlan. The Eagle arrived Feb. 30, 46 days from Canton—reports ship Mont Vernon at Manila Nov. 30.

At Monterey, March 12th, U. S. ship Warren, prize ship Admittance, brig John Young, and schr William. The transport Isabella arrived Feb. 18th, and the transport Sweden the 25th. The Isabella sailed from Philadelphia Aug. 19th, the Sweden from New York Sept. 21st.

The brig Eveline had arrived at San Diego from Mazatlan.

The bark Anita of Boston has been purchased by the U. S. government and placed under command of Passed Midshipman Woodworth.

The Paramatta sailed from Liverpool Nov. 18th, direct for this port, and may be daily expected to arrive. She comes to Messrs. Starkey, Janion & Co., and brings a general assorted cargo of merchandise.

The Tropic left Liverpool about Jan 1st for this port with a part cargo of goods for this market—the remainder for the Russian American Company at Sitka.

Wreck.—The American brig Elizabeth of Salem went ashore at Santa Barbara Feb. 14th in a heavy gale—vessel and cargo a total loss.

The American whale ship Triton, cut off at Sydenham's Island, had arrived at Tahiti. The first officer and several others were severely wounded during the affray on board.—She was to sail as soon as possible for this port. They report

that the Captain and boat's crew who have arrived here were all murdered.

The Wilhelmine, Rossum, hence, 35 days, had arrived at Mazatlan.

We noticed some time since in an American paper the supposed loss of the Steglitz reported in our last Lahaina list. It was stated that the insurance on her had been demanded, no news having been received from her for two years.

The Julian experienced a succession of gales in the China Seas, in which she received considerable damage to spars, &c.

H. B. Majesty's brig Spy arrived at Valparaiso on the 17th January with \$1,000,000 on board from San Blas.

On the same day H. B. Majesty's ships Calypso and June sailed from Valparaiso on a cruise.

H. B. Majesty's ship Collingwood, and the French corvette Brilliant of 24 guns, with the French transport Loire, remained in port.

At Mazatlan, April 11, U. S. ships Congress and Independence and H. B. M's ship Jono.

No intelligence received respecting the "Matilda."

The U. S. ship Ohio had not arrived at Mazatlan.

MARGARITA BAY, }

Dec. 11th, 1847 }

We, the undersigned captains of ships, hereby certify that we run the greatest danger of getting our vessels on shore between Point Domingo and Point Lizaro, on the Californian Coast; the land on that part, (where the Hope was wrecked,) extending out to westward about forty miles more than is laid down on the chart. Considering the erroneous manner in which the generality of charts have this part of the coast laid out, it is a matter of surprise to us that more vessels are not lost there. We would most strongly recommend that masters of vessels for the future, to provide themselves with Wilkes' or some other modern charts, on which this coast may be correctly laid down, and thereby avoid a similar disaster to that of the ship Hope.

D. F. Lansing, master of ship Citizen of Sag Harbor, Alvin Mallory, master of ship Trescott of Mystic, Luther M. Borden, master of ship Bowditch of Warren, R. I., Thomas W. Edward, master of bark Ann, of Sag Harbor, John L. Barker, of ship Edward of New Bedford.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

March 23—American whale ship Portsmouth, Monroe, Warren, 25 months out, 2700 whale.

24—American whale ship Steiglitz, Young, Bridgeport, 43 months out, 300 sperm, 800 whale.

American whale ship Globe, Daggett, New Bedford, 30 mos. out, 50 sperm, 2000 whale.

25—American whale ship Milton, Smith, New Bedford, 7 months out, 160 sperm.

American whale ship Mogul, Huntley, New London, 9 mos. out, 50 sperm, 400 whale.

27—American whale ship Champion, Parker, New Bedford, 8 months out, 225 sperm.

American whale ship George, Marston, Fairhaven, 18 mos. out, 300 sperm, 1000 whale.

American whale ship Friendship, Scott, Fairhaven, 17 mos. out, 600 sperm, 500 whale.

29—American whale ship Neva, Case, Greenport, 7 months out, 32 sperm, 80 whale.

American whale ship Gem, North, Sag Harbor, 5 1-2 months out, 100 whale.

American whale ship Panama, Hallam, Sag Harbor, 6 mos. out, 45 sperm.

30—American whale ship Newark, Pendleton, tonington, 18 months out, 1200 whale.

American whale ship Mary & Susan, Pendleton, Stonington, 5 months out, 40 sperm.

American whaling bark Pantheon, Diman, Fall River, 29 months out, 50 sperm, 150 whale.

April 1—American whale ship Pocahontas, Cottle, Tisbury, 17 months out, 300 sperm, 300 whale.

American whale ship Illinois, Jagger, Sag Harbor, 5 months out, 65 sperm.

American whale ship Bingham, Scovel, Mystic, 20 mos. out, 1400 whale.

3—American whale ship Phoenix, Green, Sag Harbor, 5 mos. out, 15 sperm.

6—American whale ship Olympia, Woodward, New Bedford, 7 months out, 175 sperm.

10—American whale ship Adeline, Jarnegan, New Bedford, 20 mos. out, 300 sperm, 550 whale.

13—American whale ship St George, Hawes, New Bedford, 7 months out, 217 sperm.

American whaleship Thames, Payne, Sag Harbor, 19 months out, 110 sperm, 1300 whale.

American whale ship Dromo, Steele, New London, 6 mos. out, clean.

April 15—American whale ship George Washington, Gibbs Warehouse, 4 1-2 months out, 60 sperm.

15—American whale ship Midas, Eldridge, New Bedford, 8 months out, 200 sperm.

17—American whale ship Lucy Ann, Brown, Greenport, 7 1-2 months out, 50 whale.

17—American whale ship Julian, Taber, New Bedford, 9 months out, 200 whale, 100 sperm.

April 27—American whale ship Good Return, New Bedford, 5 months out, 140 sperm.

PORT OF HILO.

Arrived.

American whale ship Ontario, Brown, Sag Harbor, 5 months out, 70 bbls whale.

American whale ship Champion, Parker, New Bedford, 8 months out, 225 sperm.

American whale ship Timor, Edwards, Sag Harbor, 19 mos. out, 20 sperm, 900 whale.

March 27—Adeline, Jarnegan, New Bedford, 20 months out, 325 sperm, 550 whale.

DONATIONS FOR THE CHAPLAINCY.

Capt Hall, "Betsey Williams,"	\$5 00
English Consulate,	20 00
A Russian,	4 50
A Friend,	10 00

Ship South Pole.

A Friend,	4 00
Mr. Badley, Mate,	2 00
Mr. Bellows, 2d do.,	2 00
Mr. Bohne, 3d do.,	1 00
T. Kroobrand,	1 50
S. Kellingwaff,	1 00
S. Poppleblume,	1 00
A Sailor,	1 00

A CARD.

To the Mercantile Community and other Gentlemen residing at the Sandwich Islands:

MR. GEORGE NOBBS, for many years Pastor and Schoolmaster on Pitcairn's Island, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a store or some other confidential employment, (where much writing is not required,) so that by integrity and strict economy he may be enabled to realize in the course of two or three years a sufficient sum of money to remove his family from Pitcairn's—the arable part of that island being too small to produce a supply of food adequate to the necessities of the rising generation. Mr. N. having a family of ten children, is obliged from sheer necessity (arising out of the stubborn fact that there is not more than half an acre of cultivable land for each person on the island) to attempt a removal; and the Sandwich Islands appearing the most eligible place, he would gladly devote two or three years to obtaining sufficient pecuniary resources for the accomplishment of his paternal solicitude.

Any gentleman willing to give the advertiser employment, will please notify the same in the "Seamen's Friend," and as soon as it meets his eye, he will gratefully and promptly respond, (in person,) by the first ship that touches at Pitcairn's bound to the Sandwich Islands. Pitcairn's Island, Jan. 25, 1848.

NOTICE!

To SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½, P. M. SEATS FREE.

Religious services will be held at the Vestry-Room every Thursday evening. Usually, there will be a Lecture delivered.

The Seamen's Concert for Prayer is held at the Vestry Room the third Monday evening each month.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplaincy Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9½, A. M., and 2½, P. M.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of "The Friend." An annual report of all donations is made to the American Seamen's Friend Society, in New York. Any person contributing the sum of \$50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and by \$20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

Honolulu, April 1. tf. SAMUEL C. DAMON, Seamen's Chaplain.

NOTICE!

PERSONS arriving at the Sandwich Islands having letters for John H. Davis, of ship "Samuel Robertson," would confer a great favor by leaving them with the Rev. S. C. Damon, Honolulu.

The Friend, Bound.

The Friend, bound, for one, two, or more years, can be obtained at the Chaplain's Study. A few entire sets remain unsold. A deduction will be made from the subscription price to persons purchasing more than one volume.

* Seamen will never be charged more than the actual cost of the publication and binding. tf.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	\$1.50
Two copies per annum,	.50
Five copies per annum,	5.00
Ten copies per annum,	8.00

* Single copies and bound volumes for 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 years may be obtained at the Study of the Chaplain.

THE FRIEND.

Vol. 6.]

HONOLULU, JUNE 1, 1848.

[No. 6

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, May 10th, 1848.

REV. S. C. DAMON,—Dear Sir:—We beg leave to request that you will publish as early as possible in the "Friend," the sermon recently delivered by you on the occasion of the wreck of the Maria Helena upon Christmas Island, and the circumstances connected with the disaster.

In making the request, we have reason to believe we are expressing the wishes of the majority of those who attend service at the "chapel," and doubt not the discourse will prove interesting and instructive to most of the readers of the "Friend," particularly the seafaring portion of them.

We remain, with respect.

Your ob't. servants,

T. H. STEVENS.

A. JOHNSTONE.

J. TURRILL.

The Providence of God;

Illustrated in a discourse occasioned by the wreck of the Maria Helena on Christmas Island, and delivered in the Seamen's Chapel, Honolulu, April 23d, 1848.

TEXT. Acts 27, 44. "And so it came to pass, that they escaped all safe to land."

These words are a part of that graphic description of a fearful ship-wreck when the apostle Paul was sailing from Syria to Italy. According to ancient ideas of navigation, the ship-masters of that day directed the course of their vessels along the coast, rarely going out of sight of land. Such navigation was of course, extremely dangerous. It was found to be so, in this instance. The vessel, on leaving her course along the southern shore of Asia Minor, sailed for the island of Crete, touching at a port called the "Fair Havrey," near the city of Lasea. Here the vessel was detained until the sailing had become dangerous, being at the period, as is supposed, of the autumnal equinox. It appears to have been Paul's advice, that the only safe course would be for the vessel there to winter; but a Roman Centurion who had command of the expedition, thought otherwise, "believing the master and owner of the ship more than those things spoken by Paul." And when the south wind blew softly, supposing they had gained their purpose, loosing from thence they sailed close by Crete." Not long had this wind, softly blowing, wafted the vessel on her course, ere "a tempestuous wind called Eareolydon" blew in an opposite direction. "The ship was caught, and could not bear up into the wind." The winds and waves now had her under their control. She came near being wrecked on a small island, named Claudia. The following day the winds blew with unabated fury and so much endangered the vessel's safety that they commenced lightening

her, and on the third day they were compelled to throw overboard "the tackling of the ship." Many a day now passed, while neither sun nor star appeared. The tempest, however, did not cease to rage. All hopes of safety fled away. Despair sat brooding on every countenance. The owner thinks of his great loss,—the captain has given up the ship,—the centurion knows not what disposition to make of the soldiers and prisoners under his charge. Fatigued by incessant watching and suffering from long abstinence, that was a forlorn ship's company, numbering no less than "two hundred, three score, and sixteen souls." There was one bosom, however, where glowed a hope more precious than ever dwelt in the breast of the most favored of the sons of men. He is in communication with the Court of Heaven. Listen to his language addressed to that terror-stricken and despairing ship's company. "Sirs, ye should have harkened unto me, and not have loosed from Crete, and to have gained this harm and loss. And now I exhort you to be of good cheer, for there shall be no loss of any man's life among you, but of the ship; for there stood by me this night the angel of God, whose I am and whom I serve, saying, 'Fear not Paul, thou must be brought before Cæsar and, lo, God hath given unto thee all them that sail with thee, wherefore, sirs, be of good cheer, for I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me. Howbeit we must be cast upon a certain island.'" Paul, although a prisoner, and probably despised by his companions in danger, had doubtless prayed to God for his own safety and that of others on board. How honored was that Roman prisoner, an angel is commissioned to seek him out amid the darkness and storm of that night, while the vessel was driven, up and down, the Adriatic Sea. On the fourteenth night of this fearful tossing, the sailors reported that they were upon soundings. The lead is thrown, and out runs twenty fathoms of line. A little farther the ship is driven, when it was found they were in only fifteen fathoms. Fearing the rocks, they let go four anchors, and most anxiously does that ship's company look for the day. A boat is lowered and some of the sailors under the pretext of mooring the ship, would have escaped to the shore, but Paul said to the centurion and soldiers, "Except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved." Then the soldiers cut off the ropes of the boat, and let her fall off. The faint streaks of morning now reddened the eastern sky. Paul entreats his companions to take some food; "for this," he says "is for your health: for there shall not a hair fall from the head of any of you." He took bread, and gave thanks to God in presence of them all. Having partaken of some refreshments, they lightened the ship, casting the wheat into the sea. Paul exhorts them to be of good cheer. How chang-

ed the aspect of affairs. Now all hands work with "a will" They heave up their anchors, hoist a sail and make towards the shore. The ship strikes head on to the land, sticking fast, while the stern-part of the ship is broken off by the violence of the waves. Those who could swim are ordered first to quit the wreck, and the rest, some on boards, and some on broken pieces of the ship," get safely on land. "And so it came to pass that the, escaped all safe to land," which proved to be the island of Melita, now called Malta.

There is much of sound instruction to be gathered from this description of the apostle Paul's shipwreck. I will allude, in passing to this point. This clear and connected account, in which human and divine agency are so distinctly apparent ought to banish from our minds those ideas of fortune, chance, good luck and fate, which we are quite too prone to cherish, although we may have received a christian education and been taught the principles of the bible from our youth. It was the plan, or purpose of God, that not one of those two hundred and seventy-six souls should find a watery grave. This was God's plan and purpose; but to accomplish it, how complicated a series of agencies must be brought into activity. There was the will of the centurion to pursue the voyage, at all hazards,—the plans of the captain and owner,—the strength of the vessel to outride so furious a storm,—the currents and counter currents of the sea,—the winds favorable and unfavorable,—the watchfulness of the sailors,—their obedience to orders,—the advice of Paul upon the minds of a large ship's company of every variety of thought and opinion, most of whom were heathen,—beyond and above all there was God, who rideth upon the heavens—whose way is in the whirlwind, who hath gathered the wind in his fists—who hath bound the water in a garment, and maketh the cloud his chariot. The result showed that a thousand agencies conspired to effect the remarkable deliverance of that ship's company. Some were human and some divine, but there were no chance-agencies,—no futuitous instruments which were not under God's control. Had there been even one blast of the wind, one wave of the sea, or one mind on board that vessel, it alone might have frustrated the accomplishment of God's plan. Many on board might have supposed the fates held their destiny, but not so was their salvation viewed by the apostle. Chance, fortune or fate belong not to the language of the Bible. Our strenuous efforts should be, to divert our minds from these heathenish and sceptical ideas, which lurk in the secret recesses of the christian's mind, and more or less control the reasoning of the best men. Would that our minds might be completely and happily delivered from their influence, for they essentially prevent us from correctly contem-

plating the Providential dealings of God with mankind.

The attention of this community has been, of late, absorbed by the recital of incidents connected with the shipwreck of some who were our fellow residents on these shores. Willing ears have not been wanting to hear the narrative of their dangers, trials, privations and disappointments. There is such a charm about the adventures of the sea, and the untold variety and incident attending shipwrecks, that although we are ever hearing and reading about them, yet we never cease to be interested in the narratives of ocean-life. It is impossible for any one, unless remarkably stoical, to read or hear a detailed account of any shipwreck without being deeply moved and interested. This interest will be greatly deepened when the crew or company of passengers contained those with whom we were previously acquainted. We involuntarily identify ourselves with them and our minds are not fully satisfied until made acquainted with all the trials of those who have been thus subjected to peril and exposed to danger. I believe I speak the sentiments of many others, when I remark, that those were feelings of no ordinary sympathy which were excited by the most unexpected intelligence that the "Maria Helena" had been wrecked on Christmas island. I can hardly say, whether emotions of sadness or thankfulness predominated. It was sad to learn that those who left only a few weeks previously, joyous with hope, had, during most of the period of their absence, been dwellers on a low, sandy, barren, and uninhabited island, while we had supposed they were rapidly pursuing their voyage to lands where friends and kindred would welcome them to scenes rendered sacred by the associations of childhood, home and native land. We were thankful to learn, although they had been called to undergo the perils of shipwreck, yet, that there were many alleviating and conspiring circumstances, which rendered, not altogether unpleasant and comfortless a compulsory residence on so barren, dreary and forlorn a speck in the wide waste of waters, as Christmas island. Could some kind angel have alighted on the deck of that vessel when she struck the reef, and unfolded to one of the terror-stricken passengers and crew, the scenes through which they would pass, his language would not have differed much from that addressed by the apostle Paul to his companions on the night that his ship was driven upon Malta; "Wherefore, sirs, be of good cheer, for I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me, for there shall not a hair fall from the head of any of you: howbeit, we must be cast upon a certain island." The care of a kind Providence appears to have been over the ship's company of the "Maria Helena," during all the season of their trials and exposures. I shall now specify some of those circumstances indicating the care of Divine Providence, and which have been impressed upon my mind while listening to the narratives of the wrecked.

First. It was surely a wisely ordered circumstance, that there should have been a low surf and smooth sea when the vessel was wrecked, otherwise the dangers attending the landing of the ship's company, must have been greatly increased.

Second. It was certainly, most wisely ordered that the wreck should take place, at

that particular point, on the coast, in as much as it is reported to be the most favorable for landing, of any for many miles, in either direction.

Third. Every one must regard it a most Providential circumstance that they were able to save an abundance of provisions and stores to supply the wants and necessities of so large a company of passengers and the crew for nearly three months.

Fourth. Every one speaks of the previous wreck of the "Mozart," as a peculiarly Providential event, otherwise there must have been suffering the most appalling, if not fatally disastrous, inasmuch as the island furnished no water suitable to drink, and only a comparative small quantity was saved from the wreck of the Maria Helena.

Fifth. The fact, that the lady passengers, and young children could be so comfortably provided for, in such a region, and for such a length of time, ought not to pass unnoticed or without special thanks given to Him who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

Sixth. It was a most Providential circumstance that materials of sufficient quantity were saved, wherewith a small vessel could be fitted out for the Sandwich Islands, otherwise those who were cast upon Christmas island must have remained until taken off by some transient vessel, or there remained until their stock of water and provisions had become exhausted, when the miseries of starvation would have been visited upon them in the most appalling form. The idea of being cast upon such an uninhabited island and there left without any means of communicating with other parts of the world, is truly appalling and awful.

Seventh. It is a fact worthy of remark, that so small a vessel should have safely reached our shores.

Eighth. The embarkation of those upon Christmas island appears to have been attended with no little difficulty. It was only a part of the time that boats could go and return, through the surf where the vessel was wrecked, and the vessel which went for their rescue, appears to have been off that point at an unfavorable season, thereby compelling those upon the island to travel a long distance, under circumstances of peculiar hardships. That journey however was safely accomplished.

When communication had been opened between the dwellers on that island, and our shores their safe removal might be calculated upon, with a good degree of certainty. Although the care of Divine Providence, by no means ceased, yet they seemed, as it were, consigned once more to the care of their friends, and the public. Ordinarily God makes our temporal salvation, dependent upon our own exertions and forethought, but there are seasons when man's strength is but weakness, and human foresight but folly, when the wisest plans of the wisest men utterly fail.

I would not be thought to unduly magnify the dangers, over-estimate the hardships, or too darkly color the incidents of this shipwreck, but I think every candid person, acquainting himself with the facts, and tracing out the chain of God's Providences from the period when the vessel left our shores until the ship's company is returned, must most greatly recognise and acknowledge God's most benevolent and merciful interposition. God has given back to their friends, and the

world the lives of all with a single exception, who were wrecked on Christmas island. I cannot but view the preservation and happy deliverance of so many from their situation, which would have been most perilous and distressing had it not been for God's kindly interposition, only as a most signal Providence of God. In a most important sense, has God made each one whom he has saved, a monument of his preserving mercy.—Chance, fortune, or fate had nothing whatever, to do with these events, any more than with the preservation of two hundred and seventy-six souls wrecked, eighteen hundred years ago, on the island of Malta. Some may assert that Paul and his companions in shipwreck were miraculously saved, but no more so, than those cast upon Christmas island. The only thing miraculous about Paul's shipwreck was, the appearance of the angel to Paul. That is all. Paul did not expect any other miraculous interposition, else why did he say, when the sailors had cut away a boat and were for escaping, "Except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved." It appears that their salvation, entirely depended upon God's bestowing his blessing upon their exertions, and not because God had sent an angelic messenger to announce to Paul that none should be lost. The miraculous visit of the angel by no means, removed the necessity of exertion and carefulness on their part. God helps those who help themselves, wonderfully concealing his almighty power under such means and efforts as are apparently human, or natural. It is no more proper or becoming to speak of those wrecked on Christmas island, as saved by chance, fortune, good luck, or fate, than of Paul and his companions being thus rescued from a watery grave. I regard the one as miraculous as the other.—Were Paul and his companions and their friends bound to render thanks to Almighty God; so, I conceive those recently rescued from their perilous situation are under obligations equally cogent to cherish gratitude to their Almighty Protector and Friend.

Remarks. First.—The first remark which I would make, in view of this subject is, that God is ever extending his watchful care and kind providence over mankind. Because so constant, unremitting and unvarying, we become indifferent and unmindful. We come, at length to consider his richest favors as trifles unworthy of regard. We resemble the ungrateful son of the rich parent, who lavishly supplies his every wish and desire. What an unspeakable blessing we should esteem it, that God is ever bestowing so many mercies upon us, and that He is ever extending his government over us. We cannot escape from the presence of Jehovah or pass the limit of his kingdom. "If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea. Even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me. Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence."

Second. This event, I would remark in the second place, will undoubtedly, more or less alter the temporal plans and prospects of all immediately concerned. How far its influence shall be felt in modifying the characters, in diminishing or increasing the happiness of individuals or families, can never be fully known, until it shall be revealed amid the revelations of Eternity. Some of the immediate results we may now see, while

others are to be developed on the other side of the world, and many years hence. We owe it to God's kind Providence that our community does not now utter the language of sadness, and that so many are restored to us in health. In projecting future plans and schemes, it surely is becoming in us all, but especially in those who have been thus signally rescued from dangers and perils of no ordinary nature, to bring into more distinct recognition the overruling Providence of God. We may lay the best concerted plans, but we must ever remember, that it remains for God to decide whether those plans shall be executed. God by his Providence is ever moulding our characters and shaping our plans. The manifest duty of every one should be, to make the Providence of God his special study, as it relates to himself and his own character,—to enquire why it is, that we are brought into such and such circumstances, and what influence this and that event is to have upon our plans and our characters. Our souls are constantly receiving impressions, which are to be lasting not only as our temporal but as our eternal existence. Mental impressions and moral influences are imperishable, and consequently of infinite importance. Wealth and honors are accidental, in the sense, that we may possess them to-day and be deprived of them to-morrow, but not so with our characters; yet our characters are essentially affected by our good or ill success in life,—our prosperity or adversity. Trials, difficulties and adversity are no doubt admirably calculated to call into exercise the noblest traits of character, such as resolution, fortitude, and confidence in God; but such is not always the result, because some rush blindly and inconsiderately forward, utterly regardless of consequences. He who would be favorably affected, and have his character most beneficially influenced, should study God's providence.

Third. So remarkable a preservation of life, I would remark, in the third place leads one to reflect that God is a prayer-hearing Being. I doubt not, that many a silent petition went up to Heaven on that fearful night, while the strong ship was strained in its every joint, by the surging ocean, when the affrighted passengers and crew betook themselves for safety to their boats, and lay off to await the morning's light, which they had reason to fear might be their last. The Psalmist's description of mariners exposed to the terrors of the sea, was doubtless verified, "being at their wit's end. Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and he bringeth them out of their distresses. He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they be quiet; so he bringeth them unto their desired haven. O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness and for his wonderful works to the children of men."

But it is to prayer as offered by Christians generally and those praying people that have friends at sea, that I would also direct your thoughts. Not a day, nor an hour of the day passes, but that a multitude of prayers go up to Heaven in behalf of those "who go down to the sea in ships." It is no far-fetched supposition to imagine, that in some part of the world, at the moment that vessel struck, some one offered the petition, "O Lord be pleased to preserve all those expos-

ed to the dangers of the sea, and the perils of shipwreck." It may be that such a prayer was offered by some one, that night, who had a friend or relative, a child, a son or daughter, a brother or sister on board that vessel. Could we fully understand all the agencies which are at work, and all the influences that operate to produce certain results affecting our happiness and welfare, I very much doubt whether we should prize any thing; so much as the prayers of the people of God.

Fourth. In view of the present remarkable preservation of so many valuable lives, and the consequent joy which their preservation must impart to families, here and elsewhere, I would remark that the blessing of deliverance may be made to appear, by contemplating some of the sad consequences, had God permitted the elements to have overwhelmed the weak, and strong, the helpless and robust, in a common destruction. In this, as in other cases, years of doubt and uncertainty might have rolled away and no tidings—not even a rumor reached us of their fate. Many a vessel leaves port, but nothing more is heard of her,—all we know is that she never reaches the port of her destination. How many, alas, have found a sepulchre in the caverns of the deep, and over whose remains the ocean now peacefully rolls, murmuring a requiem for the dead, but to friends and kindred there came no intelligence of their departure to the unseen world. How many family-circles have thus been broken,—how many hearts rendered sad through long years of mourning, it being reserved for the disclosures of Eternity to reveal the melancholly truth respecting those "beloved ones." Let us give thanks that, in the present instance, only one was numbered among the dead, while all others survived to gladden many a family circle and perform their part in the busy theatre of life. I cannot but imagine how different might have been the result. The more I contemplate those Providential events, the more forcibly this idea seems impressed upon my mind. God, in his wise and inscrutable Providence, brought more than twenty immortal beings into a position of extreme danger and peril. Their bodies were reserved from a watery grave, and their souls from eternity by a chain of Providences, in every respect most wonderful.

Suppose yonder vessel had conveyed to our shores the lifeless remains of a portion of that ship's company which found a temporary abode on Christmas island, or suppose, only one of the crew had escaped to tell the sad tale, while all others perished, would there not have been mourning, instead of that joy which now reigns? Because such is not the melancholly result, belongs to God—chiefly and primarily,—no words can fully express the debt of our obligation, and for one, I think too, that it would have been highly proper and truly becoming, to have acknowledged that obligation in some public manner. Man's instrumentality has been only secondary in rescuing the lives of our neighbors and friends, and I would be the last person on earth who would withhold suitable testimonials of acknowledgement to those who have kindly tendered and rendered services.

[Some remarks are here omitted, which were of a local nature.]

It is to be hoped, and it should be the sin-

cere prayer of all, that this event may not result in confirming any one in sin, or encourage any to neglect due preparation for eternity. The next time any of us put out to sea, God may permit the elements to consign us and our frail bark to the ocean's depths, or He may take us to himself, while dwellers on land, without one moment's warning.

Our earnest prayer should be, that this Providence may quicken our minds to a thoughtful consideration of the fact, that God reigns,—that our lives are at his disposal—that the elements are under his control—that by obeying his laws and doing his will, our highest happiness here and hereafter may be secured, whereas, if we pursue an opposite course, we shall incur God's displeasure and frown, involving our souls in misery and sorrow, that will run parallel with our never-ending existence.

May God add his blessing. Amen.

[Communicated.]

Narrative of the Wreck of the Maria Helena, on Christmas Island.

[CONCLUDED.]

On Saturday morning, which was the fourth day, a party was sent to the wreck of the "Mozart," to collect together, secure and shelter the provisions, water, &c., which were scattered about near the Mozart's tents. During this day what remained of the good ship "Maria Helena," came on shore, piecemeal, and the beach for a long distance was lined with her timbers, and the packages which had contained her cargo. Many small articles, in the way of provisions, were secured. The oil casks were nearly all stove before they reached the shore. Not a cask full was saved. A quantity of whale bone, say thirty or forty thousand pounds, was saved, and spread out upon the beach, where it remained when the party left the island. Every thing having been now secured from the wreck of the two ships, that could be, the attention of the captain and the gentlemen was immediately directed to providing more comfortable quarters for the accommodation of the ladies and children, themselves and the men, as well as the means of effecting their speedy deliverance from their isolated position.

In the course of the ensuing week a large and commodious tent was finished, when the passengers, captain and supercargo were very comfortably accommodated. A good board floor was laid, with the materials picked up from the wreck, and covered with matting which had also come on shore from the wreck. A very respectable appearing and substantial frame was raised, and covered with large sails, which afforded ample shelter from the sun, the very heavy dews, and the rain.

Another large tent was built for the men, and smaller ones for the cook house, store room, bath house, &c.

The passenger's tent was ornamented with a large table, benches, a china closet, book shelves, &c., &c., the handiwork of Mr. Hobson. The ladies seldom left the tent during the day, in consequence of the excessive heat from the sun. Their time was principally occupied in reading, and in conversations respecting the chances for their ultimate rescue. The children too, engaged much of their attention, with their cheerful,

happy faces and prattle, served to beguile many an otherwise long and weary hour.—After sunset, the ladies and gentlemen generally took a walk along or seated themselves upon the beach, enjoying the fresh, invigorating sea breeze, the more grateful and inviting, from the contrast with the intense heat of the day. Not having a thermometer it is impossible to determine precisely the temperature of the island. My opinion would be, that the average temperature, during the day, was about 85 deg. of Fahrenheit, and during the night, from 65 to 70 deg. The dew was very heavy, so much so that in the morning one's clothes, and the coverings of the beds were quite damp. The south east trades blow almost constantly over the island; were it otherwise, the condition of the shipwrecked would have been deplorable indeed. As it was, not a single case of sickness, originating with the climate, occurred among any of the party. On the contrary, all returned to Honolulu, physically much better than when they left.

It was during this week, that the ship's launch was hauled up upon the beach, and put upon the stocks, preparatory to being repaired, decked over and otherwise fitted out and rigged as a schooner, ready to be despatched to Honolulu for assistance.

This week, also, Mr. Christie, with a crew of four or five men, started in a whale boat, from the wreck of the Mozart, to take a survey of the island, hoping, at the same time, to discover some vessel in the vicinity.—They stood down before the wind intending to pass around the northern side of the island. Having passed the northeast point, they continued running along within a short distance of the shore, for five or six miles, as they supposed, when it was discovered that the boat, which leaked badly was being fast swept in towards the surf, by the force of the current. Efforts were made to pull out to sea, but without success.—Through the surf it was evident they must go, and accordingly all in the boat made the best preparation in their power, for the dangerous passage. Watching the most favorable moment, the men "gave way" quickly, and the little boat mounts the first roller in safety, it breaks before her, and with the speed of lightning she is hurried down its foaming side. Now she mounts the second, that, too, breaks before her, and in a twinkling she rides, poised upon the top of the third and last roller—she pitches forward—scarce has she commenced the descent, when the surf breaks in upon her—she swamps, and all hands are now struggling with the raging billows. Again Providence interposes to effect their rescue, and they all reach the shore in safety, and with comparatively little injury. The boat is a complete wreck.

Leaving two of the men who had been somewhat injured before reaching the shore, to follow, so soon as they should have recruited their strength, Mr. Christie and the rest of the party started the next morning on their return to the tents. They continued together for about twenty-four hours, when they separated, Mr. Christie and a Frenchman taking one route, and the second mate another, and their companion a third.

On the evening of the third day after the party had sailed from the Mozart's wreck, one of the men reached the tents, from the

wreck of the whale boat, bringing the first intelligence of the disaster which had happened to the expedition. He also reported having separated that morning from the second mate, and but a few hours before from Mr. Christie and the Frenchman, and that they might be expected to arrive at any moment.

Lights were at once raised, and other signals given, to attract their attention, and a party started out in search of them. This party travelled all night and returned the next morning without success.

In the course of the day intelligence was received of the safe return of the second mate to the wreck of the Mozart, and towards evening the two men, who had been injured when the boat swamped, reached the Maria Helena's tents in safety. Much anxiety and apprehension was now felt for Mr. Christie and the Frenchman.

It was known they had neither water or provisions. They had now been absent four days, and as party after party returned without any intelligence concerning them, hope began to die away, and the conviction to settle upon the minds of all that they must inevitably perish. A deep gloom pervaded the encampment, and melancholy sadness was visible in every countenance. In proportion as time flew by without intelligence concerning them, the conviction grew stronger and more certain, that Mr. C. and his companion would never return. In fact it seemed contrary to the nature of things, that they could possibly survive longer, without water or food, upon that sterile and almost desert waste, exposed to the piercing rays of a hot equatorial sun.

Under this state of feeling, it is scarcely possible to imagine, much less to describe the joy and the extreme delight with which all, this evening, (the 17th Jan.), received the intelligence, that the wanderers had reached the Mozart's tents alive.

Their appearance plainly indicated the extremity of suffering they had endured,—their limbs swollen, their eyes blood-shot and sunken, their faces blistered, the blood starting from under the nails of their hands and feet and the Frenchman partially bereft of his reason, the wonder was how they could possibly have dragged themselves back, and whether they could recover their accustomed health and strength.

As had been anticipated, it appeared from Mr. Christie's account, that, after separating from their companions, they had lost their way, and after thirty-six hours constant walking, had regained the spot where they had been wrecked in the little boat. Here, instead of directing their course to the eastward, they followed the beach in a westerly direction, and made the entire circuit of the island, and the lagoon. They must have travelled at least one hundred and fifty miles. Birds' eggs, the blood of two or three turtles, and of birds, constituted their only food, for the five days they were absent.

Once they found water, which they insisted was quite fresh. For twenty-four hours or more, before their return, the Frenchman exhibited evident symptoms of derangement, caused by his sufferings. In the course of a week thereafter, he had quite recovered; the next morning, Mr. Christie was carried in a litter to the Maria Helena's tents. It was a fortnight before he had regained his usual health.

The lost having been found, the captain, first mate, carpenter and as many of the men as were necessary, immediately resumed their labors upon the ship's long-boat. On Saturday evening, the 22d Jan., she was completed, and ready to launch. From the appearance of the surf the next morning, it was thought advisable to launch her that day. To get her through the surf safely, it was necessary to lay down an anchor outside the rollers, to which a line, reaching from the shore, could be fastened, and with which they could haul the schooner (as the boat was now called) off. Every thing being ready, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the captain and first mate, with a boat's crew, launched the whale boat, and made the attempt to lay down their anchor.

In this attempt, they were most unfortunate. The boat swamped amidst the breakers—all had a desperate struggle for life. One poor Chilian sailor was drowned, and their anchor was lost.

For a few days, as the work upon the schooner advanced to completion, every one seemed joyous and happy, at the prospect of her soon being off, on her way to a port where means could be obtained for effecting their rescue. The passengers had written letters to their friends in Honolulu and elsewhere, which were to convey to them the first intelligence of their wreck, and all were anticipating a speedy deliverance from the island. In a moment all this happiness and these joyous anticipations had been dissipated by the treacherous waves. Sorrow for the loss of the generous, kind-hearted and honest Juan, pervaded every breast, and gloomy forebodings occupied their thoughts. The next day, the remains of poor Juan were conveyed to the grave, followed by the passengers, the captain, supercargo, and his late ship-mates. The impressive burial service of the Episcopal church was read at the grave, and his late ship-mates performed the last sad offices of humanity. A rude cross, erected over the grave, (some five hundred yards from the tents) indicates the spot where the Chilian sailor lies buried.

During the next fortnight the surf continued so high that it was deemed imprudent to make another attempt to venture through it. The whale boat had been badly stove, too, when she swamped, and some time was occupied in repairing her. On Monday morning, the 7th February, the captain, with a boat's crew, succeeded in getting out an anchor and hauling the little schooner safely through the surf. Having secured her to the anchor, and leaving a part of the crew on board, the captain returned to the shore for the purpose of getting off water, provisions &c. After one boat load had been taken out the surf had increased to such an extent that it was impossible to take more off that day. Early the next morning, every thing that had been provided for the schooner, including a chronometer and sextant, was got on board, without accident, and at about 10 o'clock, Capt. John P. Jayne, late first mate of the Maria Helena, with George Williams, Benjamin Rowlands, John Owens and Manuel Hosea for a crew, hoisted sail upon their little craft, slipped their cable and stood out to sea, heading to the northward and eastward.

As they got under way, they were cheered most heartily by those on shore, while more than one silent, but fervent ejaculation went

up to Him who holdeth the winds in his hands, and who ruleth the raging of the sea, that he would extend his Almighty protection over them, and conduct them in safety to their destined haven.

In the course of an hour or two the little vessel was out of sight. Nothing of much moment occurred on the passage to Honolulu. With the exception of a strong gale to the windward of Maui, which forced them to put back and run to leeward of that island, their voyage was most prosperous. On Monday, the 28th February, they reached the anchorage at Lahaina, Maui, having made the passage to that place in 20 days. Here they remained until the next P. M., when they got under way for Honolulu, where they arrived, in good health and in safety, on the morning of the 1st March, 22 days from Christmas Island.

On behalf of Capt. Jayne, and at his request, I here tender his grateful acknowledgments to Capt. Williams of the Am. whale ship "Cincinnati," and to Mr. Bolles of Lahaina, for their kindness to him and his crew, while he lay off that port.

At about $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6, on the morning of the 1st March, a friend called on Mr. Ten Eyck to advise him that the native schooner "Chance" was just in from Lahaina, bringing intelligence that the launch of the "Maria Helena" had arrived at that port, just from the wreck of that ship, and that she might be expected here very soon. In the course of an hour, she made her appearance, when hastening to the wharf, Mr. T. E. procured a boat and soon boarded her outside the harbor. We were soon alongside the wharf, which was crowded with the foreign residents, anxious to hear the particulars of the wreck.

The Chilian brigantine, "Argo," was about sailing for Mazatlan, and the pilot was on board when we landed. Through the politeness of Mr. Robinson, the supercargo, she was detained for an hour or two to afford an opportunity for writing to the friends of the ship-wrecked, in the United States.

This accomplished, in the course of the afternoon, an official application was made by me, to the Consul of France, Mons. Dillon, for the dispatch of the French corvette, "Sarcelle," then lying in the harbor, to the rescue of the sufferers upon Christmas island. The promptness with which this request was complied with, by M. Dillon, and the hearty co-operation he received from the commander of the corvette and his officers, and the sympathetic good will manifested by them, in undertaking and prosecuting, successfully, the hazardous enterprise, is known and appreciated, and has been most gratefully testified to, by this community.

On the same day arrangements were also made for dispatching the Hawaiian schooner, "Haalilio," to the wreck, in hopes that she might be able to bring off whatever of the cargo had been saved.

Having taken a strong surf-boat on board, with an extra quantity of provisions, water &c., for the relief of those upon the island, the H. sailed during the night of the 2d March.

Having employed Mr. Jayne, to accompany us, to act as pilot when we should reach the island, together with five natives, as a crew for the whale boat which we took with us, at 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 4th March, we sailed in the Sarcelle, from this place. In the afternoon of the next day, we passed the Haalilio, in sight of Hawaii, and

after a pleasant voyage of twelve days, at half past eight o'clock, on Thursday morning, the 16th March, we sighted the east point of Christmas island.

Shortly after, as we neared the land, we discovered the wreck of the Mozart, high upon the reef, also the tents near by, and the flag staff with the Chilian colors set. As we bore away to the northward, we soon came in sight of the tents near the wreck of the Maria Helena. After waiting some time, expecting every moment to see a boat come off to us, Mr. Jayne was directed to lower away the whale boat and man her, ready to proceed to the shore.

Having written a letter, addressed to Mr. Hobson, it was put into a bottle, which was enclosed in a small water cask, and Mr. Jayne was directed to make the best of his way towards the shore, and if not too hazardous an undertaking, to land. Should he deem it imprudent to attempt to land, he was then to throw the cask overboard, as near as possible to the breakers, and thus to communicate with those whom we wished to rescue. Mr. J. left the ship about 12 o'clock M. At this time she must have been eight or ten miles from the tents.

After an absence of two or three hours, Mr. J. returned, with intelligence, that he had met Capt. Curphy about half way to the shore, coming off to the ship in his boat, that having placed the letter with its envelope, in the captain's charge, and learning from him that all on the island were well, they had separated, the captain returning to the shore.

We stood off and on, making long tacks, during the night. Early the next morning, the "Haalilio" hove in sight, and at about 7 o'clock, we saw a boat lowered away from her, manned, and pulling in for shore. A few minutes before, Mr. Jayne had started from the ship to communicate with the schooner. In the course of two or three hours, Capt. Jameson, of the schooner, who had landed in his boat that morning, with Capt. Curphy and Mr. Hobson, came on board the corvette. After a little consultation with the Commander and officers, it was arranged to dispatch two of the ship's boats, to bring off the luggage, and if possible, the ladies and children. Mr. Ten Eyck having joined Capt. Jameson's boat, we proceeded to the schooner, where leaving Capt. J., taking his mate, Mr. Lake, with us, we continued on towards the shore, in company with the boats from the ship, and the whale boat, containing Mr. Jayne and the natives. We were soon fast to the buoy, which had previously been anchored, just outside the breakers.

Passing a line from our boat to Mr. Jayne, he was directed to land with his boat. This he effected without accident. The ship's boats arriving soon after, and having anchored near us, the first lieutenant, M. La Fosse, joined us, and by means of the line fastened to the buoy, we pulled through the surf, and landed. As may well be imagined, our reception was most cordial. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the emotions which swelled the father's breast, in again pressing to it, his only, and darling, motherless little daughter,—the natural and unrestrained feelings excited by a re-union with those between whom the warmest friendship had previously existed, must be felt, to be properly understood or appreciated. Arrangements were immediately made for getting off the luggage. Four times the

surf boat headed constantly by Capt. Curphy, and loaded with trunks and boxes, pulled off and on, to and from the two boats anchored outside the surf. These boats being loaded as heavily as it was deemed prudent. Lieut. La Fosse, about five o'clock, joined them, and proceeded to the corvette, having previously arranged to send them in again the next morning, in case we should advise him by a signal, that we could venture to take the ladies and children through the breakers.

We found the ladies and children, with Mr. Stevens and Mr. Christie very comfortably quartered in the large tent, heretofore described. Mr. Hobson had employed much of his leisure time in building and fitting up a small, but very neat canvas cottage, a few steps off, which he had been occupying, for some three or four weeks before our arrival. When Capt. Curphy came over from the Mozart's tents, he roomed with Mr. H.

Had there been grass or shrubbery, or any thing but the dry white sand, to look out upon, their habitations would have been quite comfortable; as it was, they were commodious, and, all things considered, their inmates were much better, and more pleasantly situated, than any one could reasonably have anticipated finding them.

It has just been remarked, that Capt. Curphy occupied the tent with Mr. Hobson, when he came over from the Mozart's tents. This was every Saturday evening. During six days of the week, he and Mr. Christie, since the sailing of the little schooner for Honolulu, had spent their time principally, near the Mozart's wreck, engaged in building a small vessel, of about twenty tons.

She would have been completed in about ten days from the time we reached the island. Should a vessel not arrive to rescue them before she had been launched, and ready for sea, the captain had determined, in concurrence with the passengers, to take the passengers and as many of the crew as could be accommodated on board, and proceed to some one of the Navigator islands. There they could at least calculate upon obtaining water and provisions, sufficient to support life, and, as vessels were in the habit of visiting that group of islands, occasionally, they might reasonably hope to get a conveyance sooner or later, to some civilized part of the globe.

Our opportune arrival, put an end to these speculations, as well as to their labors upon their little craft.

The morning after the luggage had been sent on board the corvette, (Saturday), the surf was so high as to render it impossible to take a boat through it, and of course we could not communicate either with the corvette or the Haalilio. Both these vessels remained lying off and on during the day. About 5 o'clock, however, in the afternoon, the H. went out of sight and we saw nothing of her until we reached the opposite side of the island, four or five days thereafter, where we found her very quietly and securely anchored. She reached this anchorage, as we learned, the day after we lost sight of her, where she remained until she left again for Honolulu.

On Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, the moon shining very brightly at the time, we were all very much alarmed, by the frightful proximity of the corvette (to which our attention had been called by one of the ladies)

to the breakers, and in almost the very track of the Maria Helena, when she struck the reef. A moment more, and it appeared to us all, she must strike the reef. Now she luffs; slowly she comes up to the wind, her sails flutter in the breeze, her yards are quickly braced around, and she stands off again, all safe. Had she missed stays, she had inevitably been a shapeless wreck, within a few hours. Imagination may faintly picture what would then have been the condition of all upon the island.

The next morning the surf still continued too high to venture out with a boat. About 7 o'clock, the second lieutenant, M. Turin, and another officer, from the corvette, anchored outside the breakers, with two boats.—We were at a loss how to communicate with them. At length it was suggested that one of the Kanakas might venture out upon a surf board. This is simply a small board, pointed at one end, and about one foot wide, by three or four in length.

In a few moments one was found ready to undertake the enterprise. Mr. Ten Eyck immediately wrote a note, addressed to the commander of the Sarcelle, advising him that it had been impossible the day before, and that it still was impossible to take the ladies off—that it was hoped he would continue near us, until Tuesday morning, when, if we did not succeed in getting a boat out, we would take up our march for the anchorage on the leeward side of the island, where we would join the ship; and, in that event, requesting him to send out parties with water and provisions, to meet us. Placing the note unsealed in a small bottle, it was fastened around the Kanaka's neck, and in a few minutes, he was cautiously, but very dexterously, and confidently, and surely, mastering the insurmountable barriers, (as they appeared to us), which were roaring and foaming between the boats and the shore,—now he reaches the boat and is taken on board. In the course of fifteen or twenty minutes, we see him leave the boat, and, with his surf board, he again ventures cautiously, but fearlessly, within the breakers. He soon reaches the shore in safety, bearing a small tin box, containing a note from Mons. Turin, advising us, that he will submit Mr. Ten Eyck's note to the commander, and that his determination upon the subject matter would be made known to us, by the hoisting of certain specified signals. In about an hour, much to our regret, we were informed, by the hoisting of a yellow flag at the fore, that the corvette would proceed immediately to the entrance of the lagoon, on the lea of the island, where she would await our arrival. After consulting together, we finally concluded to delay our departure from the tents, until Tuesday morning, hoping, in the meantime, that the schooner would make her appearance. By 9 o'clock on Monday morning, the surf had gone down very considerably, and during the remainder of the day, there would have been no difficulty, and but very little danger, in passing out and in, through the breakers. But the corvette had gone, and the appearance of the schooner was looked for in vain. During the afternoon active preparations were made for our departure, early the next morning. Two barrels of water were brought from the Mozart's wreck, and large spikes driven into the heads of each, to which ropes were attached by means of an iron ring or thimble. In this way they were easily dragged, rolling over and over, like a wheel upon its axle. Litters were provided for the ladies and children, and covered to protect them from the sun.

Knapsacks were manufactured, to enable each man to carry four bottles of water, and six or eight ship's biscuit. The remaining trunks, boxes, baskets &c., containing clothing and other valuables, together with many other loose articles, were then placed where they would be most likely to be protected from the rain, and by 8 o'clock in the evening every thing was ready for an early start the next morning.

About 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 21st March, we commenced our weary and most fatiguing march, across that almost desert waste. The party consisted of two ladies, two children, four gentlemen, the captain, the two mates of the wrecked ship, the mate of the schooner, and twenty-two others. Four Kanakas were allotted to each of the litters, Mrs. Stevens and her child were borne in one, and Mr. Ten Eyck's little daughter in the other, Miss Johnson preferring to walk. The men followed on with the water casks. Captain Curphy commanded the party. Having a small chart of the island, drawn by Capt. Benson, of the English whale ship "Britton," which was wrecked about three miles to the west of the Maria Helena, in 1838, and which, as a general thing, we found to be correct, we pursued a west by south course, by compass. At about 4 o'clock, P. M., we had reached a point, about a quarter of a mile from the sea, on the southern shore of the island, having travelled as we supposed about fifteen miles. During the morning, one of our water casks began to leak badly. Having no means of repairing damages, we filled so many of our bottles as had been emptied, and left it.

The walk had been most uncomfortable, tiresome and tedious, as well as slow. The heavy loads borne by the Kanakas, the intense heat, the reflection of the sun from the burning sands, the unevenness of the surface, our shoes constantly filling with gravel, the want of proper provisions, the constant thirst, and the danger of getting out of water before we should have accomplished our journey, together with our want of knowledge of the proper route to pursue, all conspired to make our march necessarily toilsome, and anything but expeditious.—Whenever a small clump of bushes were discovered affording a slight protection from the sun, and they were not unfrequent, the Kanakas hastened to them, and no

arguments, entreaties or threats, could induce them to forego the luxury of being relieved from their burdens, and crawling under the bushes, if only for a very few minutes. On such occasions the whole party were forced to stop, as it was deemed imprudent to separate.

When we halted, at 4 o'clock, it was our intention to rest until evening, and then pursue our journey together, by moon-light. Before sun set, however, it was determined, that all the seamen, except Mr. Jayne, should leave us, and make all haste to reach the corvette, and give intelligence concerning us. Providing each man with a small allowance of water, and giving them the best direction in our power, they took their departure.—Finding that Miss Johnson was much fatigued from her laborious walk, our party resolved to spend the night where we were. About 7 o'clock some of the Kanakas returned from an excursion to a few cocoa nut trees, about a mile and a half from us, bringing with them several young and fresh nuts. The milk and soft juicy pulp was a rich treat to us. We kept up a large fire during the night near our camp, hoping the Frenchmen might be on their way to meet us, and if so, to attract their attention.

We all slept soundly, with Heaven's broad canopy alone for a covering. The night was clear, and the moon shown out full, in all its beauty and splendor.

At 3 o'clock the next morning, we were up, and having each taken a cup of tea, made in a sauce-pan, by the captain, by 4 o'clock we were once more on our march. Our course until 10 or 11 o'clock, was about west by north.

The water-drawers having left us the evening previous, Mr. Ten Eyck and Capt. Curphy volunteered for this service. About 10 or eleven o'clock, A. M., we reached a lagoon, about a mile or a mile and a half, in diameter. On first seeing the water, we supposed our march and consequent fatigues and exposures were now at an end. From the chart of Capt. Benson, which we had with us, the lagoon is represented as a continuous body of water, extending many miles into the island, from its western entrance from the sea, and we had confidently anticipated meeting boats from the corvette, whenever we should reach it.

Our disappointment, in having our fond anticipations so provokingly dissipated, was of course, very great.—We at once resolved to delay our further march until towards evening. Our water was now reduced to three or four gallons, and there were nineteen persons to be supplied. Of provisions we had nothing, but a few hard biscuit. No one knew any thing, approximating to the least certainty, of our relative position to the corvette. Some of the party gave evident symptoms of alarm for our safety, and a proposal was made to start a party back to the tents for water and provisions.—Capt. Curphy, however, gave it as his opinion, that by taking a due west course, we would not fail to reach the sea on the west shore of the island, in two or three hours, and by then following the beach, in a northward direction, we must reach the entrance to the lagoon, near where the ship must be anchored. The majority of the party coinciding in this opinion, it was determined to direct our course to the west.

As we were preparing to start, about 4 o'clock, P. M., Mr. Lake, the mate of the schooner, much to our surprise and joy, made his appearance, bringing us intelligence, that the night before he had found one of the tents occupied by a party from the corvette, who had come out to meet us, and that he had come back to look for, and guide us to it,—that it was not more than six or seven miles off, and in two or three hours time we would certainly reach it. No time was lost in starting off.

The route, however, was rough and tedious, the Kanakas were worn down with their burdens, and the stopping every few minutes to rest, made our journey vexatiously slow. Night came on and we were forced to await the rising of the moon. As she arose and shed her pale light upon our dismal path, we resumed our journey. At 11 o'clock, P. M., we reached the tent, occupied by M. Turin and a party of men from his ship. Here Mr. Stevens' lady and child remained until the next day at 12 M., when a boat from the schooner, reached them, and they were relieved from any further anxiety and fatigue, by taking passage in it to the ship, which they reached the same afternoon. Miss Johnson preferred traveling that night to the next tent, about 6 miles on, and some 10 only from the corvette. Accordingly, after partaking of some slight refreshment, Miss J. Mr. Ten Eyck and his daughter, Capt. Curphy, Mr. Hobson, Mr. Jayne and Mr. Lake, accompanied by a small party of French sailors, continued on. After walking some two hours, our guides became bewildered, and gave us to understand they had lost the way. Sending them out to make explorations, we lay down upon the coral rocks, awaiting their return. This occurred within a half hour, when we were given to understand that they had made no satisfactory discoveries. Adjusting ourselves in the most comfortable position possible, with nothing but ragged coral rocks for a bed or a pillow, we were all soon lost to the noise of the surf, as it broke upon the shore near us, and to the babel noise of the myriads of birds that hovered over and surrounded us.

At daylight, we resumed our march, and about half past 5 reached the tent we were in search of the night before. It was only about one and a half miles from where we had slept.

Here we prepared a cup of tea, and with some soft bread and cheese, made a very hearty breakfast. The breakfast over, the party started on for the ship, which was now in sight, and about 10 miles off, leaving Miss Johnson, Mr. Ten Eyck and his little daughter to follow in the afternoon. The three latter remained at this place

until about 5 o'clock, P. M., when M. Turin, who had broken up his camp when Mr. and Mrs. Stevens left in the small boat, joined them, and all proceeded on. The walk, for some 7 or 8 miles, was along the beach of the lagoon, which here is quite a large body of water, and was very pleasant. Just at dark, we left the beach, to strike across the narrow neck of land which, at the point we now were, separated the lagoon from the sea. Upon this peninsula we found the most difficult walking we had yet experienced. The surface was uneven, covered with small bushes, coral rocks and stones, and, altogether, it was not only most fatiguing, but actually dangerous. The innumerable quantity of birds over us, around us, and under our feet, screeching and screaming, uninterruptedly, made this night emphatically hideous.

The prospect of reaching the corvette and being comfortably quartered on board, before midnight, alone induced exertion, and nerved the lady of our party to exert her remaining strength. The persons at the landing for the boats, where a small tent had been erected, had allowed their fire to go out, and in the darkness, we were forced to grope our way, almost at random. At times, after walking for several rods, we would meet with some obstacle, and be forced to retrace our steps. At length, after about two hours of this kind of traveling, we stumbled upon the tent accidentally. A large fire was lighted as a signal for our arrival. After waiting an hour or more for a boat, and none arriving, we camped down upon the beach and slept until morning.

By 8 o'clock, a boat came off from the corvette for us, and in less than an hour we had the satisfaction of being most hospitably received and comfortably provided for on board the Sarcelle. At Mr. Ten Eyck's request, the ship remained at her anchorage until the next morning, to enable the ladies to recover from their fatigue and prepare for the voyage.

The parties most interested in the property left at the Maria Helena's tents, not willing to assume the responsibility of ordering the schooner back, her captain determined to set sail, with the ship, on her return to Honolulu. Every one having arrived on board one or the other of the vessels, early on Saturday morning, the 25th March, we weighed anchor and bid adieu, forever to Christmas Island.—After a pleasant voyage of 16 days, we anchored, on the afternoon of the 10th April, once more in Honolulu harbor, and shortly after were safely landed.

The kind and sympathetic attention extended to those who had been rescued by all on board the corvette, as also by the residents of this place, no one knows better how to appreciate, or can more highly value than those who have been its recipients.

The complimentary and public testimonials of gratitude on the part of the foreign residents towards the distinguished French Consul and the excellent commander and officers of the corvette, for their generous and disinterested services in behalf of suffering humanity, cannot fail to be long and pleasingly remembered by them.

To Capt. Curphy the thanks of all are pre-eminently due, for his uniform kindness, politeness and generosity. Highly honorable and moral—always attentive and considerate—knowing nothing of fear, he is entirely free from selfishness—possessing the proper and requisite qualifications for a commander, he had the confidence of the sailors, and his orders were promptly obeyed; where others dreaded responsibility, or shrunk from danger, he never faltered, but led the vacillating, and, by his example, encouraged the timid. With him upon the island, all was orderly and quiet. Without him, it might have been otherwise.

A day or two after our arrival, the Haalilio returned safe to port, all well.

On the 19th April, Mr. Hobson and Capt. Curphy sailed in a Chilean brig for Valparaiso. Success attend them.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JUNE 1, 1848.

Biennial General Meeting of American Missionaries.

In former years the missionaries held an annual meeting, but of late, they assemble only once in two years. This year there has been an uncommonly full attendance. All the male missionaries are present, except the Rev. Mr. Rowell, of Waimea, Kauai. The following are the names of those present:—

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

Kailua—Rev. A. Thurston* and Dr. S. L. Andrews.*
Kealahou—Rev. M. Ives.*
Kau—Rev. J. D. Paris.
Hilo—Rev. D. B. Lyman and Rev. T. Coan.
Waimea—Rev. Lorenzo Lyons.*
Kohala—Rev. E. Bond.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Lahaina—Rev. D. Baldwin.*
Lahainalua—Rev. W. P. Alexander and Rev. S. D. Hunt.
Wailuku—Rev. E. W. Clark* and Mr. E. Bailey.*
Hana—Rev. D. T. Conde* and Rev. E. Whittlesey.*

ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.

Kalunaha—Rev. H. R. Hitchcock* and Rev. C. B. Andrews.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Honolulu—Rev. R. Armstrong,* Rev. I. Smith,* Mr. H. Diamond,* Mr. E. H. Rogers,* Mr. Levi Chamberlain,* Mr. S. N. Castle,* Mr. E. O. Hall,* and Mr. A. S. Cooke,*
 Punahoa—Rev. D. Dole* and Mr. W. H. Rice,*
 Ewa—Rev. A. Bishop,*
 Waimānu—Rev. P. J. Gulick,* and Rev. J. S. Emerson,*
 Kaneohe—Rev. B. W. Parker.*

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Koloa—Rev. J. F. Pogue, and Dr. J. W. Smith.*
 Waioli—Rev. E. Johnson,* and Mr. A. Wilcox.*
 All those whose names are marked with an asterisk are accompanied by their families.

Recently arrived from the United States, to join the mission, the Rev. Mr. Kinney, who has been stationed at Kau, Hawaii, and Rev. T. Dwight, at Kaluaehā, Molokai.

In consequence of the Rev R. Armstrong having withdrawn from the mission, to accept of the office of Public Instruction under the Hawaiian government, the Rev E. W. Clark of Wai-liku has been appointed to the pastorate of the 1st church, Honolulu. The Rev Mr Conde becomes Mr Clark's successor. The Rev Mr Hunt having left the service of the Mission, his station as one of the teachers at Lahainaluna has been supplied by the Rev Mr Andrews of Molokai. The Rev Mr Pogue has been removed from Koloa, Kauai, to Keālekeakua, Hawaii, to become associated with the Rev Mr Ives, who has suffered much from sickness, during the last few months.

These occasional gatherings of the mission families at Honolulu, serve to promote a more intimate acquaintance than would otherwise exist. Some of the oldest missionaries have never visited all the stations on the islands. The Rev Mr Thurston, although a resident of twenty-eight years on the islands, has never visited Kauai. Some of the families of the mission have not met for ten or fifteen years.

Our narrow limits will not allow us to make some remarks which we had intended to offer upon the public meetings of the missionaries.

The President's Message.

We have been favored with the loan of a copy of the London News, containing the President's Message. The principal topic discussed, is the Mexican war. The President strongly recommends that Mexico be made to cede New Mexico, and the Californians,—that the military force of the United States should not be withdrawn until peace is fully established,—that in the future prosecution of the war, Mexico be made to "feel the pressure more than they have hitherto done."

The President represents that amicable relations exist between the United States and other foreign nations. He recommends that the United States Government speedily establish tribunals in China for the trial of American citizens, because, according to treaty stipulations, the Chinese do not exercise authority over them. He recommends that diplomatic relations be opened between the United States Government and the Papal States, also Bolivia, Guatemala and Ecuador.

The general prosperity of the country appears, at present, to exceed that of any previous period. Imports, \$146, 545, 638.—Exports, \$158, 648, 622. The Public Debt less than \$50,000,000. The coinage exceeded \$20,000,000, consisting chiefly in the conversion of Foreign into American coin. It is estimated that not less than 10,000,000 acres of public land will be surveyed and offered for sale during 1848.

The President recommends the establishment of a Territorial Government over Oregon.

The conveyance of mails to and from foreign countries, seems to be attracting much attention at Washington.

We copy the following remarks from the editorial columns of the London News.—Speaking of the President's recommendations, it remarks, "All these measures have the same end in view,—the development of the resources of the United States territory, the assurance of a position that will enable the Union to watch over and support its commerce both in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and the increase of its influence in the councils of the other American states. These are all perfectly legitimate objects for American statesmen, objects at the prosecution of which we have no right to take umbrage; objects, the attainment of which we could not prevent even though we were absurd enough to attempt it. The Americans, like other nations, conscious of superiority in power and intelligence to their neighbors, are desirous of making it felt."

No Fear for Oregon.

Letters and papers from Oregon abundantly testify to the high toned and patriotic sentiments of the wives and sisters of those soldiers who have volunteered to protect the country against Indian massacres. Their conduct reminds one of New England matrons two hundred years ago.

The rising generation in Oregon, we rejoice to learn, is not uncared for. There is a most commendable interest among the settlers in behalf of schools. A lady who is now teaching there, and whose husband is absent on important business, to the Atlantic States thus writes us:—

"Previous to leaving, Mr. — had been enabled to put up a comfortable log-house, into which we moved on the 30th of September, and in which I have continued to live, the greater part of the time entirely alone, doing my own work, and attending to my school, to which I have to walk a quarter of a mile; still I have never been more happy or contented in my life."

ORDINATION.—Mr. Johnson, of Waioli, Kauai, was ordained as a Minister of the Gospel and Evangelist, on Monday, May 29th, at the Stone Church. The exercises were conducted in the native language. The sermon was preached by the venerable Mr. Thurston of Kailua, the charge was given by the Rev. Mr. Alexander, and the consecrating prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Coan.

OREGON.—We would acknowledge a file of the Oregon Spectator, received per the Eveline. The paper is enlarged to double its original size, and otherwise improved.—The late numbers of the Spectator are fully crowded with details of Indian hostilities. Although the whole population of the territory would not probably amount to 10,000, yet three companies of volunteers have been raised, and according to last accounts, were in active service on the Indian frontier. No important battle had taken place, although frequent skirmishes. The little army has severely suffered in consequence of their gallant General, Gilliam, being accidentally shot. The Spectator appears in mourning on occasion of the announcement of his death.

The subject of Temperance is manfully advocated by the conductors of the Spectator. A late editor appears to have been dismissed from his post, in part, because he so reluctantly set forth the claims of the Temperance question. This fact indicates a healthy tone of public sentiment among the leading men of the country. In the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, now on his way thither, the friends of the cause will find a powerful coadjutor. Temperance, schools, good morals, and religion, are all linked together, and every well wisher for Oregon must rejoice that not a few strenuous advocates and warm friends of these all important subjects are resident in the country.

FAREWELL MEETING.—The missionaries held a farewell meeting, May 22, in view of the departure of the Rev. Mr. Atkinson for Oregon. Mr. A. goes to Oregon under the patronage of the American Home Missionary Society. During his detention at the islands, by his preaching and addresses, he has made a most favorable impression upon the public mind. We are confident that his influence will be of the most salutary kind should he be permitted, with his accomplished lady, to enter upon his ministerial duties in Oregon.

HAWAIIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Last Sabbath morning the Rev. Mr. Hunt preached in behalf of this Society, at the Seamen's Chapel. A collection was taken—the generous sum of \$104 being contributed, including checks for three life-memberships. In our next there will be a full report of the society's operations.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.—Recent intelligence from the western coast of Africa, makes known, that the Colony of Liberia has declared itself free and independent, and calls upon other nations to recognize its nationality. It has made the constitution of the U. S. the basis of its laws and regulations.

A Bethel Flag wanted in Oregon.

DEAR SIR:—Although I am a stranger to you, I hope and am sure you will in the goodness of your heart, pardon this hasty intrusion upon your valuable time. I have been a seaman for several years of my life, a sufficient time to learn something of the hardships and privations of a seafaring life. I have now been nearly eleven years in Oregon, and in that time there have been many and great changes in the country, especially in the number of seamen who visit this place; and I feel that the time has come when something should be done here for their spiritual welfare. I therefore send you ten dollars, wishing you would obtain for me a Bethel Flag, and forward by the first opportunity. If there is not money enough, you will please send the flag if you can, and you may expect the money immediately. Please put it up snugly, and address to me, at Oregon city, and you may be assured I will endeavor by the grace of God to hoist it, and if no one else will, I will try and preach under it."

Most sincerely yours,

W. H. W.

It affords us unfeigned joy to receive an application of this nature from Oregon. An answer will be returned by the earliest opportunity. So long as mountain streams shall feed the Columbia, so long ships will sail up and down this mighty tributary of the ocean, there may the sailor find a friend to hoist the Bethel Flag, to invite him to God's House, and point him to a "House not made with hands, eternal in the heavens,"

✍ Editors and politicians in the United States, find abundant matter for comment, in the following paragraphs which were published in connection with the "Freemont trial." *Extract from a letter from Secretary Bancroft to Commodore Sloat, dated July 12, 1846.*

"The object of the United States is, under its rights as a belligerent nation, to possess itself entirely of Upper California.

When San Francisco and Monterey are secured, you will, if possible, send a small vessel of war to take and hold possession of the small port of San Diego; and it would be well to ascertain the views of the people of Pueblo de los Angeles, who, according to information received here, may be counted upon as desirous of coming under the jurisdiction of the United States. If you can take possession of it, you should do so.

The object of the United States has reference to ultimate peace with Mexico; and if at that peace the basis of the *uti possidetis* shall be established, the Government expects, through your forces, to be found in actual possession of Upper California.

This will bring with it the necessity of a civil administration. Such a Government should be established under your protection; and, in selecting persons to hold office, due respect should be had to the wishes of the people of California, as well as to the actual possessors of authority in that province. It may be proper to require an oath of allegiance to the United States from those who are entrusted with authority. You will also assure the people of California of the protection of the United States."

[Published by request.]

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, }
Dec. 27, 1847. }

The Hon. J. Quinn Thornton, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Oregon, is now at this place, in good health, and on his way to Washington City. The nature of his mission there has not transpired, but he is supposed to be charged with important public interests. It is at least certain that Capt. J. B. Montgomery, of the U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth, has offered to convey him to the United States, on board his ship, at the expense of the government. It is understood that the vessel will sail tomorrow and convey him to Valparaiso, where he will take the English steamer via Panama, if the ship should arrive in time to meet the steamer, otherwise, he will be conveyed round Cape Horn.

Judge Thornton is a modest man and has the reputation of being an able lawyer and a writer of no ordinary power. He is treated with the most respectful and delicate attention by all the officers on board the ship, and he will leave this port with the kind regards of all who have made his acquaintance, and with the warmest wishes that he may be more than successful in accomplishing the object of a mission believed to have reference to Oregon.

Respectfully Yours.

A. B.

LONDON MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY.

The London Standard reports that during the year 1847, this society furnished temporary aid or permanent pensions, to no less than 1,440 seamen. Who, more than seamen, have a claim upon the generous charity of merchants,—especially the merchants of London and other large commercial cities? Without the sailor's toils and exposures, the merchant would be unable to prosecute his enterprizes "beyond the sea." The merchant should be the sailor's friend.

THE PIZARROS.—There were three brothers of this name, who were associated in the conquest of Peru. While history records the military exploits of these distinguished men, it also informs us that Francisco Pizarro, the conqueror was assassinated in his own house, in Lima; Gon Zalo Pizarro, was publicly executed, (beheaded) in the city of Cuzco; and Hernando Pizarro, was imprisoned for twenty years after his return to Spain.—[See Prescott's Conquest of Peru, Vol II.

THE LATE LORD MAYOR OF MONTREAL.

Thirty years ago, says the Rochester Democrat, John A. Mills of Tolland, Ct., entered Canada, a tin-pedlar, seated on his box, which contained all his earthly possessions, except a good character. This same Yankee tin-pedlar recently died Lord Mayor of the first city of Her Majesty's British American Possessions. He is reported to have been a "good Samaritan."

MARRIED.

In Honolulu, at the Stone Church, May 29th, by Rev. W. P. Alexander, the Rev. J. F. Pogue, of Koloa, Kauai, to Miss MARIA K. WHITNEY, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Whitney, of Waianea, Kauai.

DIED.

In this town May 5, Betsey W. Meek, wife of John Meek, Esq., aged 41 years.
At U. S. Hospital, Honolulu, May 14, Patrick Hays, a native of Cork, Ireland, seaman, late of whale ship Gen. Williams.

PASSENGERS.

Per Eveline from Columbia River—Mrs. Brewer and 3 children, Horace Holden, L. Arkinson, and Mrs. Goodwin captains lady.
Per Honolulu from Manila—Wm. Smith, Esq.
In the Euphemiea for California—Capt. Makee, Mr. Ellis and Mr. Sherman, supercargo.
In the Cowlitz for Columbia River—Rev. G. H. Atkinson and lady.
In the Tepic for Sitka—R. C. Janion, Esq.
In the Kamehameha for Hilo—J. Turrill, Esq., Mrs. Turrill, Miss Turrill, Wm. Paty, Esq., Capt. Varney and son, and Capt. Spencer.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

May 1—American merchant ship Isabella, Briggs, 17 days from Mazatlan.
May 6—H. B. Co.'s bark Cowlitz, Weynton, 34 days from Port Vancouver, 17 days from mouth of River, with lumber to Agents H. B. Co.
Chilean Brigantine, "Seis de Junio," Rene, 40 days from Valparaiso with mds. for H. Skinner & Co.
11—American whale ship Abigail, Young, from Maui.
May 16—English brig Tepic, Luce, 134 days from Liverpool, mds. to Starkey, Janion & Co.
May 26—American schooner Honolulu, Newell, 42 days from Manila—mds. to Everett & Co.
American brig Eveline, Goodwin, 18 days from Columbia River, lumber, shingles, &c.
American whale ship Warren, Evans, Warren, 6 mos. out, 35 whale.

Sailed.

May 4—American merchant ship Isabella, Briggs, for Hong kong.
Hawaiian bark Don Quixote, Farrington, for Bordeaux.
May 9—Hawaiian schr Mary Ann, Ragsdale, with flour, for Mazatlan.
Chilean schooner Adelaide, Chayon, for San Francisco.
May 10—H. C. M.'s corvette "Sarcelle," Capt. De Borgne, for Tahiti.
Hawaiian brig Euphemiea, Vioget, for San Francisco.
May 16—American whale ship Canada Reynard, to cruise.
May 23—H. B. Co.'s bark Cowlitz, Weynton, for Columbia River.
May 26—Chilean brigantine Seis de Junio, Rene, for San Francisco.

Memoranda.

The Minstrel, hence, sailed from Manila for Boston April 4.
The Medora, hence, had also sailed for the United States.
The Toulon, hence, was at Manila loading for New York—to sail April 16.
The bark Janet and schooner Mary Ann were in the Columbia River.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

April 29—American whale ship Abigail, Young, New Bedford, 6 1-2 months out, 60 sperm.
30—American whale ship Washington, Fisher, New Bedford, 6 1-2 months out, 80 sperm.
May 3—American whale ship Indian Chief, Bailey, New London, out 6 months, clean.
May 22—American whale ship Warren, Evans, Warren, 6 months out, 35 whale.
23—American whale ship Coggeswell, West, New Bedford, 6 months out, 100 sperm.

DONATIONS FOR THE BETHEL.

J. Turrill, Esq.,	\$25 00
Mr. Tibbey,	3 00
A Friend,	3 00

FOR THE FRIEND.

J. Harrington, ship Canada,	\$0 50
W. Smith, do	50
Francis Brainard, do	50
W. Freeman, do	25
Mr. Simmons, do	1 50

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

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Vol. 6.]

HONOLULU, JULY 1, 1848.

[No. 7

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, JULY 1, 1848.

The French Revolution,

OF FEBRUARY 24, 1848.

This day will doubtless in coming ages be referred to, as the most memorable of the first half of the nineteenth century, in the world's history. The extraordinary intelligence of a mighty revolution in France was brought per the 'Starling,' from Mazatlan. Although the English papers were crowded with reports and rumors respecting the rapid changes which were progressing in Paris, yet it was impossible to obtain satisfactory information, in regard to the real state of public affairs. Enough however was learned to create a feverish desire for additional intelligence. Quite unexpectedly has this desire been gratified by the arrival of H. B. M.'s Frigate Constance, 29 days from Callao, bringing full files of English papers to the 17th of March. From files of the London 'News,' 'Express,' 'Illustrated News,' and our neighbors, the 'Polynesian' and 'News,' we shall endeavor to spread before our readers a summary of the leading events connected with this great movement, which has now probably become the all-absorbing topic of discussion and theme of editorial scribbling in the four corners of the globe, and which is destined to exert an influence equally extensive. Some of the causes which have led to this revolution lie far back in the history of the French nation, while there are others, which now stand out with marked prominence and which have conspired to compel Louis Philippe to abdicate the throne of France, and to banish the whole royal family from the country. That our readers may obtain a tolerably correct view of this Revolutionary movement, it will be necessary to notice some of its immediate causes,—such as appear upon the surface of the subject.

First. Ever since the Revolution of 1830, which placed Louis Philippe upon the throne of France, there has been a strong and growing opinion among the people, that the right of suffrage was not enjoyed so extensively as it ought to be. In 1842 the number of electors or voters in France, was on-

ly 220,000, in a population of 33,000,000. Since that time it has been gradually, but slowly increasing. No one was allowed to exercise the elective franchise, who did not pay a tax of at least, 200 francs, or about \$40, per annum; and no person could be elected unless he annually paid a tax of at least 500 francs, or about \$100.

Second. A few months preceding the Revolution, a species of public entertainments, or as they were called, 'Reform Banquets,' had been held in different parts of the Kingdom. They were essentially political and strongly opposed to the principles of the party in power. These banquets had exerted a mighty influence upon the public mind. In the speech of the King sent to the Chamber of Deputies, January 3, 1848, there was an indirect allusion to these banquets, and the public excitement which attended their celebration. When, on the 10th of January, the speech of the King came up for discussion, there was much of violent debate. Other exciting subjects occupied the Chambers, M. Guizot defending the government, and M. Thiers leading the opposition.

Third. February 21st, the Government took an important step which must be regarded as the *immediate cause* of the Revolution. Great preparations had been making, in Paris, to hold a grand reform banquet; those opposed to the policy of the Government wished to make a most imposing public demonstration. This was to have taken place, February 22d, but the day before, it was decided by the King's Cabinet, that this banquet must be prohibited. The announcement of this prohibition of the Government was applying the spark to the magazine,—the smothered flames of the volcano now broke forth! What, reasoned the people, has it come to this, that Frenchmen must be prohibited from holding a public banquet? This will never do! Our rights are invaded!—The Government treats us as the subjects of a despot!

We shall now furnish a brief journal of events from day to day, so far as it can be gleaned from the papers on our table.

MONDAY, February 21.

Intimation was officially given this even-

ing, in the Chambers, that the Government had issued orders prohibiting the banquet, which was to take place on the following day. Arrangements had been made for the banquet, in a field, at noon, near the Champs Elysees.

That night the Prefect of Police, and Commander of the National Guard made proclamations that the banquet would not be allowed to take place. There was great excitement. The opposition deputies met and decided to bring forward articles of impeachment against the Ministry, M. Guizot being at the head.

TUESDAY, February 22.

Early this morning all Paris is in commotion. At 10 A. M., the populace thronged the principal public thoroughfares of the city. About 12 o'clock there was a great gathering along the street, in front of the hotel occupied by M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The military force guarded the house. The mob was most furious in denouncing Guizot. Stones were hurled at the windows.

While such disorder and confusion reigned throughout the city, the Chamber of Deputies opened its session for the day at 1 o'clock. A discussion took place respecting the Bank of Bordeaux. About 3 o'clock the opposition members entered the Chambers, headed by M. Odillon Barrot. One of the number handed the President a paper supposed to be a proposition for the impeachment of M. Guizot. The President read the same and handed it to M. Guizot, the latter after perusing it, is reported to have 'laughed immoderately.' At 5 o'clock, M. Odillon Barrot ascended the Tribune, and deposited on the table a formal proposition for the impeachment of the Ministers. The President adjourned the assembly, without reading the paper. It read as follows:—

We propose to place the Minister in accusation as guilty:

1. Of having betrayed abroad the honor and the interests of France.
2. Of having falsified the principles of the constitution, violated the guarantees of liberty, and attacked the rights of the people.
3. Of having, by a systematic corruption, attempted to substitute, for the free expression of public opinion, the calculations of private interest, and thus perverted the representative government.
4. Of having trafficked for Ministerial purposes in public offices, as well as in all the prerogatives and privileges of power.
5. Of having in the same interest, wasted the finances of the state, and thus compromised the forces and the grandeur of the kingdom.

6. Of having violently despoiled the citizens of a right inherent to every free constitution, and the exercise of which had been guaranteed to them by the charter, by the laws, and by former precedents.

7. Of having, in fine, by a policy overtly counter-revolutionary, placed in question all the conquests of our two revolutions, and thrown the country into a profound agitation."

This document was signed by thirty-three members.

The excitement this evening was tremendous and quite alarming. Streets are barricaded,—troops are marching throughout the city. The following copied from a Paris paper presents a vivid picture of the fearful state of things:—

At midnight barricades were formed in the Rue Grenetat. A combat took place, and several persons were killed or wounded. Combats also took place in the Rues Tiquetonne, Bourg l'Abbe, and Transnonain. Only thirty or forty of the insurgents had arms, and their ammunition was soon exhausted. Five prisoners having been lodged in a house in the Rue Beaubourg, their companions made an attempt to release them. This led to a bloody struggle, in the course of which a Municipal Guard was killed; a young man was also killed. Eventually the Municipal Guard succeeded in dispersing the people, and detaining their prisoners.

A post of soldiers of the line consisting of ten or twelve men was surprised and disarmed at the Batignolles, and an attempt made to set fire to the barriers. Attempts were also made to break into some shops at the Batignolles, but the mob were, after some difficulty, driven back by the National Guards.

The Boulevards, from the Place de la Madeleine to the Porte St. Martin, were occupied during the whole night by upwards of 6,000 troops, and large fires were lighted by them.

At nine, when the Carrousel and court and gardens of the Tuileries were crowded with regiments, Louis Philippe and the Dukes de Nemours and Montpensier came down from the Palace and reviewed them, their exhortations being very like those addressed by Louis XVI. to his guards previous to the storming of his Palace. The utmost anxiety evidently existed at the Palace, especially among the Princesses. Several quarters near the Tuileries were also guarded by the military, who were in dense columns or squadrons. I heard many of the cries raised by the bands of liberals, revolutionists, or robbers who passed the streets, several of whom broke into the magazines, especially into the gunsmiths' shops; Lepage and another *armourie* in the Rue Clery, have been, among others, plundered. But to mention the various cries—they were "Vive le Reforme! Vive le Republique! A bas l'Aristocratie! Vive la Ligne! A bas Guizot! A bas L'homme de Gand!" Then were also sung, with dreadful enthusiasm, the "Marseillaise," the "Chant de Depart," and the Girondin's dying hymn:—

"Mourir pour la patrie
Est le sort le plus beau, le plus digne d'envie!"

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

Excitement on the increase. The soldiers, in several instances fired upon the crowd. Some are killed. The National Guards cannot be relied upon to defend Government. Soldiers and people demand reform. M. Guizot retires from the Ministry. The King sends for Count Mole, who is empowered to appoint a Ministry. There is great agitation in the Chamber of Deputies. Count Mole declines to attempt to form a new Ministry.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

THE REVOLUTION.

Paris passed into the hands of the populace. The change of a Ministry will not satisfy them. The fall of the House of Orleans must follow. During the night the people had been busy barricading the streets. The National Guards refuse to fire upon the mob. The right arm of the Government is paralyzed. At 11 A. M., it was fearfully manifest unless something was speedily done, the King would be left without a soldier to

defend his crown. At this hour an order was issued, signed by Barrot and Thiers, announcing that the King had charged them with the power to form a Ministry. The last struggle of Louis Philippe was too late.—When the proclamation was posted up the people tore it down. An attack is expected upon the Palace of the Tuileries. It may be imagined that there was alarm within the Palace, for at 1 o'clock, the following proclamation was posted throughout the city.

'Citizens of Paris,—The King has abdicated in favor of Count de Paris, with Duchess of Orleans as Regent.'

'A general amnesty.'

'Dissolution of the Chambers.'

'Appeal to the Country.'

This appeal was however too late. At 1 o'clock, the King, Queen, and Royal Family, left the Tuileries. In half an hour after, the National Guards, and people enter the Palace. There is a surrender. It is reported that 300 lives were lost in the attack, but probably not so many.

In the meantime the Chamber of Deputies assemble. The President took his seat at 1 o'clock. About 300 Deputies are present. At half past one, the Duchess of Orleans entered the Chamber accompanied by her two sons. She seated herself in an arm chair, with a son on each side. This is a moment of fearful import. The question was soon to be decided whether or not France shall be governed by a Monarchy. At this instant, in rush the National Guards, and some of the populace. There was a cry 'you cannot enter,' 'you have no right to enter.' M. Dupin ascends the Tribune, (while all is silence) and said 'In the present situation of the Capital and the country, the Chamber was bound to assemble immediately. The King has abdicated. He has disposed of his crown in favor of his grandson, the Count of Paris; and has constituted the Duches of Orleans Regent.' Some applaud, others disapprove. A cry is heard from a Tribune, 'It is too late.' The utmost confusion prevails. The populace over the Deputies. A Provisional Government is constituted in the midst of this scene of confusion. The following officers are chosen:—

M. Dupont de l'Eure, President.	
" Ledru Rollin, Minister of Interior.	
" Lamartine, "	" Foreign Affairs.
" Arrago, "	" Marine.
" Marie, "	" Public Works.
" Carnot, "	" Public Instruction.
" Bethmont, "	" Commerce.
Gen. Lamoriciere, "	" War.

At 5 P. M., the Provisional Government issued the following proclamation.

PARIS, Feb. 24.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PARIS!

'A great Revolution has just been accom-

plished. In two days public opinion has declared itself with an energy and a unanimity which, we have no hesitation in saying have no precedent in our history.

Eighty thousand National Guards are out! upwards of one hundred thousand citizens have taken up arms!

You are providing for the wants of Liberty, but the necessity of order must also be thought of.

Paris has confidence in your devotedness. Above all, let there be no division.'

[Signed by Provisional officers.]

After this proclamation order was partially restored.

During the afternoon the populace was not idle in ransacking the Palace of the Tuileries. The garden was strewn with dresses, bonnets, music books, &c. Furniture was thrown out of the windows and burnt. The wine cellars were emptied and their contents distributed among the rabble. Similar scenes took place at the Palace Royal.

Thus after a reign of seventeen and a half years, Louis Philippe, the first King of the French, was driven a fugitive from his Capital. He, who had supposed his throne defended by an army of 100,000 soldiers, finds that scarcely one is found to raise his bayonet in his defence. Monarchy is at an end in France, and a Republic is to be substituted in its place.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

'The first morning that dawned on the new Republic of France, found Paris in an excited but perfectly peaceful state.'

The Provisional government proclaim, 'Liberty, equality, fraternity, for its principles.'

The government is busily occupied in restoring order to the city. In consequence of the great distress among the working class, a proclamation is issued in their favor.

SATURDAY, Feb 26.

Early this morning Admiral Baudin left Paris for Toulon, on his way to Algiers to proclaim Algeria a part of the French Republic.

To-day, M. de Lamartine appeared in front of the Hotel de Ville, and on part of the government addressed the people.—Among other statements he declared,

'The Provisional government of the Republic has very joyful intelligence to the people here assembled.

Royalty is abolished.

The Republic is proclaimed.

The people will exercise their political rights.

The National workshops are open for those who are without work.'

The army is being recognized.

The abolition of the penalty of death for political offences.

OF RELIGION. SATURDAY, Feb. 27.

To-day was remarkable for the inauguration of the Ministers of the Provisional government. It took place, at the column of July, amid an immense assemblage of the populace. During the ceremony the patriotic song of the 'Marsellaise' was sung by National Guards and people, amid cheers of 'Vive la Republique.'

On Monday the government of Louis Philippe, entered upon a contest with the people, forbidding a public dinner. On the following Sunday the officers of the New Republic were inaugurated at the very column erected to commemorate Louis Philippe's call to the throne of Charles X. An important week, indeed, in the history of France.

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE.

A BUSY WEEK IN PARIS.

Monday. The people prepare for a banquet in the morning, and in the evening the government prohibited its taking place.

Tuesday. The people throng the streets in the morning, and the troops endeavor to disperse them in the afternoon.

Wednesday. The Guizot ministry retires, and the King, in vain tries to form a new ministry.

Thursday. The King abdicates. The Palace of Tuileries sacked. The people refuse a Regency. Provisional Government established.

Friday. France proclaimed a Republic.

Saturday. Tranquility restored, shops opened, streets cleared.

Sunday. Inauguration of Provisional officers.

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC.—The enquiry will come up from every quarter, what is the foreign policy of the New Republic? Is it peaceful, or warlike? The following circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M Lamartine, may be regarded as an expression of its principles. It is an able document and couched in most eloquent language. If the body of the French nation imbibes the sentiments of this circular, it may be expected that a long career of peace and prosperity is in store for that nation, while the peace of the world will be most favorably affected.

Sir—You are acquainted with the events at Paris, the victory of the people, their heroism, moderation, pacification, order restored by the co-operation of all citizens, as if in this interregnum of visible authorities the general reason were alone the Government of France.

The French Revolution has thus just entered its final period. France is a Republic: the Republic needs not be acknowledged to exist. It is of natural right—it is of national right. It is the will of a great nation that demands its title but of itself. Nevertheless, the French Republic wishing to enter the family of instituted Governments as a regular power, and not as a phenomenon disturbing European order, it is proper that you should promptly inform the government you are accredited to of

the principles and tendencies that shall henceforth direct the French Government's external policy.

The proclamation of the French Republic is an act of aggression against no form of government in the world. Forms of government have varieties as lawful as varieties of character, geographical situation, and intellectual, moral, and industrial development among nations. Nations have, like individuals, different ages. The principles that rule them have successive phases. The Monarchic, Aristocratic, Constitutional, and Republican governments are the expression of those different degrees of the maturity of the genius of nations. They demand more liberty as they feel themselves capable of bearing more; they demand more equality and democracy as they are inspired with more justice and love for the people.—It is a question of time. A nation loses itself by outstripping the hour of that maturity, as it dishonors itself by letting it escape without seizing it. Monarchy and Republic are not, in the eyes of real statesmen, absolute principles that combat one another to death; they are facts that contrast and may live face to face, by understanding and respecting one another.

War, therefore, is not the French Republic's principle, as it became its fatal and glorious necessity in 1792.—Between 1792 and 1848 there is half a century. To revert after half a century to the principle of 1792, or to the principle of conquest of the Empire, would be not to advance, but go back in times. Yesterday's revolution is a step forward and not backwards. The world and we wish to march to fraternity and peace.

If the situation of the French Republic in 1792 accounted for a war, the differences existing between that period of our history and the present period account for peace. Strive to understand these principles, and cause them to be understood around you.

In 1792 the nation was not *une*. Two people existed on the same soil. A terrible struggle protracted itself between the classes stripped of their privileges and the classes who had just conquered. Equality and liberty. The stripped classes united with captive royalty, and with the foreigners, to deny France her Revolution, and reimpose on her monarchy, aristocracy, and theocracy by invasion. There are now no more distinct and unequal classes. Equality before the law has levelled all. Fraternity, of which we proclaim the application, and the blessings of which the National Assembly is to organize, is about to unite all. There is not a citizen in France, whatever class he belongs to, that will not before all join the principle of the country, and, by that very union, render it inexpugnable to the attempt and anxieties of an invasion.

In 1792, it was not the whole people that had taken possession of the government, it was the middle class only that wanted to exercise and enjoy liberty. The triumph of the middle class was then selfish, as the triumph of all oligarchy always is. It wanted to retain for itself alone the right conquered by all. For that purpose it must effect a strong diversion to the accession of the people, by making them rush to fields of battle, in order to prevent their entering its own government. That diversion was war. War was the thought of the Monarchiens and Girondins; it was not the thought of more advanced democrats, who wished, as we do, the sincere, complete and regular reign of the people themselves, including in that term all classes, without exclusion or preference, of which the nation consists.

In 1792, the people were but the instrument of the Revolution; they were not its object. The present Revolution has been effected by and for them. In entering it, they bring with them their new want of labor, industry, instruction, agriculture, commerce, morality, welfare, property, cheap life, navigation, and civilization, which are the wants of peace! The people and peace, it is a same name.

In 1792, the ideas of France and Europe were not prepared to understand and accept the grand harmony of nations between them to the benefit of mankind. The thought of the age that ended was but in the heads of a few philosophers. Philosophy is now popular. Fifty years of freedom of thinking, speaking and writing have yielded their result. Books, journals, and tribunes have effected the 'apostolat' of European intelligence. Reason, radiating every where across the frontiers of nations has created between minds that great intellectual nationality which will be the finishing of the French Revolution; and the constitution of the international fraternization over the globe.

Lastly, in 1792, liberty was a novelty, equality a scandal, and the Republic a problem. The title of nations, scarcely discovered by Fenelon, Montesquieu, Rousseau, was so completely forgotten, concealed, profaned by the old feudal, dynastic, sacerdotal traditions, that the most lawful intervention of the people in their affairs seemed a monstrous thing to the statesmen of the old school. Democracy made both thrones and the foundation of society tremble. At present, thrones and nations have accustomed themselves to the word, to the forms, to the regular agitations of liberty exercised in various proportions in all states, even the Monarchic one. They will accustom themselves to the Republic, which is its complete form among the matured nations. They will recognise that there is a conservative liberty. They will acknowledge that there may be in the Republic not only better order, but that there may be more real order in that government of all for all, than in the government of the few for the few.

But besides these disinterested considerations, the sole interest of the consolidation and the duration of the Republic would inspire in the statesmen of France the

thoughts of peace. It is not the country that runs the greatest danger in the war, it is liberty. War is almost always a dictatorship. Soldiers forget institutions for men. Thrones tempt the ambitious. Glory dazzles patriotism. The prestige of a glorious name veils the attack upon the sovereignty of the nation. The Republic desires glory, without doubt; but it wishes it for itself, and not for Cæsar or Napoleon.

Do not deceive yourselves, nevertheless. Those ideas which the Provisional Government charges you to present to the powers as a pledge of European safety have not for their object to obtain forgiveness to the Republic for having had the boldness to create itself, and still less to ask humbly the place of a great right and a great people in Europe. They have a more noble object; to make sovereigns and nations reflect, and not to allow them to deceive themselves involuntarily as to the character of our Revolution; to give its true light and its just character to the event; in short, to give pledges to humanity before giving them to our right, and to our honor if they should be unacknowledged or threatened.

The French Republic will, then, not make war on any one. It has no occasion to say that, if conditions of war are laid down to the French people, it will accept them.—The thoughts of the men who at the present moment govern France are these: it will be fortunate for France if war be declared against it, and if it be constrained thus to increase in strength and in glory, in spite of its moderation. It will be a terrible responsibility for France if the Republic itself declares war without being provoked to it. In the first case, its martial genius, its impatience of action, its strength accumulated during so many years of peace, will render it invincible within its own territory, and redoubtable, perhaps, beyond its frontiers. In the second case, it would turn against itself the recollection of its conquests, which diminished the affection of nations, and it would compromise the first and most universal alliance—the spirit of nations, and the genius of civilization.

According to these principles, sir, which are the cool principles of France—principles she can present without fear, as without suspicion, to her friends and to her enemies—you will have the goodness to impress upon yourself the following declarations:

The treaties of 1815 exist no longer as law in the eyes of the French Republic; nevertheless, their territorial circumscriptions of these treaties are a fact which it admits as a basis, and as a *point de depart* in its relations with other nations.

But if the treaties of 1815 do not exist any longer excepting as facts to modify a common understanding, and if the Republic declare openly that its right and its mission is to arrive regularly and pacifically at these modifications, the good sense, the moderation, the conscience, the prudence of the Republic exist, and are for Europe a better and more honorable guarantee than the letter of those treaties, so often violated and modified by Europe itself.

Endeavor, sir, to make this emancipation of the Republic from the treaties of 1815 be clearly understood, and try to show that that freedom has nothing in it which is irreconcilable with the repose of Europe.

Thus we declare it openly. If the hour of the reconstruction of some nationalities—oppressed in Europe or elsewhere should appear to us to have sounded in the decrees of Providence—if Switzerland, our faithful ally since the time of Francis I., were constrained or threatened in the advance which she is effecting in her government, in order to lend additional strength to the facade of democratic governments—if the independent states of Italy were invaded—if any limits or obstacles were imposed on their internal transformations—if the thought of alliance among themselves, in order to consolidate an Italian nation, were contemplated by main force—the French Republic would believe itself entitled to arm itself in order to protect these legitimate movements of the greatness and the nationality of states.

The Republic, you see, by its first step, repudiates the era of proscription and of dictations. She is decided never to veil liberty at home. She is equally decided never to veil its democratic principle abroad. She will never permit any one to interpose between the pacific radiation of its liberty and the regard of nations. She proclaims herself the intellectual and cordial ally of every right, of every progress, of every legitimate development of the institutions of nations which wish to live in the same principle as herself. She will not endeavor any moderate or incendiary propagandism amongst its neighbors. She knows that there is no durable freedom but that which grows of itself on its soil. But it will exercise by the light of its ideas—by the spectacle of order and of peace which it hopes to give to the world—the sole and honest proselytism of esteem and of sympathy. That is not war; it is nature. That is not the agitation of Europe; it is life. This is not to embroil the world; it is to shine from its place on the horizon of nations, to advance them and to guide them at the same time. We desire, for humanity, that the peace be preserved. We even hope it.—One only question of war was mooted, a year ago, between England and France. It was not Republican France which started the question of war; it was the dynasty. The dynasty carries away with it that danger of war which it had given rise to for Europe, by the entirely personal ambition of its family alliances in Spain. Thus that domestic policy of the fallen dynasty, which weighed for seventy years on our national dignity, weighed at the same time, by its pretensions to another crown at Madrid, on our liberal alliances and on peace. The Republic has no ambition. The Republic has no nepo-

tism. It inherits not the pretensions of a family. Let Spain govern itself—let Spain be independent and free. France, for the solidity of this natural alliance, counts more on the conformity of principles, than on the successions of the House of Bourbon.

Such is, sir, the spirit of the councils of the Republic. Such will invariably be the character of the policy, frank, firm, and moderate, which you will have to represent.

The Republic has pronounced at its birth, and in the midst of the heat of contest not provoked by the people, three words which have revealed its soul and which will call down on its cradle the blessings of God and men—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. She gave immediately thereafter, by the abolition of the punishment of death for political offences, the true commentary of those three words at home; do you also give them their true commentary abroad. The sense of these three words applied to our external relations is this—the breaking by France of the chains which weighed on its principle and on its dignity; the recovery of the rank which it ought to occupy in the scale of the great European powers; in fine, the declaration of alliance and amity to all nations. If France feels conscientiously its part in the mission of freedom and civilization in the present age, there is not one of those words which signifies war. If Europe is prudent and just, there is not one of those words which does not signify peace.

Revolutionary Fragments.

M. Guizot is said to have escaped the Foreign office in a servant's dress.

The Provisional government is reported to have 200,000,000 francs at command.

The whole number wounded, in the hospitals, was 428, of whom 350 were civilians and 78 military.

At the taking of the Tuileries, the populace found a magnificent image of Christ, in sculpture. They bore it in triumph, and without injury, to the Church of St. Roch.

Louis Philippe is reported to have said on Tuesday 22d., 'I fear nothing, I am so firmly seated in my saddle, that I dread neither a change of Ministry, a disobedience of my commands.' In two days he fled for his life.

The report was not true, that the English mail was destroyed. It is not known that any Englishman has received the least insult.

'Thank God, I am on British ground,' were the emphatic words of the Ex-King of France when he landed in England.

While at New Haven, the Ex-King of France, gave a friend the whole of his money, for the purpose of getting it exchanged for English coin, and purchasing wearing apparel, 'of which,' said the King, smiling, 'I am very short!'

The Ex-King of France in effecting his escape to England, across the channel, was obliged to cut off his whiskers and doff his wig.

At last accounts, Louis Philippe and all the royal family, had safely arrived in England, and were most hospitably received.

PUNCH, A PROPHET!—In the London Punch for October 2, 1847, there is quite a remarkable caricature wood cut representing Punch flying through the air conducting Louis Philippe! Underneath there are some lines commencing thus:—

Gird up their loins, old Louis, and look abroad with me;

Nay, shrink not back: I know it; there are sorry sights to see;

'Twas but late that with a Minister o'er London town I flew,

And now mine ancient gentleman, I have a flight for you.

Since the late Revolution and flight of the King, Punch is said to represent Louis Philippe's wig burning like a candle, and o'er him, a National Guard is holding an extinguisher!

The Ex-King and Ex-Queen of France, have assumed the titles of Count and Countess of Neuilly.

As early as June, 1847, Punch announced 'another French Revolution.'—This Revolution is represented to have taken place, in consequence of the French Government having issued an order, for all the clerks and officers in the employ of the government to shave off their 'moustaches.'

In the peculiar style of Punch, we have a history of the Revolution from day to day. With some slight verbal alterations, the description, would serve as a very good account of the late Revolution in February. The King had retreated to Neuilly. There was a long discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. The fleet had joined the insurgents. The public offices are all closed, &c.

Strange and absurd as were the vagaries of Punch's brain, yet the recent movements in France show that 'fact is more strange than fiction.'

No more Flogging in the French Navy.—The new government has issued an order that corporeal punishment must no more be inflicted in the Navy of the Republic.

Universal Suffrage in France.—All persons twenty-one years old, are entitled to vote, and at twenty-five they are eligible to be elected to the Chamber of Deputies. Every 40,000 inhabitants entitled to one Representative. The total number of Representatives will amount to 900, including Algiers and the Colonies. The election was to take place on the 9th of April, and the Chambers to open April 20th.

Change of Names.—To show how thoroughly public sentiment in Paris would carry out the principles of the revolution, it is only necessary to notice the fact that the authorities are changing the names of places, for example, the 'Royal' Theatre becomes the 'National.' Every thing is Republican.

Louis Philippe and the Queen arrived at Newhaven, (see prx, March 3d. The same day, M. Guizot and family arrived in London.

'The movement of 1789,' says Punch, 'lasted three years, that of 1830, lasted three days, and that of 1848, lasted three hours.'

English Jokes on Louis Philippe.—The Ex-King of France, is reported to have left his umbrella in Paris, having no farther use for it, the reign having ceased.

It has been doubted whether Louis Philippe actually wept when he saw that Guizot must be displaced, although a wag has opined that the King had Thiers (tears) in his eyes!



We are favored with another arrival, bringing European intelligence. Our readers will now be furnished with a summary of the most important news respecting the French Revolution, and its results, so far as ascertained up to the 3d of April. The history of Europe probably furnishes no chapter, in which are recorded events more remarkable, more momentous, and more unlooked for, than that which will contain the record of events which have transpired during the month of February and March of the current year.

We copy the following from the Polyneesian Extra, of June 26:—

Important from Great Britain—Peace in France—Revolution in Prussia—Flight of the King—Reform in Austria—Death of the Emperor of Russia—Revolt in Poland—Revolt in Sicily—United States—Prospect of Peace—Mexico, &c. &c.

Arrived at Hilo Bay, Hawaiian Islands on the 16th inst. the U. S. sloop Preble, James Glynn, Commander, twenty-two days from San Blas, bound to East Indies with Commodore Geisinger as a passenger, to assume the command of the U. S. squadron upon that station.

By the arrival of the U. S. ship Preble, Capt. Glynn, 22 days from San Blas, we have received later and most important news from Europe. All Europe is in a ferment. The dates from Europe are to the 3d of April. The dates from the United States are to the 24th of April.—Through the politeness of F. W. Thompson, Esq., Capt. Glynn and Messrs. Pitman and Rice of Hilo, we are enabled to present our readers with a summary of the principal events.

Great Britain.

The British government have made an appropriation of £1,500,000 for the increase of the Navy and for the protection of their coast.

Symptoms of a revolt had been manifested in Ireland, and 10,000 troops had been ordered to that country by the government.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria was safely delivered of a princess on the 18th of March.

The following significant remarks appeared in the London Times of the 1st of April:

'We shall not be misunderstood when we say, that while our neighbors are having their revolutions, we must have a revolution of our own; one of the quiet and constitutional sort. All Europe is taking a start. Every country is contributing something to the movement. France expects to gain by her change. The British people will be ashamed to be beaten in this respect. They must be able to compare notes with honor. Now we are not going to vie with France in splendid ideas. She may enjoy the exclusive possession of her three political goddesses and much good may they do her. What will satisfy the British people is, practical improvement. Once prove to them that you have removed an abuse, destroyed an injurious monopoly, reformed the administration of justice, of commerce, of finance, or of public health, secured employment for the poor, or done any good work, and they will be content to drop the idea. We want, therefore, practical reform, an efficient Minister, is all the dictator we require. A moderate budget of good measures vigorously pushed, and ultimately carried, is the best revolution; amongst other reasons—because it is one that admits of annual repetition. More we need not say. The people ask not

revolution in the common sense, but some decided progress; and if it cannot get that progress from one Minister, it will require him to abdicate and give place to another.

The young Ireland or physical force party, held a grand monster meeting in Dublin on the 20th March. The government did not interfere; but the next day the leaders were arrested. Their trials were to take place soon.

Parliament had adjourned.

France.

Up to the latest dates from Paris perfect tranquillity prevailed in the city and all the departments.

Order had been completely restored at Lyons.

A despatch had been received from Berlin announcing that Russia accepted the policy of non-intervention in the affairs of France, so long as France abstains from aggression.

Louis Philippe had purchased a large estate in Hampshire, England, and is said to have large sums invested in the English stocks. He has a large amount invested in American bonds.

All Russians resident in Paris had been commanded to leave the city immediately.

A party of 25 Polish emigrants had proceeded to Poland to raise the standard of rebellion.—Their countrymen in Paris awaited with great anxiety the result of their efforts. If the Poles should arise it will be extremely difficult to prevent the French people from flying to their aid, and that being done the result will be a general European war.

Spain, Belgium, the Duchies of Hesse Cassel and Baden, and the Hanseatic Towns have recognized the French Republic.

Saxony and Hamburg have abolished the censorship of the press.

Prussia.

A letter dated Tepic, May 23d, says, 'Prussia has been revolutionized and declared a republic—the King has fled to England.'

Germany wishes for a German Parliament, a national flag and a confederate army.

Hungary is said to have declared for a republic.

Lombardy is on the eve of insurrection. The peasants of Wurtemberg are burning down the castles of the nobility. All the States are arming.

Commerce is at a stand, and a European war or the general establishment of democracy is inevitable.

Austria.

The Emperor of Austria has consented to the liberation of the press, and the establishment of a national guard.

The new minister in place of Metternich will be Count Kolourat.

A conflict between the people, led by the students, citizens and military, has compelled Prince Metternich to fly. In a word, Metternich has resigned, or what is equivalent, has been dismissed.

The liberty of the press has been proclaimed. A national guard has been organized.

Russia.

The news of the revolution in France created intense interest in St. Petersburg.

The Emperor received the intelligence from a slip of paper handed him by an Aid-de-camp at a great ball on the 8th of March. On reading it His Majesty appeared agitated, and motioning the music to cease he said to his officers, 'Gentlemen, France is a Republic; you must be ready to put your foot in the stirrup at a moment's notice.'

Later dates announce the death of Nicholas, Emperor of Russia.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Star under date of April 23d writes:

'Since my last the subject which has principally employed the pens of our newspaper editors and the minds and feelings of the people, has been the recent astounding events in France, and in Europe generally. The establishment of a Republic in France was followed by insurrections in every part of the

continent. Everywhere has royalty succumbed everywhere have the people been victorious.

The Provisional government of France has so far acted with the most consummate prudence and ability. It has met every difficulty with boldness and has overcome every obstacle with ease. A short time since there was a demonstration of the working men of Paris; they went to the Hotel de Ville, to the number of 150,000, demanding the adjournment of the elections, and the removal of the troops from Paris. Several of the members of the government made speeches to them. That of Lamartine is the most striking example of moral courage upon record. The requests of the people were denied, they returned to their homes without occasioning any disturbance.'

United States.

The dates from New Orleans are to the 24th of April.

Private letters have been received from Boston to the 28th of March.

The Czar, Capt. Kennedy, sailed from Boston for this port via Tahiti March 3d.

The Irish population were on the *qui vive* expecting to hear the news of the raising the revolutionary standard in Ireland. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

The New Orleans correspondent of the American Star gives the following summary of American news:

'The French citizens of our city, a few nights since gave a grand banquet in honor of the Revolution. An address and resolutions were adopted, speeches made, toasts drank, and a great noise made generally.

The Italians also had a banquet in honor of the same event.

The Germans and Irish have held meetings of sympathy and congratulation, and altogether quite an excitement has been generated.

The Court of Inquiry does not elicit as much attention as at first, the proceedings are become so horribly and insufferably dull, that we can scarcely wade through.

We are expecting General Scott in town every day. Preparations and arrangements have been made by the three Municipalities to receive him in a manner worthy his fame and services. You may be assured that New Orleans will not be backward in doing honor to the Hero of Mexico, the modern Cortes.

President Polk has given his approbation to the prompt recognition of the new government of France by Mr. Rush the American Representative in Paris.

Mexico.

We are in receipt of the Daily American Star to the 7th of May.

The treaty of peace was not ratified up to that date.

Congress had assembled at Queretaro. Eighty deputies were in attendance. A quorum was obtained in the Chamber of Deputies on the 29th of April. A quorum of Senators also, 22 being present, and ready to proceed to business.

The election of a President in the place of the provisional incumbent would be the first business.

It was thought Herrera would be the choice.

Notwithstanding a quorum was obtained the 29th of April nothing had been done up to the 7th of May.

The *Puelle* left New York in Sept. '46, and has sailed since then upwards of 51,000 miles by log. She left Callao on the 5th March last, arrived at Monterey, California, in 37 days. Was at San Francisco on the 18th April. Again at Monterey on the 25th; at Mazatlan from the 11th till the 21st May, and thence to San Blas. She has put into Hilo to refresh her crew, and may be expected to touch at Honolulu during the first week in July.

She left at Mazatlan U. S. ship Ohio, the Congress and the independence frigates. The Warren was at Monterey, the Southampton and Dale at Guymas, the Cyane at San Jose, near Cape San Lucas, and the Lexington was at San Blas.

There is reason to expect that the Ohio, with the flag of Com. Jones, and other vessels of the

U. S. squadron will visit the Hawaiian Islands in the course of the summer, particularly if an early peace with Mexico should be realized, agreeably to general expectation.

The Court of Inquiry in the city of Mexico had terminated its sittings. Gen. Scott has come off triumphant, and has left for the United States.

Santa Ana was reported to have left the country. His farewell address to his compatriots is before us. It is dated Tehuacan, March 24th. We do not know whether he has left the country or not.

Robbers throng all the highways in Mexico. A letter dated Rome says, that proposals have been made to the Pope to abolish the celibacy of the clergy. What next?

It is announced in the London Globe that the Admiralty have ordered that to such seamen as voluntarily stop their grog-ration on board H. B. M.'s vessels, shall be served its value in tea and coffee. An excellent arrangement, and could seamen be made to see and feel its healthful tendency, their happiness would be vastly increased. Could seamen be induced to banish rum, it would almost entirely banish flogging. It is no exaggeration to assert, that a majority of all cases of the disgraceful punishment, of the 'gang-way' are connected directly or indirectly with intoxication. Speak out, ye who have bared your backs to the 'cat and nine,' are you not the votaries of strong drink?—There is no more potent cause of disorder, riot and mutiny on ship-board, than strong drink. For the sake of good discipline, why will not commanders and officers set the example of abstaining from the use of intoxicating liquors?

ONE OF THREE THINGS MUST BE TRUE. Sailors have been grossly slandered, or they have much improved, or they behave themselves with more propriety in Honolulu, than elsewhere. We take great pleasure in bearing our testimony to the good conduct of seamen in general, while remaining in port. It is a rare thing to see a sailor intoxicated in our streets. It is an every day occurrence for well behaved, orderly, and sober seamen to call upon us for useful reading matter. Most earnestly we hope many years will pass, ere we shall be called to bear a counter testimony.

Masters, mates and sailors, have had a great "turn out" in London to petition the Queen not to allow any change to take place in the Navigation Laws, whereby foreign seamen shall be put upon an equality with British seamen. Six thousand are said to have joined the procession, which carried the petition.

ROBESPIERRE.—A biography of Robespierre, which appeared in an Irish paper concludes in the following manner:—"This extraordinary man left no children behind him except his brother who was killed at the same time."

The store ship 'Matilda' arrived the 28th ult., having an eight month's passage from New York, and touching at Valparaiso, Callao, and Monterey. She left the United States with a large mail for the Islands. On her arrival at Monterey, expecting to be detained for several weeks, the mail was transferred to the Spanish brig Flecha, bound to the Islands via Santa Barbara. The latter vessel, however, has not yet arrived, but may be daily expected.

Judge Bates, lady and three children, and Rev. T. E. Taylor and lady, arrived as passengers on board the Matilda. All in good health. We are most happy in welcoming the Rev. Mr. Taylor, as chaplain elect for Lahaina. That port has long demanded the services of an efficient laborer. Most sincerely do we congratulate the numerous seamen who will visit that port the ensuing autumn, on the arrival of a chaplain to labor among them.

The Matilda brings additional news from California, respecting the gold-fever, or rather the solid gold. It is no exaggeration to report that the energies of the entire population of California are now directed to the collection of gold on the banks of the Sacramento river. The towns of San Francisco and Monterey are nearly deserted, business has nearly ceased—newspapers stopped for want of readers—stores shut—mechanics fled—schools broken up—in fine, the rage is for gold, solid gold!

The following extract from a letter dated at Monterey will indicate the state of affairs:

MONTEREY, June 10, 1848.

FRIEND DAMON:—I write, though I have but very little news to tell you. We are all quiet here, except the agitation which the gold fever, as it is called, produced. Gold has recently been discovered in the sands of the Sacramento, and all the inhabitants are pushing in that direction, some on horseback, some in carts, some on foot, and some in litters, I believe. Were they as anxious to get to heaven, preachers would have but little to do unless it were to keep them from running over each other.

They collect, according to some reports, from fifty to a hundred dollars each, per diem,—some as much as two hundred—but I suppose the real truth is that a man who is moderately diligent and fortunate may make ten or fifteen dollars per day. The tract of country where it is found is very large, extending more than fifty miles. The effect of all this will be to bring all the immigrants from the United States into California, and even the Oregonians will pack up and move this way. The harvests will suffer, all mechanical business cease, and we shall have plenty of gold dust, and nothing else. We have already discovered quick-silver enough here to supply the world,—iron, lead, platinum, silver and coal, have also been discovered. In short, we are mineral mad. The mountains which tower around us are full of the precious ores, and the sands over which we tread are paved with gold, but give me my home in Philadelphia, notwithstanding.

Yours, W. C.

'Trust in God and keep your powder dry.' This well known and pithy remark of that stern old Republican, Oliver Cromwell, we were surprised to see as the motto upon the wheel of H. B. M.'s ship Constance. Lord Nelson's famous remark, 'England expects every man to do his duty,' usually occupies that place. The Republican Protector seems to be viewed far differently in the reign of Victoria, from what he was in that of Charles II. We do not believe history furnishes a more remarkable subject for censure and praise, than that of Oliver Cromwell. His character will appear still more illustrious as Republicanism advances and the people govern.

THE PORTRAITS OF TWO EX-KINGS.—Since the commencement of the year 1848, His Majesty, Kamehameha III, has been presented with the portrait of the King of the French, and another of the King of Prussia. These paintings are ornaments to the Palace, but it is most remarkable, that both Kings have abdicated their respective thrones and fled to England.

OFFICERS OF THE OAHU TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, FROM JULY 1, TO OCT. 1.

JOHN H. WOOD, President,
C. R. BISHOP, Vice President,
J. C. WILCOX, Secretary,
A. S. COOKE, Treasurer,
S. C. DAMON, }
W. H. LEE, } Standing Committee,
E. H. ROGERS, }
S. C. DAMON, Chaplain.
L. ANDREWS, Editor.

DONATIONS. FOR THE CHAPEL.

Rev. E. Bond, Kohala,	\$10 00
Mr. Wilcox,	1 50
" G. Gilmore,	2 50
A Friend,	3 00
A Lady,	2 00
H. B. M.'s ship Constance,	2 00

FOR THE FRIEND.

Rev. E. Bond,	5 00
Mr. G. Gilmore,	2 50
Capt. Lovet, brig Eagle,	5 00

Hawaiian Bible Society.

A biennial meeting of this society was held at the vestry room of the Seamen's Chapel, May 30th, at 7 1-2 o'clock P. M. The Vice President, Rev. Mr. Armstrong, took the chair, opening the meeting with prayer.—The report of the Treasurer was read, from which it appeared that besides defraying the society's expenses, the sum of \$500 had been raised by donations, and the sale of bibles and testaments. See report in another column. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year.

L. ANDREWS, President,
REV. E. W. CLARK, and REV. L. SMITH,
Vice Presidents,
REV. S. C. DAMON, Secretary,
MR. A. S. COOKE, Treasurer,
MR. S. N. CASTLE, Auditor,
REV. R. ARMSTRONG, }
" T. COAN, } Ex. Committee.
MR. J. T. GOWER, }

The society requested a copy of the Rev. T. D. Hunt's address, for publication in the Friend. Adjourned.

During the two years, ending June 1st, 1848, there have been disposed of by sale and distribution, 590 bibles, and 562 testaments, in the following languages:—

English Bibles, 273, Testaments, 228	
French " 159 " 10	
German " 125 " 46	
Spanish " 6 " 6	
Welsh " 6 " 0	
Swedish " 10 " 5	
Danish " 10 " 0	
Dutch " 1 " 0	
Portuguese " 0 " 267	
Total, 590	562

The demand for bibles among foreigners on the Islands has been gradually increasing. It has been quite gratifying to witness the willingness to purchase copies of the sacred scriptures, on the part of seamen.—Portuguese sailors will almost invariably pay for a testament in their language. The society has not received any bibles to dispose of in that language.

For want of space, we shall be obliged to defer the publication of the Rev. Mr. Hunt's address, until our next number.

LIFE MEMBERS.

1841.	1846.
Rev L Andrews	Mrs Sarah J Lyman
" D B Lyman	Lt W L Maury, USN
Mast A W Judd	Mrs Fidelia Coan
R W Wood, M D	Miss Lucia E Peck
Mr A S Cooke	Mrs R H Hitchcock,
Rev D T Conde	" C Richards
Mr S N Castle.	Rev A Thurston
1842.	Rear Adml R Thomas
Rev E W Clark.	Mast F W Grimes
1843.	Alexander Liholiho
Rev Elias Bond.	Mast J D Brewer
1844.	Rev T Coan
Rev Sam. C Damon.	Mrs J J Jarves
1845.	Miss Annie I Jarves
R C Wyllie, Esq	James J Jarves, Esq
C G Hopkins, Esq	Mast H D Jarves
Rev Wm Richards	Mrs Emily E Peck
Miss Emma E Brewer	Miss Emily W Peck
Mrs A W Smith	Thos Douglass, Esq
Rev P J Gulick	Miss Helen S Judd
John Ricord, Esq	Rev Mark Ives
Mast S M Damon	Mast A B Brinsmade
Edward M. Brewer	" H M Lyman
Mrs Delia M Wood	Thomas Brown, Esq.
Miss E K Judd.	

NEW MEMBERS. 1847-8.

Mrs M P Whitney, by herself,
Master F S Lyman, by Rev D B Lyman's family,
Master T M Coan, by Rev T Coan's family,
Miss Bernice Pauahi, by Royal School,
Mrs Ellen E Bond, by Rev E Bond,
" Mary B Ives, by Rev Mr Ives,
Miss Maria Morse, by R W Wood, M D,
" M A Mills, by Rev S C Damon.
Rev H R Hitchcock, by Native Church, Molokai,
Rev C B Andrews, " "
Master H H Parker, Miss M S Parker,
Miss H L Parker, Miss C D Parker,
Miss Ellen Stevens, by her parents,

Hawaiian Bible Society in account with A. S. Cooke, Treasurer.

HILO, April 18, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—Will you be so kind as to

publish the foregoing list of subscribers to the Seaman's Chapel at Hilo, and oblige all whom it may concern?

The Chapel has been in a state to be occupied for some time past, but it is not yet completed according to the original plan.—It has a Reading Room under the same roof. This also is nearly completed. What remains to be done is to replace the thatched roof with shingles or slate, to build a belfry, to plaster the ceiling and to paint the wood work. The funds here reported are about expended; but we have no doubt that our generous seafaring friends will supply enough to complete the building. The house was once occupied by the mission as a dwelling and a school house. It is of stone, about fifty feet long and twenty wide, one third of its length being separated from the Chapel part, for a Reading Room, by a sliding partition.

We shall soon be desirous of obtaining a small select library, and some periodicals, suited to the tastes and the wants of seamen. These, we trust, will come from some quarter.

Most truly yours,

TITUS COAN.

REV. S. C. DAMON.

United States.

NEW YORK.—The election in this state, the last week, was, in its result, one of the most remarkable that has ever occurred in this country. At the election immediately preceding this, the Democratic party had a majority of about 12,000; now the Whigs sweep the state by a majority of some 30,000, making a change of more than 40,000 votes. If the election had been contested on strict party grounds the result would have been doubtful. But an element superior to mere party considerations was introduced into the canvass, and has decided the fate of the election; this element was the principle of *no extension of slave territory*. The Whigs at their nominating convention, unanimously adopted the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, the Democratic convention refused to make the Proviso a part of their political creed; whereupon a strong and influential portion of the party declined to support the regular party nominations, and left a clear field for the Whigs.

The Empire State has emphatically declared her determination that no more slave territory shall be annexed to the American Union. We think the result of this election has settled the question that the whole North will, hereafter, irrespective of party ties, be united upon the question of Extension of Slave Territory. Everything is now tending to the consummation of an event which has long been anticipated—the division of the country into two great political parties upon the vital and antagonist principles of Freedom and Slavery. God grant that the expected hour may speedily arrive! Then will the bloody demon of War skulk from the crimsoned fields of Mexico, and the foul spirit of Slavery, stricken to the earth by the blows of indignant freemen, gasp out a miserable existence.—*B. Recorder, November, 1847.*

1848.	Dr.	1846.	Cr.
May 31.	For the following sums paid by Rev. S. C. Damon, as per his account of to-day, viz., July 3, 1846, Custom-house Permit, \$ 1 00 Oct. 26, postage, (overland,) 1 00 Feb. 23, 1847, paid Polynesian Office for printing 2000 Reports, 25 00 May 26, expenses on box of Bibles, 2 75 Do. do. do. 15 40 Do. do. do. 7 20 Sept. 13, 1847, my draft on Am. Seamen's Friend Society in favor of Am. Bible Society, 100 00 Nov. 3, 1847, Freight on Bibles per Medora, 27 47 Nov. 3, 1847, incidental expenses, 3 00 May 25, 1848, Blank book, 2 00	June 23.	By Mrs. M. P. Whitney, to constitute herself a life member, \$ 10 00 Titus Munson and Harriet Fidelia Coan's annual subscription, 2 00 S. L. Andrews, M. D., and wife and son George's annual subscription, 3 25
		1847.	Members of Rev. D. B. Lyman's family, to constitute Fred. S. Lyman Life Member, 10 00
		1848.	Members of Rev. T. Coan's family, to constitute T. M. C. & H. F. Coan Life Members, 20 00
		May 29.	Members of D. B. Lyman's family, to constitute David Brainerd Lyman, Life Member, 10 00
		"	Members of Royal School, to constitute Miss Bernice Pauahi L. M., Rev. E. Bond, to constitute Mrs. Ellen E. Bond Life Member, 10 00
		" 31.	Rev. M. Ives, to constitute Mrs. Mary B. Ives Life Member, 10 00
			Monies received by Rev. S. C. Damon during the two past years, viz., For Bibles and Testaments sold, 308 09 " Persons to constitute 9 life memberships, 90 00 For collection on Lord's day, 28th inst, Annual subscription of Messrs. J. S. Emerson, W. P. Alexander, E. Johnson, D. Dole, E. O. Hall, L. Smith, E. Bond, A. Bishop and L. Lyons, 9 00 A debt due on mission books to this society, 6 00 Annual subscription of John Gulick, \$2, Orramel Gulick, \$2, J. P. Cooke, \$1 36, M. E. Cooke, \$1, J. M. Cooke, \$1, C. F. Gulick, 1 12, J. T. Gower, \$1, R. Armstrong and wife, \$2, 11 48
			\$584 82
	Balance carried to new account, 400 00		
			\$584 82
June 5.	To this sum paid over to Rev. S. C. Damon for his draft in favor of Parent Society on A. S. F. Society, 400 00		
		May 31.	By balance from old account, 400 00
			AMOS S. COOKE, Treasurer.
	E. & O. E.		
	Honolulu, May 31, 1848.		

Subscriptions to the Seamen's Chapel and Reading Room, Hilo, Hawaii, 1846.

Capt Gardner, Milo, 1 piece print,	
" Andrews, Chas Coval, 1 piece cotton,	
Officers, " 1 bl oil,	
Capt Perry, Eagle, 1 piece cotton,	
Officers, " 1 bl oil,	
Crew, " 1 piece cotton,	
Capt Barton, Boy, " " "	
1st and 2d Officers, " cash,	\$6 00
A Friend, Minerva, 2 ps cotton,	
Capt Wolverton, Pioneer, 1 piece cotton,	
" Cash, Milton, " " "	
" Hathaway, Albion, " " "	
" Spooner, Iris, " " "	
Officers and crew, " " "	
Capt Whippy, Persia, " " "	
" Howe, Huntsville, " " "	
" Cleveland, Luminary, " " "	
" Howland, Marcia, " " "	
" Payne, Wiscasset, " " "	
" Swift, George, " " "	
" Grant, Walter Scott, " " "	
" Durnell, Liverpool, " " "	
" Upham, Dartmouth, cash	5 00
" Bailey, Citizen " "	5 00
This subscription was collected and the cloth and oil sold at auction by B. Pitman Esq., the net proceeds of which were	\$91 17
Total,	\$107 17

CONFED.	SOLOMON SALTUS.
Capt Taber	\$5 00
J R Allen	2 00
M Wells	1 00
J S Smith	1 00
C Simeon	50
J Sylvia	75
L Gardora	50
H Scott	50
M Manners	25
S Trafion	50
W H Dickinson	50
T Bernardo	50
J Dickson	25
J M Bridge	25
J Manuel	25
A Boomen	50
W Abbots	50
T Streane	25
C Mitchel	50
A Manuel	25
Total	\$15 75

SHIP EDWARD.	U S SHIP CYANE.
Capt Parker	\$10 000
C Spooner	3 00
C Perry	1 00
Geo Jones	1 00
B F Howland	1 00
J H Wiseman	1 00
C H Pierce	1 00
D Eldrige	1 00
Antane	1 00
F Moses	1 00
C Wilber	1 00
W W Parker	1 00
D Pence	1 00
C De George	50
F W Kenton	1 00
J Bird	1 00
Total	\$26 50
Capt Ever, Emily Morgan, cotton cloth	\$10 00
A Friend, Mary Frazier " "	5 00
Capt Swift, Leonidar " "	5 00
A Friend, Armata, cash	6 00
Capt Merry, Champion " "	6 00
Capt Sayer, Edward Cary, cotton cloth,	8 00
" - Potter, Mechanic	5 00
" Monroe, Portsmouth	5 00
" Sawtell, Ann Alexander	10 00
J S Deblais " "	5 00
O B Higgins " "	2 00
Capt Gray, Jefferson	5 00
" Bowles North America	5 00
" Lyell, Armata	2 00
Ontario	5 00
Globe	5 00
Champion	5 00
Timor	5 00
Adaline	5 00
	\$104
Grand Total,	\$399 17

EUROPEAN PENNY POSTAGE.—The English Postmaster General has recently addressed a circular to the Post-office authorities of all the countries of Europe, urging them to co-operate with England in introducing a system of universal penny postage in Europe. It is thought that the German Confederacy will be the first to adopt the plan of cheap postage, and when this is done other countries cannot be long in following the example.

Total \$15 75 Total \$17 00

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following information respecting the coast of Lower California, derived from Purser Christian of the U. S. ship Cyane, is communicated by James J. Jarves, Esq., formerly editor of the Polynesian.

On most of the charts the coast of Lower California is placed 30 miles too far to the west, while on others it is in the opposite error. The outline of the coast is imperfectly given, particularly in the neighborhood of Marguirite Bay. The north point makes out to the distance of about 30 miles, being as near as could be ascertained in 24 deg. 40 min. north lat. To the east and northeast the coast forms an open bay, off which lie two islands not laid down on the charts with a low sandy beach, outside of which the breakers make for more than a league. Inside is a deep lagoon connecting with Marguirite Bay, and having two mouths about 20 miles apart, towards which the tide sets with great force. A vessel bound down the coast, unaware of the true position of this point, is liable to be set by the flood tide into one or the other of these mouths, as the land is too low to be seen far.—The Hope, Capt. Heath, was wrecked at the easternmost entrance, and the Com. Stockton, Young, at the westernmost.—[Polynesian.

LATEST DATES.

London, - - -	Mar. 17	Oregon City, - -	May 8
Paris, - - -	Mar. 16	California, - -	June 1
Washington, - -	Mar. 15	Mazatlan, - -	May 5
Canton, - - -	April 1	Tahiti, - - -	June 1
Chile, - - -	May 1	Peru, - - -	May 11

PASSENGERS.

In the Honolulu for San Francisco—A. Ten Eyck, U. S. Commissioner, Messrs. H. Christie, C. Waters, G. Waldo and J. M. Stone.

Per Ariel from Tahiti—Mr. Salmon.
In the Starling from Mazatlan—Mr. T. Miller, P. Williams.
Per Louise from San Francisco, L. C. Gray, supercargo.
Per Eagle from Guayaquil, E. Cunningham, supercargo.
Per Mary from San Francisco, J. Babcock.
Per Mary from Boston, Capt. Benj. F. Snow, lady and 2 children.

Per Paramatta from Liverpool via Valparaiso—Capt. Henry J. Hunt, Messrs J. Tuarte, H. Manbec, V. Alfonso and J. Wood, Mr and Mrs Donnelly and two children, Mr and Mrs Donovan and four children, and Mrs Bloomfield, Captain's lady.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

June 2—schooner Ariel, Jeffrey, from Tahiti—mdse for J. J. Caranave.

American whaleship Warren, Evans, New Bedford, returned to land first officer on account of illness.

June 2—Hawaiian schooner Starling, Winkley, from Mazatlan via San Blas.

June 6—American whale ship Junius, New Bedford—damaged in gale—undergoing repairs.

June 8—American schr Lila Perry, Eastham, from Washington Islands.

June 9—Hawaiian schr S. S., Molteno, 41 days from Guatemala.

June 10—H. B. M.'s ship Constance, Captain G. W. C. Courtney, 41 days from Valparaiso, 29 days from Callao.

13—Russian American Co.'s bark Prince Menshikoff, Lindenber, 22 days from Sitka, in ballast.

June 17—American merchant bark Mary, Knox, 180 days from Boston, with mdse to S. H. Williams & Co.

17—Hawaiian schr Louise, Menzies, 17 days from San Francisco, to Everett & Co.

18—Fr frigate Pourtauvante, 60 guns, Rear Admiral Tromelin, 18 days from Tahiti.

19—Hawaiian schr Mary, Belcham, 22 days from San Francisco.

19—American brig Eagle, Lovett, from Guayaquil—mdse to S. H. Williams & Co.

20—French brigantine Courier de Valparaiso, Hall, 15 days from Christmas Island—whalebone to J. J. Caranave.

23—British bark Paramatta, Bloomfield, 42 days from Valparaiso—mdse to Starkey, Janion & Co. and others.

Sailed.

June 8—American brig Evelyn, Goodwin, for Oregon.

June 10—American schooner Honolulu, Newell, for San Francisco.

20—Russian bark Prince Menshikoff, Lindenber, for Sitka.

20—American brig Eagle, Lovett, for Manila.

22—American brig Louia Perry, Eastham, for San Francisco.

Memoranda.

The prize-ship Admittance has been purchased by Mr. Hewitt of Mazatlan who intended despatching her to Liverpool to obtain a cargo of merchandise.

The schr Santa Cruz sailed for some port up the Gulf, and not for this port as reported in our last paper. Capt. Young, formerly of the Com. Stockton, took passage in her to join the schooner Swallow. The Swallow would return to Mazatlan and thence for the East Indies.

The English barks Maria and Naia were loading at Mazatlan for Liverpool. Also a French bark to sail for France.

The ship Barnstable, Hall, was to sail from San Diego for Boston about the 1st of June. The bark Tasso had gone up the coast.

The American whale ship Triton, reported some time since at Tahiti had procured hands and proceeded direct to the northwest.

H. B. M.'s ship Calypso arrived at Tahiti about the 1st of April and soon after sailed for the leeward islands to salute the flag. From the leeward islands she was to proceed to the Feejee Islands touching at the Navigators.

The Ariel reported ashore at Waikiki in our last was got off June 3d, slightly damaged.

The Wilhelmine, Rossum, sailed from Mazatlan April 4 for Guayaquil—J. B. Marjillero passenger, having sold the schr. Swallow for \$6,000 cash.

The brig Eagle, Lovett, sailed from Mazatlan April 9th for Guayaquil.

The bark Whiton sailed from Mazatlan for New York April 27th, Capt. Selfridge and Mr. Talbot passengers.

H. B. M.'s ship Juno, Capt. Blake, sailed from Mazatlan for Guymas April 20th.

The Cayuga and Starbuck were daily expected at Mazatlan from Valparaiso.

The schooner Santa Cruz sailed from Mazatlan for this port April 28th, and may be hourly expected.

The Brutus, Adams, hence, arrived at New York March 10th.

The ship Czar cleared from Boston for this port via Tahiti March 1st, with an assorted cargo valued at \$60,000.

The U. S. ship Ohio had not arrived at Mazatlan March 4. The Congress and most the American squadron were off Mazatlan. The Lexington was at San Blas. The Dale at Guymas. The Congress was to leave for this port as soon as the Ohio arrived.

WRECKED.—The California Star of May 27th says the H. B. Co.'s (Eng.) bark Vancouver, Mott, hence, was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia River on 8th of May, vessel and cargo a total loss. The vessel, we understand, was insured in London. The Vancouver had on board a valuable cargo at the time, although it is supposed she had previously landed a portion of her original English cargo at Fort Victoria. There was no insurance on the cargo.

The store ship Matilda arrived at Monterey on the 17th of May to discharge and sail for China touching at this port.

The brig J. R. S. (formerly Ontario) arrived at San Francisco May 3d, 46 days from Valparaiso, with an assorted cargo of mdse.

The bark Olga arrived at San Francisco, April 29th, 129 days from Boston and sailed the 28th for the leeward ports.

The bark Natalia arrived at San Francisco April 17th from Mazatlan, and sailed May 12th for Santa Cruz.

The brig Henry arrived at San Francisco from Oregon April 12th, and sailed for Mazatlan on the 21st with government stores.

The brig Sabine arrived at San Francisco March 16, 168 days from Boston, and sailed for the leeward ports the 22d of April.

The U. S. transport Anita arrived at San Francisco from Oregon April 27th.

The brig Flecha, hence, arrived at San Francisco March 31st, and sailed for Monterey May 12th. She was reported to sail for this port about the 1st of June.

AN ACCOUNT OF A HURRICANE EXPERIENCED BY THE BARQUE JUNIUS, IN APRIL, 1848, OFF SAVAGE ISLAND, W. L. 169, S. L. 18.—For several days we experienced strong gales from S. E. and E. being compelled to lie too under a close reefed maintopsail foretopmast staysail and main spencer, with the waist boat on deck and larboard turned up in the chains.

April 13, the wind increased, so that at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th, we took in maintopsail. At daylight wind continued to increase, at noon the same, and at 3 p.m. a sea struck and stove larboard boat slightly. Between 5 and 6 p.m. foretopmast staysail parted and instantly was torn in pieces. At this time it was blowing a perfect hurricane, with a heavy sea—the lee rail being under water, so that the weight of water and force of the wind nearly prevented the vessel from righting. At 7 a.m. cut away fore and maintop-gallant back stays. About the same time the sea carried away the

larboard boat. At 9 p.m. the foretop-gallant mast fell, breaking off the main royal mast which hung by the rigging. In an hour more we cut away the fore and maintopmast back stays when the maintopmast fell, carrying away the head of the mainmast. In another hour the foretopmast went just above the cap, and soon after the spanker got adrift and was soon blown to shreds, the gaff and boom being carried away. Soon followed the jib and flying jibbooms, leaving the vessel nearly a complete wreck.

April 14, at 1 a.m. got clear of the wreck of spars and found leisure to contemplate our situation, which was gloomy enough to appal the stoutest heart. The wind and sea were on the increase; the barometer fell fast, indicating no change for the better. Before daylight the starboard boat was carried off the cranes, no one knowing when. At 5 p.m. the hurricane was at its height, the barometer fell to 27.70. Day broke, but only to reveal to us the miseries of our situation. If possible the wind blew harder, the clouds looked blacker, and the rain fell faster than on the previous evening. The weather continued much the same through the day, the only indication being a slight rise of the barometer, about 0.30.

At daylight on the 15th, the wind and sea somewhat abated, all hands were hard at work clearing away the wreck of spars, rigging and boats. About 9 a.m. we succeeded in setting the fore spencer and a substitute for the main. At 12 wore ship, set our courses and stood away to the N. E. A sunset weather quite moderate, and the sea falling fast. We made Savage Island 10 miles distant.

The hurricane commenced with wind E or E. N. E. and veered round to the northward and westward, dying away to W. N. W. or W.

On Friday night it was thought by nearly every one on board, that it was quite doubtful whether any of us would see the light of another day, but after easing the ship of her top hamper, her great strength and excellent qualities as a sea-boat with the blessing of Almighty God, saved us from a watery grave. Had the vessel been old, or rotten, it would have been impossible for the vessel to have rode out the storm.—[Cont.

☐ The Junius has been undergoing thorough repairs in this port, and will be ready for sea in two or three weeks.

☐ We are requested by Capt. Thomas Spencer of the Triton, to state that he is still remaining in Honolulu, anxiously hoping that Mr. Wells, now commanding the Triton, will bring the vessel to this port the coming autumn. Capt. S. has learned that the Triton left Tahiti fully fitted for a cruise on the N. W. coast. We are also desired by Capt. S. to request all masters of ships cruising on the N. W. who may learn his situation to forward this intelligence so far as it may be in their power.

A CARD.

The Seamen's Chaplain would gratefully acknowledge, in behalf of seamen, a valuable package of books, tracts &c., received per the 'Vancouver,' from the 'Church Missionary Society,' in London. He is most happy to learn that this donation was obtained through the kind representation and solicitation of Admiral Thomas. Honolulu, June 26, 1848.

A CARD.

The subscriber would acknowledge the reception of \$30, to aid in completing the church at Waiomua, Kau, Hawaii, from the Rev Mark Ives, and Rev. D. B. Lyman, (each \$15.00)

J. D. PARIS, Pastor.

Honolulu, May 7, 1848.

Bibles! Bibles!!

At the study of the seamen's Chaplain a supply of Bibles and Testaments is constantly on hand and for sale. At present the assortment comprises those in the English, French, German, Spanish, Swedish, Portuguese, Dutch and Welsh languages.

☞ By a late arrival, some elegantly bound Family Bibles have been received from the depository of the American Bible Society, New York. Prices from \$1 to \$7.

NOTICE!

PERSONS arriving at the Sandwich Islands having letters for John H. Davis, of ship "Samuel Robertson," would confer a great favor by leaving them with the Rev. S. C. Damon, Honolulu.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

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☞ Single copies and bound volumes for 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years may be obtained at the Study of the Chaplain.



Vol. 6.]

HONOLULU, AUGUST 1, 1848.

[No. 8

ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Hawaiian Bible Society, at the Seamen's Chapel, Honolulu, May 28th, 1848, by REV. T. D. HUNT. Published by request of the Society.

Contemplate a "world lying in wickedness." Imagine the whole human family abandoned of God. Let violent hands desecrate every christian altar, and level every temple with the dust. Put out the light of every Christian family. Let prayer languish and die on the lips of every Christian supplicant. Let the glad air reverberate no more with the song of God's people. Let the name and remembrance of the Almighty perish forever. Sever the connection between man and his Maker. Separate forever earth and heaven. Confine thought within the sphere of things visible and fanciful, and shut up human conception to the narrow limits of earthly and created objects. Deify the sun, or prostrate the world before the moon and stars. People the air and the sea with propositions or angry deities.—Haunt every cave and grove, every valley and mountain, with invisible spirits. Kindle the funeral pile for the widows of every land. Drag the car of Juggernaut over every continent, send the world on pilgrimage, till the high-road to every temple or sainted sepulchre be choked with the famishing, the dying and the dead. Let infants glut the monsters of every river, and mothers smother and bury their new born babes. Everywhere enslave the woman and brutalize the man. Destroy conjugal affection, poison all the social relations, dry up the fountains of human sympathy. Let the dwellers in every land start at the shriek of the human sacrifice. Let suspicion and alarm lurk at every door, and lie in ambush on every highway. Deliver man over to his own fears, and to the prey of his own unbridled lusts, to be degraded by the poverty, and made miserable by the diseases that follow in the track of crime. Let loose the fiends of war, till the pale horse conqueror has stamped his iron hoof over the battle plains of earth.—Roll the chariot of the warrior over the necks of a prostrate world, and bring upon all mankind the reign of terror and of blood.—In short, let the world rush back, down the declivity up which the struggles of so many ages have so toilsomely raised and advanced it. Let the dark waters that break in rage on every heathen shore, swell and roll over every land, obliterating the record of every discovery, demolishing every monument of genius, sweeping away the writings of the learned and the good, and burying from sight the revealed Word of God.

What a night of ignorance would rest upon the blighted world! What a distance between contiguous nations; what an enemy man to man. What despotism, what cruelty, what hopeless slavery! What universal

death. The pall of superstition settled over humane hopes; the chains of despair fettering all exertions to be free. Dreadful picture; but such is heathenism, such would be the world without the Bible.

These are now all heathen nations; rob Christian nations of the word of God, and to that awful depth would they inevitably and rapidly sink. Lucifer fell from Heaven—he also plunged to Hell. Blot the sun from the firmament and the same stroke would destroy the light and life of every dependent orb. Pile up the pulpits of the world—burn thereon every Bible—heap upon the same fire all religious literature, and the same conflagration would consume the accumulated treasures of science, wisdom would die in every hall of legislation, and partiality and bribery, while they retained the sword, would remove the scales from every judgment seat. Hierarchy and despotism would unite to crush civil liberty, and banish toleration from the world. Bigotry would forge chains for humane thought, and coerce science into the propagation of falsehood. Commerce would furl her sails, and industry and thrift either gradually desert the dock, the counter and the loom, or live only to pamper lust or prepare for war. The halt thus made in the world's progress would be succeeded by a retreat, the velocity of which would be accelerated by every increase of depravity and every moment of time. Like a rushing host, mankind would crowd and crush each other in the chase of their sensual and selfish pursuits, seeking for light they would but put out each other's lights, and in searching for the path to happiness, but obliterate the old and only path.

All this is evident from,

1. *The natural tendency of mankind to heathenism.*

The history of the human family has abundantly proved, that the heart of man left to itself, tends first to selfishness, then to disobedience, then to hatred, then to open rejection, and last to forgetfulness of God. Idolatry succeeds, which hands down the deluded devotee to the sensualities and cruelties of heathenism. The immediate ancestors of Noah were contemporaries with Methusaleh who lived and talked with Adam; and yet, with all the evidence of God's existence and God's hatred of sin which such living witnesses and direct tradition could afford, the whole world, with the single exception of Noah and his family, had sunk at the time of the flood, into dissipation and idolatry and hardly had those waters dried from the face, and while the recollection of that overwhelming judgment was yet fresh in the minds of the descendants of Noah, and not a mountain or a vale but bore marks of the wrath of God, when their presumption reared a tower of defiance to the power that soon scattered them in separate and jarring fami-

lies. Thenceforth cities were built, and the arts cultivated, but civilization could neither inculcate nor retain the knowledge of God. Their altars were dedicated to idols, and their arts to graven images, lasciviousness and war. So with the children of Israel.—Plagues, clouds, fire, seas by which their enemies were consumed, by which they passed, could not keep them in remembrance of the God who preserved them. Famine, thirst, and peril, from which they were successively delivered, failed to remind them of their great Benefactor. Not even Sinai, awful in the exhibitions of the Divine majesty—they waiting at its base for the revelation of His will—could hold them back from idolatry. And when Jordan had rolled back its waters at their approach, and the walls of Jericho had fallen at the blast of their trumpets, and kings and princes cast their crowns and their possessions at the feet of their leader, and they had entered upon and possessed the land promised to their fathers, even then and there they forgot God. And until the great Babylonish captivity, neither promise nor slavery, victory nor defeat, nor yet the carcasses of their fathers in the wilderness, could keep them from the idols of the heathen around them.

But I will pursue this history no further. I will only call your attention to the present state of every nation without the Bible. I will remind you of the Christian Church—her pristine simplicity and purity, her subsequent worldliness and ambition, her rapid descent through formality and error to the final apostacy and idolatry that established the hierarchy of Rome. I will also remind you of the imperfection of all Christian worship, and of the tendency to formality and worldliness, and sin in every Christian's heart. How evident then the tendency to idolatry. Without the light of Revelation to guide the mind and the spirit of God to move the heart thither, directly and inevitably tends every son and daughter of Adam.

2. This is evident further from the fact that *human reason, unassisted by Divine Revelation has always failed to elevate and purify mankind.*

There have always been "wisemen,"—Philosophers of ancient times reasoned, sought after knowledge, rose high above their age in intelligence and morals, founded schools, advocated their theories, and established rules of life. They died and their theories with them. The minds and hearts of a few were elevated a little by their instructions—but the mass were not reached or raised. The deists and atheists and infidels of modern times have advanced upon the boldness, though but little upon the wisdom of the ancients. Their systems differ the one from the other. They are the product of fallible and depraved minds. They are based in selfishness. They are eminently

earthly and sensual. They either annihilate or degrade the immortality of man. It is not to be supposed that a man is better than his principles, nor yet that the influence of a system of morality will be better than the system itself. If its element be darkness, it will never produce light. If it be selfishness it will never foster love. If it deny the immortality of the soul it will never fit man for heaven. Such has been the experience of the world. Man fell; his progress towards heathenism was rapid and fatal. But from the depths he reached no efforts of his own have raised him. The united wisdom and learning and talent of the philosophers of every age have failed to remove the scales from his eyes, and the stain from his heart. Their systems failed to reform and save their authors; will they reform or save others? They have succeeded in no instance, and while they have no higher authority than human reason, and no purer morality than is dictated by the unrenewed heart they never will.

Human reason has failed too, *with all the aid of civilization*. A high state of civilization often exists without Christianity. There was as high a state of civilization in Damascus as in Jerusalem—in Athens as in Christian Rome. Letters and commerce will create civilization, though they fail to reach and purify the heart.

Reason failed too, *with all the experience of the world to sustain it!* It would seem as though the flood would have swept idolatry, and sensuality from the earth. But, no; the flames of Sodom and Gomorrah must yet flare their dreadful light across the descending path. Still human reason failed to impress the lesson on the heart of man. The horrors attendant on the siege, and sacking of Jerusalem failed to open the hearts of the Jews to the true Messiah. The darkness, the degradation, the poverty, the miseries and the slavery of the past generation, of the heathen, fail to warn, instruct, and improve the present. There is no reforming element, no redeeming principle in any human system. The chains and woes of the past and the present, are the double inheritance of the future. No natural revolution turns their midnight into noon. Light does not naturally succeed the moral darkness of heathen lands. It must be carried there. Not the light of human reason, or of science, or of art; but the *light of Heaven reflected from the sacred page*.

This is further evident,

3. From the known Morality of the Bible.

This is eminently that of the heart. It aims at the fountain of emotion and action. Its standard is the law of God. It requires *virtuous conduct from right motives*. In principle it is inseparable from religion in practice. It is not *self love*. It is not founded in the *civil law*. Nor does its character depend on the *judgment of man*. Nor are its obligations founded in *utility* merely. God is holy and therefore man should be holy.—God is what he ought to be, and therefore he is what he is. Man should be like his Maker, as he becomes like Him he approximates perfection. To be right in principle, and right in actions, and from right motives is true bible morality. What shall determine what is right but the will of God?—That will is his law. It is invariable as its great author. It is the same everywhere, and in every age. It is binding on every in-

dividual. It reaches to the thoughts and intents of the heart. Such a morality has in it the *principle of reform*. It builds at the foundation, and seeks to correct and perfect that which is the basis of all character. Let this moral heaven pervade the world. Then would the distinction between right and wrong be clear and immutable. If virtue would not be chosen for its own lovely sake, it would be at least practised because God had required it. The inquiry would then be not what is interest? what is profitable? what is public sentiment? but, what is right? what is duty? what is the will of God? such is Bible morality in principle. In practice, it is love to God and love to man, purity of motive and integrity of action, hatred and abandonment of sin, and the pursuit and spread of holiness.—In short, it is the only true religion; the religion of the heart and the life of faith and works. And thus it is that the Bible is the only true foundation of true prosperity, individual, social, national, and universal.

This is further evident,

4. From the benefits conferred upon the world by that great Book.

It is supposed and maintained with great force of argument, that the *Scriptures have given to the world its letters*. It is the oldest book of *history*, giving to the world a true account of what the eye of God alone could have seen. Certain it is that, as the product of the Infinite mind, it has ever presented a model to the world unequalled as a literary work, either for the simplicity of its narrative, the sublimity of its imagery, the variety and dignity of its style, or the purity, comprehensiveness, and fitness of its instructions.

The Bible has given to the world the only perfect code of laws. The ten commandments, so evidently divine, are the basis of all wise legislation. Legislators have derived from the Bible their best views of *civil liberty*. The government established by Moses resembled most the republican, and when changed it was at the request of the people. The divine founder of the Christian religion entered and passed his life in the ranks of the common people. His gospel was pre-eminently for the poor. The civil government first established by Moses, and the spiritual government first instituted by Christ, were the forms most promotive of the good of the whole, and of the true liberty of the individual. The bible has been thus ever, and everywhere the advocate of civil freedom. The spirit of both Testaments, is invariably and decidedly at war with every kind of oppression. It is therefore tyrants hate the Bible. A universal knowledge of this book would wrest the sceptre from both the despot and the pope.

The Bible too, is the only source of true *religions liberty*. No purely human system acknowledges, enforces the rights of Conscience. Religious toleration is both the spirit and the motto of the Christian faith. The mitre and sword, the rock and the faggot, have no place on the Christian's coat of arms.

But the glory of the Bible is not that it gives mankind true conceptions of the dignity of their nature, that it elevates the intellectual character of man, that it builds up and sustains the family and the social institutions, that it is the best guide to the statesman and the best friend to the people, the source of true science and the support

and promoter of civilization. These are but the "*lesser lights*." Its glory is that it introduces man to his Maker. It opens upon the darkened mind the light of another world, bringing "*life and immortality to light*". It finds man in the dust—it seeks to exalt him to an affinity with heaven, and even to a filial relationship with God. And it has done it. Compare New England with New Holland—Old England with Africa. Contrast a Christian family with a savage horde.—And we are witnesses. Upon these shores the bible has triumphed. The ancient altars have crumbled to dust. The war whoop has died over these hills and along these vales. Idolatry, satiated with victims, has ceased its cruelties. Whence are these temples? whence this progress in intelligence, laws, commerce, and religion?—From the Bible. Why is it that any of us have a hope full of immortality? Why is it that to so many death has no sting, and the grave no victory? Why is it that from the flames and couch of so many martyrs, and sufferers has broken from parched or pallid lips the song of joy and triumph? Because of the Bible.—And what is the light that is breaking over the mountains of Asia, and is dawning along the shores of Africa, that is penetrating the cell of the monk, the mosque of the musselman, and the synagogue of the Jew, that is lighting up the forecastle, and gladdening every Island, and every port?—It is the Bible. Its leaves are being scattered—they are healing the nations. Individual Christians are doing much—associations are doing more to further this great object. The British and foreign Bible Society alone, and during the past year, issued nearly one million and a half—(1,500,000) copies of the Scriptures; whole copies or portions of which were printed in 140 different languages!

The Hawaiian Bible Society is but a small rill, but it should contribute its portion to swell this great river of life. As individuals take the bible, read, study, obey its precepts, build thereon your hopes of heaven. As an association, give of your money to buy and circulate it. Let not the poor within the sphere of your operations lack this Bread of Life. And, so may the blessing of them who were ready to perish, but whom your efforts reached and saved, on land and sea, rest upon you.

The Seamen's Friend.

A Good Example for Whalemens.

The following extracts we copy from a late American paper. To us the facts herein stated are peculiarly interesting, from the circumstance that, in former years, we became intimately acquainted with the writer, when he commanded the same vessel in the Pacific. We hope other masters may be induced to follow his example. Could all masters of whale ships be persuaded to adopt the practice of not whaling on the Sabbath, and at the same time, of taking a high stand in regard to morality, the influence would be most happy upon their seamen. The many examples for good that might be cited among

whalemen, makes us desirous that all should be of the same mind. Read and ponder, and follow!

A VOICE FROM THE OCEAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As your paper is extensively circulated and read in our whaling ports, I send for publication the following letter. It comes from an intelligent and faithful Christian captain, who is determined to serve God and obey his precepts *on the sea as well as land*. Especially he is determined not to break the Sabbath by whaling on God's holy day. And in keeping this purpose, he has been far more prospered, even as to worldly success, than many who take a different course; and what is infinitely more important, he has been blessed with spiritual blessings. 'Blessed is the man that doeth this; that keepeth the Sabbath from polluting it.' 'Them that honor me, I will honor; and they that despise me, shall be lightly esteemed.' * * *

FAULKLAND ISLANDS, June 29, 1847.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Believing it will not be uninteresting to you to hear from me, now that I am away upon the ocean, and in remote corners of the earth, I embrace the present opportunity of saying a few words. Thus far the Lord has blessed me in all things. As yet, I enjoy perfect health, which is a blessing known and appreciated only by those who have been for a time deprived of it. The success of my voyage is also continued to me. We are now eleven months out; have sixteen hundred barrels of oil, and are now trying out the last whale taken. We feel the effects of winter in this southern hemisphere. Though the land is covered with snow, we were out in our boats a few nights since, all night, getting a whale we had taken to the ship. A cold work we had of it, but a large whale pays for all.

We have now a Bethel flag, and every Sabbath it waves over the H—, calling her crew together for the worship of Almighty God. And O! how much have we been blest by Him! When we first left home I had a quarrelsome and profane set of sailors to deal with; and the more I labored for their good, the more they seemed to grow worse, and worse, till at last I gave up talking to them in complete despair; but I believe that He who answers prayer has done for me what I in vain endeavoured to accomplish. They are now, by his grace, entirely changed. Once, if I approached their quarter of the ship, I was almost sure to hear cursing and bitterness: now, it is not uncommon to hear songs of praise to God from the same mouths, now, not uncommon to see two or more sitting together and reading out of God's word! Some of my crew are good singers, which is a vast help to us at our meetings. On the Sabbath these meetings are held in the cabin. On Saturday evenings, I have of late held meetings in the fore-castle. But a few days since, after one of these meetings, a young man told me he felt sensibly his need of a change of heart and life, and wished me to pray for and direct him. He is very much changed in his conduct. It is truly wonderful what grace can do for the sailor! Another, a youth, and he an orphan, was an awfully profane boy, until some time since he renounced his oaths, and now comes regularly to our meetings. I have seen him about the deck with his Testament in his bosom: and when duty

allowed, taking it out and reading it, either alone or to others, who would listen with deep interest. I could mention more that I know you would rejoice to hear;—but I will stop for the present. May God bless us and lift up the light of his countenance upon us, and still grant us his Spirit. I know we have your prayers, but I hope to have them more especially for the success of God's word on board this ship. I do believe that nothing but his grace could accomplish so much as has come to pass among us. Nor does he fail to grant us temporal blessings. We have lately taken five whales, while another ship with us has taken but one; they working seven days in the week and we but six, that we may keep the holy Sabbath! Surely, in keeping his commandments there is great reward.'

I have written to our ship agents on the evil of Sabbath whaling. They act a conspicuous part, and have a most important influence; and they are the ones to begin a good work among sailors, giving them rest on the Sabbath for the worship of the Most High God!—May God, in his Providence, give them the Sabbath, and all spiritual blessings, till the abundance of the sea shall be converted to Him!—[New England Puritan.]

The Temperance Friend.

Wine Drinking Advocates of Temperance.

BY ELIHU BURRITT, A. M.

We need no evidence to prove, that our moderate wine drinking citizens are the most formidable enemies that retain the field against the progress of temperance. We know that they are strong, very strong, that they occupy the highest walks of life, and fill almost every station of honor, trust, and emolument. We know they number in their ranks the learned, the wise, and powerful. We cannot employ towards them any other language than that of respectful entreaty and expostulation; nor would we do it if we could. No; we would say to our fashionable wine drinking citizens, "Come let us reason together." To you, gentlemen, we must address our appeal; for we recognize no other opponents in the field. The unreformed inebriate, the rum manufacturer, the rum seller and importer, are mere supernumeraries in your camp. They wear no arms, they are under your protection, and subsist on your example and support. Gentlemen, we are your fellow-citizens. In many of the duties and avocations of life we walk side by side; in many of the interests of our community and country we take sweet counsel together. We can testify to the integrity of your honor, to the respectability of your standing, the cordiality of your friendship, and the munificence of your philanthropy. And we appeal to those bright qualities of the heart, when we say, that there are thousands of unfortunate beings who are trying in vain to reform on your principle! At the corners of the streets you may meet scores of poor inebriates who have tried to become temperate men by following your example; but it has plunged them deeper in the mire. The sidewalks are daily thronged with those who are trying to arise from habitual intoxication to the moderate use of the intoxicating cup.—Alas! is it your example that is hanging out

this phantom? Will you cheat their souls with the insidious delusion; that they may again be moderate drinkers? Will you bind with wanton hands another stone to the willing neck of a Sisyphus, to drag him back into the fiery abyss, at each successive attempt to rise from its torments? Will you torture a Tantalus with the cooling waters of life, with which he may never slake his burning lips? Shall that father who has almost strength enough to face the tempter; shall that husband who has just recommenced an existence of life and love; shall that son and brother who has just been received from the lee-shore of intemperance—shall these be dashed back into their original ruin by a glance at the wine that sparkles on your tables? When the shipwrecked mariner has clung to his frail plank through all the wildness of the wintry waves, and when he is in sight of the haven of rest, will you hang out false beacon-lights to lure him on to breakers, whence his mangled corpse shall be dashed on the shore? When, with a desperate effort, he has caught hold of the ark of safety, will you strike off his hand, and leave him to sink in the waves?

TEMPERANCE.—Upon consulting general experience, we shall learn that both the healthy and the sickly are to be found indifferently among the abstemious, the temperate and the intemperate. But we must recollect that men are so differently constituted, and their constitutions so variously strengthened or weakened by education and circumstances, that some are far better able to resist the effects of bad habits than others; and that it yet remains to be ascertained whether those who have apparently continued to suffer the least from their excesses, might not have enjoyed more perfect health, both of mind and body, and had their life protracted many years, if they would have subjected their several appetites and inclinations to the rules prescribed by temperance.

THE PURE JUICE.—A city chemist in New York, not long since analysed a bottle of imported champagne, sold as pure, and found in it one quarter of an ounce of sugar of lead. A writer in the Observer states that a liquor dealer admitted to him that on one occasion he purchased of a country merchant a lot of whiskey, and before the merchant left the city, sold him back a part of it manufactured into various kinds of wines, at from one to five dollars per gallon, taking care to supply his orders for 'communion wine, at five dollars per gallon, to save appearance. —[Globe.]

Blackwood's Magazine says that the number of paupers in Great Britain is four millions, or a seventh part of the population of the Empire. No wonder, when sixty millions sterling are annually expended in strong drink.

HAPPINESS.—Our life it is true, has its bright and dark hours, yet none are wholly obscured, for when the sun of happiness is set, the reflected moonlight of hope and memory are still around us.

THERE'S THE RUB.—What a pleasant thing brandy and water would be, if there was no to-morrow morning in it!—[Punch.]

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, AUGUST 1, 1848.

Summary of Foreign News.

Intelligence has been received per the "Rhône" from England to April 17th. On the continent of Europe the spirit of revolution continues as rife as at the date of previous intelligence. The unsettled state of public affairs has had an unfavorable influence upon the commercial affairs of England. The political prospects of France are portentous. As would be expected, the Parisian movement does not altogether suit other portions of the new Republic. At present affairs are altogether too unsettled in France to conjecture, even, what will be the result. "The end is not yet." In Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and some other European governments, unsuccessful revolutionary attempts had been made. In Austria a republic has been proclaimed. All of the Italian States seem to be heaving and rocking by the volcanic fires of revolution. The Pope's movements are the most mysterious of all. His predecessors checked all progress, while he takes the lead. The report of the death of the Emperor of Russia is not confirmed. It is impossible to gather from the public prints the result of the revolutionary movements in Prussia. The present is a time when the predictions of worldly-wise politicians and sage diplomatists are no more to be depended upon than the prattle of children. "Thus saith the Lord God, remove the diadem, and take off the crown; this shall not be the same; exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. I will overturn, overturn, overturn it; and it shall be no more, until He come, whose right it is."—Ez. 21; 26, 27.

UNITED STATES.—We copy the following from the Polynesian of July 22:—

Our dates from the United States are to the 25th of April. Politics was the engrossing subject. Each prominent statesman and general has his supporters. The choice of the Whig party lies between Gen. Taylor and Henry Clay, unless the course pursued by the administration towards Gen. Scott excites a feeling of sympathy, in which case his chance of election if nominated would be good. The democratic party are undecided respecting their candidate. It is said President Polk is desirous of nomination again. If Gen. Taylor is nominated by the Whig Convention he will undoubtedly be elected; but if there is a split, there will be no choice by the people, when Mr. Clay's chances are good.

It was the general opinion that the treaty of peace would be ratified by the Mexican government. Hon. Ambrose H. Sevier had been appointed Minister to Mexico.

The universal sentiment in the United States is that Gen. Scott has been treated with the grossest injustice by the administration. The fact that he had requested a Court Martial to try certain offenders, and that, instead of complying, the President ordered the Hero of Churubusco before a Court of Inquiry, is one well cal-

culated to excite indignation, and one which will excite the popular sympathies.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of April 15th says it was rumored that Mr. Marcy Secretary of War had been appointed Minister to Russia, and that Gen. Pierce of New Hampshire was to succeed him.

Cassius M. Clay has openly avowed himself an enemy to Henry Clay. The New York Courier & Enquirer of the 14th of April contains a letter from Cassius M. Clay addressed to Henry Clay, in which he assigns causes for his enmity as early as 1845. This letter had created great excitement and the Whig press denounce Cassius M. Clay as a madman, from the fact of his accusing Henry Clay of a scheme of assassination.

Hon. Horace Mann has been elected to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of John Quincy Adams. He took his seat in Congress April 18th.

A duel occurred at Mier between Lieuts. Maddocks and McPherson which resulted in the death of the latter.

Mr. James Erwin, grandson of Henry Clay committed suicide at the St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans April 3d.

Col. John Rowan U. S. Charge to Naples, sailed from New York early in April.

It is said that Charles Sumner of Boston is co-operating with Lamartine and his associates in preparing a constitution for France.

NEVER CALL SEAMEN OUT OF THEIR NAMES.—We recently met with the captain of a ship, who enjoys the reputation of being one of the best of shipmasters. His ship is always in good order. His men are obedient and cheerful to work. They know what to expect if everything is not done ship-shape—it must be done over. This same master remarked, in our hearing, "I never call, neither do I allow any of my officers to call the men out of their names." This is right. It is a practice which every shipmaster ought to adopt and strictly follow. A shipmaster or an officer has no more right to apply degrading and insulting epithets to the crew, than the headman of a mechanical or manufacturing establishment has a right to address his journeymen by using profane, indecent and disgusting language. Very soon would journeymen printers, carpenters, machinists, hatters, and other mechanics, give their foremen and employers to understand, under such circumstances, that they must find other workmen. We are confident the practice of *calling seamen out of their names*, on ship-board, is one of the most fruitful sources of disorderly and mutinous conduct. What sailor, if he possesses a spark of English or American feeling, wishes to be called a dog, or something worse? Aside from the sinfulness of the practice, we maintain that it is equally improper to use profane language in addressing seamen. Two things are true—1. No master or officer possessing true self respect and becoming dignity, will allow himself to address to those under his command profane, wicked, vulgar and insulting language. 2. No sailor, possessing the least feeling of self respect and manliness, can, with indifference, hear such language addressed to him.

WEBSTER'S AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—We can recollect the period when it was quite fashionable among literary men to speak and write disparagingly of Webster's Dictionary. That period has probably forever passed away. His American Dictionary has just appeared in the United States, under the sanction of a company of as able literary, classical and scientific men as can be gathered in the western world. It is printed and bound in a style that will favorably compare with the book-making of any land. A single copy of the work has *touched* at our shores, and we have caught a glance at the noble monument of research, industry, perseverance and scholarship. It is the ripe fruit of twenty consecutive years of the author's life. It may in truth, be said, this Dictionary is the result of a scholar's life, who reached more than four score years. The present edition is issued under the supervision of Professor Goodrich, of Yale College, assisted by several of his fellow professors, and other able men. Professor Goodrich has furnished a memoir of the author that is certainly one of the most chaste and well-executed productions of the kind, we ever read. Mr. Webster was associated in his younger years with Washington, Jay, Marshall, Hamilton, and others of that noble constellation of American Statesmen, who founded a Republic which has been styled a model Republic. To crown all other excellences of Webster's character, he was known and acknowledged as a Christian gentleman. His example may be safely held up for imitation to the youth of America, and the world. "In conclusion," remarks Professor Goodrich, "it may be said that the name of NOAH WEBSTER, from the wide circle of some of his works, is known familiarly to a greater number of the inhabitants of the United States, than the name, probably, of any other individual except the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY."

Large editions of Webster's Dictionary have been published in England, and we shall be surprised if the present edition does not meet with even a more rapid sale. "The demand," it is said, "is increasing on both sides of the Atlantic; and the author might well be gratified to learn that a gentleman who asked, some years since, at one of the principal book-selling establishments of London, for the best English Dictionary on their shelves, had this work handed to him, with the remark, 'That, Sir, is the only *real* Dictionary which we have of our language, though it was prepared by an AMERICAN.'"

☞ Hope is a flatterer, but the most upright of all parasites.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days." Ecc. xi. 1.

Incidents illustrating this sentiment of the Preacher are frequently occurring. The following we copy from a private letter of an American correspondent, who is now settled over a Presbyterian church in the State of New Jersey.

"To me, your papers have an interest, not only because they are edited by yourself in those remote islands, but on account of some articles contained in them. I refer, in part, to the history of Pitcairn's Island. In the early part of my labors in this place, we ordained a man to the office of elder who had formerly been a sailor. Though a native of our state, Massachusetts, he had probably gone to sea without a bible. He received one from one of the missionaries at the Sandwich Islands, which he yet has, after a lapse of more than twenty years. He was also at Pitcairn's Island, and there, to say all in a word, received religious impressions which were never effaced. He had given me a history of the island as far as he could, and it was interesting, both to him and myself, to know more of it. It was also an interesting fact in the missionary enterprise, that a citizen of the State of Massachusetts should go to your islands to receive a bible, when they were just coming into light, and to the still less known Pitcairn's Island to receive his early, permanent, religious impressions."

Reader, reflect upon these facts. The names of the parties may be unknown to you, but there is no coloring of the facts. You may therein learn something in regard to the mysteries of Divine Providence. How little could that man, once a sailor, now an elder in a Presbyterian church, foresee the results of his visits to islands in the Pacific! The faithful missionary may accomplish much good, aside from his labors among the people to whom he is sent. Our lives, reader, are mysteries. The only possible method of explanation is that of fully recognizing the doctrine of a particular Providence. A mysterious chain unites the cradle to the grave. It is impossible for a man to trace all the individual links of that chain, and the manner in which they are joined together, but it is the part of true wisdom to trust in God, who sees the end from the beginning.

TAHITI.—Late News.—By the arrival of the French Brig *Perseverance*, intelligence to a late date has been received from the Society Islands. We copy the following extract from a letter dated Tahiti, July 8th.

"The Frenchmen here are all as happy as possible since the late news from France; all charges by the government have been remitted, such as licenses to traders, tonnage dues on vessels bearing the French flag, charges for guard placed on board vessels having spirits on board. From an official notice from Governor Lavaud, this will last till the 31st of the ensuing December. A French sloop of war arrived, a few days since, from the Marquesas Islands, with a detachment of troops for France. They

will be conveyed on board the 'Ariane' corvette, which vessel sails, I believe, in three days. We expect from France, a Representative of the people. What his operations will amount to, none can conjecture. Some think that the islands will be evacuated—I do not—others that Papiete will be more strongly fortified—this may be. Business is 'sublimely insignificant.'

"P. S. When I mentioned about the removal of tonnage dues on vessels bearing the French flag, you will please bear in mind that tonnage dues, &c., were required only on 'small craft' trading among the islands. There are no port charges nor duties required from any nation."

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Some one has kindly sent us a copy of the New York Herald, which contains a map showing the distance now traversed by the magnetic wires, such routes as are now in process of completion, and such as are proposed. The United States, it appears, will soon be intersected by the wires running in every direction. Very soon, Boston and New Orleans will be in communication. 3,240 miles of wire are now in daily use. As much more will very soon, is perhaps already, finished. An aggregate of 10,000 miles will shortly be completed. This rapid communication is working amazing changes. Not many years can elapse, ere the Atlantic and Pacific portions of the country are thus joined. To show how rapidly intelligence can be conveyed, the Governor's message was telegraphed from Albany to New York in two hours and a half; yet the message contained more than 5,000 words! Shakspeare's fancy put "a girdle round the earth in forty minutes," but magnetic electricity will out-strip poetic fancy!

KEEPING A SHARP LOOK OUT.—A friend of ours related the following anecdote of a friend of his, which is entirely too good to be lost. Our friend's friend was a very worthy and sensible man in his way; nor had he ever done anything to be the cause of wit in others until he accepted a situation as Inspector of the Customs at a small port of entry in Connecticut. There was very little business doing at this place, and a foreign arrival was quite an affair of moment; so Zekiel (that was our worthy's Christian name), used to spend his days in fishing off a wharf, and looking out for strange sails in the offing. One day a 'long, low, black looking schooner' ran into port, dropped her anchor, furled her sails, squared her yards, and made all snug aloft and alow. Zekiel momentarily expected that her captain would send her boat ashore with his 'manifest' for the Custom House, as in duty bound; but as hour after hour passed away without any such transaction, he began to be alarmed and suspicious. Determining to sift the matter to the bottom, he rolled up his fishing line, jumped into a boat and pulled off for the schooner, which he boarded. A man was pacing the deck, to and fro, with an abstracted air.

'Cap'n Sir?' said Zekiel.

'Yes,' was the gruff answer, which did not interrupt the promenade.

'Well, Cap'n, I'm the Custom House officer.'

'Oh, you are, are you?'

'Yes,' said Zekiel, 'and I want your manifest.'

'Go to thunder!'

And with that the captain resumed his march, Zekiel following hard upon his heels, and looking over his shoulder in amazement.

Here was a decided 'fix.' Such a case was hardly in the books, and poor Zekiel was nearly at his wit's end.

'Look here, Cap'n,' said he at last, 'what are you goin' to do about it? Ef you don't want to have no trouble out of it, I jest advise you as a friend, to gin me that are manifest about as quick as you kin, and I won't say no more about it; I won't mention it to a livin' soul. But ef you don't—'

'Well, sir, what then?' roared the captain in a voice of thunder.

'Why then,' said Zekiel, stepping back to the bulwarks, 'I shall jest have to report you to the Collector.'

He was over the schooner's side in one minute, and the next was pulling for the shore, with might and main. The moment his keel touched, he leaped on shore like a maniac, and 'locomoted' for the Custom House.

'Here, Mr. Collector,' he bawled out, 'come right away along with me—you are wanted. Here's the very deuce to pay.—Here's an outlandish craft in our harbor, and the cap'n has been as saucy as a wood-sawyer's clerk on half-pay, to me—and been a callin' of me names—and won't gi' me his manifest.'

The Collector started off, post haste. Arrived at the wharf, Zekiel pointed out the object of his alarm.

'Why, bless your soul, Mr. —, said the Collector, 'that's the Revenue Cutter—it's sent here to watch you!'

Zekiel sloped—the story got afloat, and in the 'diggings' where it happened, there is not to this day, a more fertile source of fun and merriment. Zekiel did not remain long in the service, and he is sure to turn all sorts of colors now, when any one asks him how it was about boarding the Revenue Cutter. —[Weekly Symbol.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS IN RUSSIA.—The Emperor Nicholas does not venture to allow American newspapers and their liberal sentiments upon the subject of civil and religious freedom, to circulate among the more than fifty millions under his yoke. The administration of the Post Office in Russia has just published the list of the foreign newspapers which will be allowed to enter Russia next year. The total number is 306, of which 156 are German; 103 French; 44 English; and 2 Polish.

LAHAINA CHAPLAINCY.—We are glad to learn that the Rev. Mr. Taylor has entered upon the duties of his station under favorable prospects. The number of seamen which has visited that port annually, for the last ten or fifteen years, has loudly called for the services of a man entirely devoted to their moral and religious welfare.

Washington and his Mother.

In contemplating Washington's character, we are naturally led to inquire respecting his early training. It is a most happy circumstance that the world is in possession of the most abundant materials upon this subject. There can be no question that his mother's influence was most salutary in the formation of that character which has become the admiration of the world. We earnestly commend the following remarks to the attention of our readers, and especially of those who are indifferent to the moral and religious training of the young. Washington's habits, in regard to the subject of prayer and the observance of the holy Sabbath, ought to put those of his countrymen to the blush, whose habits show that they live prayerless lives, and spend the Sabbath as the Sabbath ought never to be spent.

"Washington's religious impressions were derived from the teachings and examples of his admirable mother. Wholly confided to her care and instruction, in the eleventh year of his age, it was left to this Spartan mother to inculcate on the mind, and to fix deeply in the heart of her illustrious offspring, those truths of virtue, wisdom, and self control, that led to the glories of his after life.

"The mother, stern and unyielding in whatever she deemed just and right, exacted the most implicit obedience from all who were subject to her control. Hence Washington, ere he was fitted to command, had first learned to obey.

"The mother was remarkable in the performance of her religious duties. She was in the habit of retiring to a secluded spot in the vicinity of her dwelling, and there, in silence and solitude, apart from the world and its concerns, this venerable lady would commune with her God.

"This pious yet unique habit, the mother of Washington persevered in, till past the eightieth year of her age, and indeed, until disease had rendered her incapable of exertion of any sort.

"When Colonel Washington returned from his career of fame on the Frontier, had married and settled at Mount Vernon, he became an active and zealous vestryman of Pohick Church, in Truro Parish, County of Fairfax, and continued as such, till called upon to fulfil his high destinies in the service of his country.

"During the long and memorable events of the war of Independence, the Commander in Chief was often seen with his Bible in hand, and on several occasions was discovered engaged in prayer. The story of Friend Potts and the Valley Forge is strictly true.

"The worthy Quaker, while walking in the vicinity of the Cantonment of the Valley Forge, in the Spring of 1778, saw a caparisoned charger tied to a tree, and hearing sounds of a human voice, approached, till he discovered the Commander in Chief on his knees, engaged in fervent prayer to the God of Providence, for success to the American arms.

"During the whole period of the first presidency, Washington afforded an excel-

lent example to his countrymen, by his regular attendance upon Divine service on Sabbath mornings. Knowing his punctuality in this respect, many who were anxious to see this great man, would repair to the gates of Christ Church in Philadelphia, content to obtain a sight of his person as he alighted from his coach, and walked into the sacred building.

"On Sunday evenings, the President was in the habit of reading to Mrs. Washington in her chamber from sermons, or portions of the Sacred writings.

"No visitors were admitted to the presidential mansion on Sundays, with a single exception. Mr. Speaker Trumbull, private Secretary to the General in Chief in the war of the Revolution, paid a visit to the President of an hour on Sunday evenings. So punctual was this visitor, that German John, the porter, would lay down his pipe precisely at seven o'clock, and repair to the front door, where he was sure to hear to a minute's exactness, the Speaker's Bell, as it was called in the family. At eight o'clock, the Speaker bade old John a cordial good night, and the door was closed till morning.

"It was the wish of all those attending on the last hours of Washington, that the consolations of religion should have been administered to him, but the extreme severity of the disease rendered it impossible. There was in truth, no interval of relief to his intense sufferings, from the moment of the first attack, till death closed the scene.

"Yet assuredly his triumphant death, gave ample proof of the sincerity of his Christian life. When his most ancient companion in arms, and beloved friend of more than half a century, standing by his side, Dr. James Craik, grasped his hand, and burst into tears, Washington calmly observed: 'Weep not for me, I am not afraid to die,' then with more than Roman firmness composing his limbs, and folding his hands upon his breast, the Father of his Country expired, quietly as though an infant died."

A Sabbath-keeping Legislator.

Arrangements were made in the winter of 1816 for the British Parliament to open on Monday, January 16, but the great and good Wilberforce applied to head quarters, and succeeded in having it deferred until the following Thursday. This was done to prevent members of Parliament being obliged to travel on the holy Sabbath. Although Wilberforce was burdened with labor and cares, yet he would not allow himself to engage in worldly business on God's holy day. There are many who ridicule the idea that the Sabbath should be strictly kept, they contemptuously scout at the conscientious scruples of religious people upon this subject, and they would level all those barriers which human law, founded upon the Divine law, has erected for the due observance of this day. We rejoice to learn from the public prints that the attention of the religious community in England, Scotland and the United States, is now directed to this all-important subject.

"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it

holy" is a command which rulers and ruled, persons in public and private life, are most solemnly bound to respect and obey.


We cannot forbear quoting some of Mr. Wilberforce's remarks upon this subject. We commend these remarks to the careful perusal of such of our readers as may have hitherto considered it of trifling account, where or how they spent the hours of the holy Sabbath:—

"O what a blessed day," he says, "is the Sabbath, which allows us a precious interval wherein to pause, to come out from the thickets of worldly concerns, and give ourselves up to heavenly and spiritual objects. Observation and my own experience have convinced me that there is a special blessing on a right employment of these intervals. One of their prime objects, in my judgment is, to strengthen our impressions of invisible things, and to induce a habit of living much under their influence." "O, what a blessing is Sunday, interposed between the waves of worldly business, like the divine path of the Israelites through Jordan." "Blessed be God, who hath appointed the Sabbath, and interposed these seasons of recollection." "It is a blessed thing to have the Sunday devoted to God." "There is nothing in which I would recommend you to be more strictly conscientious than in keeping the Sabbath holy. By this I mean not only abstaining from all unbecoming sports, and common business, but from consuming time in frivolous conversation, paying or receiving visits, which, among relations, often leads to a sad waste of this precious day. I can truly declare that to me the Sabbath has been invaluable."

In writing to his friend, he says, "I am strongly impressed by the recollection of your endeavor to prevail upon the lawyers to give up Sunday consultations, in which poor Romilly would not concur." What became of this same poor Romilly, who would not consent, even at the solicitation of his friend, to give up Sunday consultations? He lost his reason, and terminated his own life.

Four years afterwards, Castlereagh came to the same untimely end. When Wilberforce heard of it, he exclaimed, "Poor fellow! He was certainly deranged—the effect, probably, of continued wear of mind. The strong impression on my mind is, that it is the effect of the non-observance of the Sabbath; both as to abstracting from politics, and from the constant recurring of the same reflections, and as correcting the false views of worldly things, and bringing them down to their true diminitiveness. Poor Castlereagh! He was the last man in the world who appeared to be likely to be carried away into the commission of such an act; so cool, so self-possessed." "It is curious to hear the newspapers speaking of incessant application to business; forgetting that by the weekly admission of a day of rest, which our Maker has enjoined, our faculties would be preserved from the effect of this constant strain." Being reminded again, by the death of Castlereagh, of the case of Sir Samuel Romilly, he said, "If he had suffered his mind to enjoy such occasional remission, it is highly probable that the strings of life would never have snapped from over-tension. Alas! alas! Poor fellow!"

* Sir Samuel Romilly, solicitor-general of England during the administration of Fox, who terminated his life November 2, 1813.

 We copy the following interesting remarks from the "Whalemen's Shipping List," edited by Henry Lindsey.

THE AMERICAN WHALING BUSINESS, WHALE SHIPS AND MASTERS OF WHALE SHIPS.—That portion of the public who live remote from places engaged in the Whaling business, have very erroneous ideas in relation to these matters, and perhaps some with better opportunities to learn the truth, do not take the trouble.

First, as to the Whaling business. It is very common to hear men speak with a kind of smirking, complacent sneer of New Bedford, Nantucket, and other similar places, as FISHING VILLAGES, and many men, wise in their own conceit, do this, who do not know the difference in enterprise, knowledge, and capital required to carry on the business of catching herring in a Vineyard brook, or tom-cod from the end of a wharf.

To enlighten such lighted souls, let us ask them to look at the list of whale ships on this sheet, belonging to New Bedford alone, two hundred and fifty-four in number, let them multiply that number by \$25,000, which is perhaps less than their average value as they sail, with outfits, upon their voyages, and they will get in this place alone an aggregate capital of \$6,350,000 embarked in that business. Allow twenty-five men to a ship, and you have an aggregate of seamen in this port alone of 6,350. Let them make the same calculations upon the other ships of the United States on our list, and they will find a grand total of capital and seamen employed in this business, which will show it to be one of the largest, and most important branches of business in which this country has yet embarked.

One Edmund Burke, of whom those whom we now try to enlighten may have heard spoke in the British House of Commons in 1775, as follows:—

"As to the wealth which the colonists have drawn from the sea by their fisheries, you had all that matter fully opened at your bar. You surely thought these acquisitions of value, for they seemed to excite your envy, and yet the spirit by which that enterprising employment has been exercised ought rather, in my opinion to have raised esteem and admiration. And pray sir, what in the world is equal to it? Pass by the other parts and look at the manner in which the New England people carry on the whale fishery. While we follow them among the tumbling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen recesses of Hudson's Bay and Davis' Straits; while we are looking for them beneath the Arctic circle, we hear that they have pierced into the opposite region of polar cold, that they are at the antipodes, and engaged under the frozen serpent of the south.—Falkland Islands, which seemed too remote and too romantic an object for the grasp of national ambition, is but a stage and resting place for their victorious industry. Nor is the equinoctial heat more discouraging to them than the accumulated winter of both the poles. We learn that while some of them draw the line and strike the harpoon on the Coast of Africa, others run the longitude and pursue their gains along the Coast of Brazil.—No sea but what is vexed by their fisheries, no climate that is not witness to their toil. Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprise, ever carried this most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent to which it has been pursued by this recent people—a people who are still in the gristle, and not yet hardened into manhood."

Such was Mr. Burke's opinion of the business in which these "Fishing Villages" are engaged, nearly three quarters of a century ago, when the business employed infinitely less enterprise than now, when almost every sea is vexed by almost every whaleship in consequence of the disappearance of the monsters of the deep from their former haunts.

Second—as to the Whale Ships.—It is equally common to hear certain persons speak in disparaging terms of whale ships, as of an inferior class, and kept in an uncomfortable and filthy condition. Look at the tonnage of the New Bedford list, and they may probably be taken as a fair sample of the American ships engaged in the trade, they run from about 200 to 500 tons—and we challenge the world to produce an equal number of ships of better quality or in better condition. A large portion of them are built as well as metal and timber can make them, and going upon voyages of from one and a half to four and a half years, and encountering all the perils of the seas for that length of time, and returning in safety as a general rule, proves beyond a question that they are and must be ships excellently built and in excellent condition. Exceptions there undoubtedly are, but they are no more in proportion than are to be found in any other equal number of ships in any business. As to cleanliness, any man or woman who has ever been on board a whale ship ready for sea, in this port at any rate, knows that they are as neatly and comfortably arranged as any vessel can be, and during the voyage, (with exceptions of course) they are kept clean, painted, washed, comfortable, sweet and healthy, so far as is practicable at sea in any vessel. The business of cutting in whales, trying out and putting down oil, like a good many other business operations, is not remarkably neat, and a Broadway dandy or Boston exquisite would reproach the unmanly coarseness of a whale for coming between his nobility and the wind, but such seasons are short, and they are cheered and made comfortable by the reflection that the objects of the voyage are thus being accomplished. The ships as a whole, are kept neat and healthy, but the dif-

ference in neatness depends upon the character and habits of each master and his officers. The general good health of whalemen, which is proverbial, goes far to prove the condition of the ships in this respect. That whale ships ordinarily return from their long and perilous voyages with cargoes often of very great value, in a wonderfully neat condition is here a matter of common observation, and the master who brings home his ship in a dirty and neglected state, finds himself below par when a master is wanted.

Third, as to Masters of Whale Ships.—An idea is entertained in some quarters, that the masters of whale ships are an ignorant, and boorish class of men, who by reason of brute force can kill whales, and by reason of that same brute force, and brutal passion abuse the men composing their crews. That idea is a false one. Consider these facts;—a whale ship is owned by prudent, sagacious merchants, costs with outfits from \$20,000 to 40 or \$50,000; leaves home to visit the remotest seas to be absent under the entire control of the master, from two to four years and upwards, under the necessity of procuring in remote and perhaps in savage places, the various supplies which become necessary for the ship; the voyage is to be conducted, as to the places to be visited, the time of stay, &c., by the sole judgment of the master, because the voyages are so long and such changes occur, that only general instructions can be given by the owners before sailing. What kind of a man would owners of common sense be likely to select in whom to place so great a trust? They would select a man of sterling integrity, of nautical skill, of knowledge of that peculiar business, character and information to conduct such a voyage, to negotiate for supplies, and manage the important affairs of the ship at sea and on shore, and of such manners, habits, and character as to qualify him rightly to govern the crew, upon whose physical efforts and hearty good will depends the success of the enterprise.—There are disgraceful exceptions, but from a very extensive knowledge of masters of whale ships at home, and an opportunity to see over two hundred masters and their ships during our recent visit to the Sandwich Islands, we aver confidently, that our whaling captains are of the character first described, and our observation confirms the belief that owners employ such men as common prudence and common sense dictate. The masters of whale ships, beyond the control or advice of their owners, are obliged when they go into port for recruits to become merchants; and it is often the case that the supplies are monopolized by sharpers, or otherwise held in such hands as to make reasonable purchases very difficult; and we know that owners would be gratified if they could see as we have done, the perseverance, tact, skill and fidelity, with which masters manage their business in foreign places which we visited. Many instances came under our observation which would have done credit to the first merchant on change in any commercial city.

As to the moral character of masters, there are exceptions here also, but as a body they are as upright in their deportment abroad as they are at home, and at home they stand as high as any other class of men.


In regard to the treatment of seamen, we believe that we are right in saying, that considering the length and all the difficulties of the voyage, it is remarkable how little flogging or abuse takes place. In former times there was greater severity, but now flogging is very rare, and brutal assaults very unfrequent, and wonderfully so when we consider that the crews are made up of a miscellaneous assortment of all kindred, tongues and nations, and the provocations of the officers sometimes, all that human nature can bear. Unquestionably unjustifiable whippings and assaults sometimes take place, but upon return home every body agrees that reparation should be made by the offender. Libels and suits are frequently brought against masters or officers for trivial offences, but nine times out of ten not at the instance of the supposed sufferer, but of some pettifogger, and for his benefit and not the sailor's. But while real offences are growing more rare, these fancy suits are also growing more unfrequent, and the promoters of them are daily looked upon with greater contempt, and we trust that the time is soon coming when masters, officers, and men, will be in all respects what they should be, and pettifogging by exciting the passions and spunging the pockets of sailors, will cease.

One word as to the owners of whale ships—the world rings with the praises of sagacious merchants; their forecast combinations and results are lauded to the skies.—But owners of whale ships are not thought of when such are mentioned. In all such particulars they stand in the front rank; and we can, here and elsewhere point to our merchant princes, who for forecast, combination and results need not be abashed when in presence of or comparing themselves with merchants engaged in any other branch of the great business of this great and thriving country.

We have departed from our usual rule and insert this long article, because our paper being devoted to the whaling business and having had opportunities of seeing whale ships and matters of whale ships at home and abroad, we thought it right and proper that people who, either from lack of opportunity to observe, or from stupidity, have wrong notions on these subjects, should have an opportunity to correct them.

AN APPROPRIATE SIGN.—There is a public-house in the Richmond road called the *Widow's Lament*.

CATHOLIC RELICS.—The arms, legs, fingers and toes of the saints are greatly multiplied. There are eight arms of St. Matthew, three of St. John, and almost any number of St. Thomas-a-Becket. There are in the church of the Lateran, the ark made by Moses in the wilderness, the rod of Moses, and the table on which the last supper was instituted by the Saviour. The table is entire at Rome; but there are many pieces of it in other places. On the altar of the Lateran are the heads of Peter and Paul entire; but there are pieces of them in Bilbao, greatly honored by the monks. St. Peter's Church is blessed with the cross of the penitent thief; with the lantern of Judas; with the dice used by the soldiers in casting lots for the Saviour's garments; with the axe, saw, and hammer of St. Joseph; and with the tail of Balaam's ass. Different churches are enriched with pieces of the wood of the cross; and were the pieces all brought together, they would make a hundred crosses. In one church is some of the manna in the wilderness; in another some blossoms from Aaron's rod, in another an arm of St. Simon; in another the picture of the Virgin painted by Luke—in another one of her combs; in another the combs of the apostles, but little used; in another a part of the body of St. Lazarus; that smells; in another a part of the gospel of Mark, in his own handwriting; in another a finger of St. Ann, the Virgin's sister; in another St. Patrick's stick, with which he drove venomous reptiles from Ireland; in another some of St. Joseph's breath, caught by an angel in a vial; in another a piece of the rope with which Judas hung himself; in another some of the Virgin's hair—in another some of her milk. And the monks once showed among their relics the spear and shield with which Michael encountered the dragon of Revelation; and some relic-monger had a feather from the wing of the Holy Spirit, when taking the form of a dove he abode upon Christ at his baptism!

 Captain Stout has arrived by the Rhone, on business connected with the line of steamers to run from Panama to Oregon. The contractors are the highly respectable firm of Howland & Aspinwall of New York. Three steamers of 1000 tons each and 600 horse power are to commence plying every month from Panama to Oregon in January, 1849. They are to touch at the chief intermediate ports, but not at these Islands for the present. There will be a corresponding line of steamers to keep up the communication between N. York and Chagres. The mail from New York is expected to be conveyed to Oregon in one month. A good practical cart road is to be made across the Isthmus of Panama, which for that purpose has been surveyed by Mr. Stevens of traveling celebrity.

If the extensive gold-washings lately discovered in California continue productive it is not to be doubted that the success of these steamers will be great; a vast population will be suddenly thrown into California; the demand for Hawaiian produce will be greatly increased; an extensive commerce will start up between China and the north west coast, and we may look forward to a line of steamers plying across the Pacific and touching at these Islands. This would be of vast consequence to their prosperity, and therefore the government ought to hold out every possible inducement to gain so important an object. No port in the world possesses greater facilities as a depot for steamers than Honolulu. Coal can easily be obtained at Vancouver's Island, from Columbia river, and from New Castle, New South Wales, and to all three places the produce of the Islands would afford profitable returns.—[Polynesian.]

WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOK.—In the memoir of Noah Webster, L. L. D., written by Professor Goodrich, of Yale College, we meet with the following interesting statements respecting his Spelling Book. "To so great an extent has the Spelling Book been used, that during the twenty years in which he was employed in compiling his American Dictionary, the entire support of his family was derived from the profits of this work, at a premium for copy right of less than a cent a copy. About twenty-four millions of this book have been published down to the present year, 1847, in the different forms which it assumed under the different revisions of the author; and its popularity has gone on continually increasing. The demand for some years past has averaged about one million copies a year. To its influence, probably, more than to any other cause, are we indebted for that remarkable uniformity of pronunciation in our country, which is so often spoken of with surprise by English travelers."

Important to Whalemén.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Rio de Janeiro, May 5th, 1847.

Sir,—I consider it my duty to inform you, that an American whaler has been seized at Ilha Grande, upon a charge of violating the laws of Brazil, in exchanging oil for wood and other necessities at a place other than a port of entry, without having paid duties thereon. Commodore Rousseau promptly despatched the U. S. brig of war Banbridge, to warn all American whalers in the neighborhood of Ilha Grande to proceed to sea immediately. Any vessel exchanging oil or other merchandise for wood, water, or other necessities, without having passed the same through the Custom house, and having paid duties thereon, will be liable to seizure. Such being the case, the only ports which can be safely visited by whalers for refreshments are those in which Custom houses are established, to wit:—

Para, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Rio Grande de Norte, Maceio, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, St. Catharine's, and Rio Grande de Sul.

I have written to you in order that should you judge it expedient, you may warn American whalers coming within your Consulate, of the risk they will be exposed to, in visiting any port for refreshments in this empire, other than the above.

I am Sir, respectfully your obedient servant,
GORHAM PARKER, U. S. Consul.
To the U. S. Consul at the Sandwich Islands.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 19th 1847.

We beg to inform you that the American Whaling Barque Sarah & Esther of Greenport, was brought in here a few days since from Ilha Grande, by a Revenue Cutter, charged with taking in wood and water and giving Oil in exchange, thereby infringing the Revenue Laws.

It has been the custom for many years for our whalers and sealers to stop into Ilha Grande and other small ports on this coast for wood and water, and until the present instance no opposition was ever made by the Brazilian authorities, but as we now understand orders have been given to capture all foreign vessels found in ports of the empire which are not of entry, we consider it well to give you this information, so that instructions may be given to your captains not to enter said ports.

We annex a list of the ports which have custom houses. And remain your most obedient servants,

MAXWELL, WRIGHT & CO.

List.—Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão, Para, Rio Grande, S. Jose do Norte, Porto Alegre, Santos, St. Catharines, Alagoas, Parahiba, Tortaleza, Sergipe, Aracaty, Espirito Santo, Rio Grande de Norte, Paranaíba, Paranaqua, S. Borja.

List of the Moderators who have presided at the General Meetings of the Sandwich Islands Mission since the year 1830 :

1830, Rev. Samuel Whitney; 1831, Hiram Bingham; 1832, Lorrin Andrews; 1833, Asa Thurston; 1834, Artemas Bishop; 1835, Ephraim W. Clark; 1836, Wm. P. Alexander; 1837, Jonathan S. Green; 1838, Asa Thurston—a delegate meeting; 1839, Richard Armstrong; 1840, John S. Emerson; 1841, Dwight Baldwin; 1842, Lowell Smith; 1843, Benjamin W. Parker; 1844, David B. Lyman; 1846, Henry R. Hitchcock; 1848, Titus Coan.

DIED.

On the morning of the 5th instant, at her residence in the town of Honolulu, KEKUAHUE, relict of the late Capt. Wm. Sumner, aged 54 years, after a long and serious illness, which she bore with patience, having been long resigned to meet her doom, and evidently anxious—to use her own expression—to meet her God.

She was a kind friend, a good mother, and a sincere Christian.—[COMMUNICATED.]

PASSENGERS.

Per Correo de Talcahuano from Tahiti—Messrs. Gentil and Duc.
In the Mary for Kamschatka—Capt. B. F. Snow, supercargo.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

June 28—American merchant ship Matilda, Lewis, 16 days from Monterey, bound to China.
July 1—H B Co's brig Mary Dare, Scarborough, 18 days from Columbia River, lumber, &c, to H B Co's Agents.
July 4—H. B. M.'s surveying brig Pandora, Commander Wood, 59 days from Panama.
July 4—Chilean brig Correo de Talcahuano, Mangot, 19 ds. from Tahiti, mdse to F. R. Vida.
July 9—Spanish brig Flecha, Vasquez, 22 days from Santa Barbara.
Hawaiian brig Euphemia, Vioget, 19 days from San Francisco.
July 11—American bark Georgian, Libbey, 21 days from Tahiti.
July 16—U. S. ship Preble, Capt. Glynn, from Hilo.
July 17—American whale ship, John Coggeshall, West, New Bedford, 10 months out, 100 sperm. Put in on account of a munity of the crew.
18—American merchant ship Rhone, Hill, 33 days from Caliao.

Sailed.

July 5.—Am bark Mary, Knox, for Kamschatka.
July 11—Hawaiian schooner Mary, Tibbey, for San Francisco.
July 15—H. B. M.'s brig Pandora, Commander Wood, destination unknown.
Chilean brig Correo de Talcahuano, Mangot, for San Francisco.
English brig Mary Dare, Scarborough, for Columbia River.
Hawaiian schooner S. S., Taylor for San Francisco.
July 18—Hawaiian schooner Courier de Valpairaiso, Arnaud, for San Francisco.

Memoranda.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.—We are indebted to F. W. Thompson, Esq., for the following important marine intelligence, forwarded for publication by Capt. Glynn of the U. S. ship Preble:

Extract from the Log of the U. S. ship Ohio at sea May 1st, 1848.

"2 h. pm. discovered from the masthead the Abijos Rocks.—4 h. 30 min. pm. three of the Abijos Rocks in sight, bearing per compass S E by E about 23 miles distant; which according to our position would place them in lat. 24 deg. 58 min. 30 sec. long. 115 deg. 41 min. No meridian observation was observed but the latitude was obtained by an altitude near noon, which may be two minutes out.

NOTE.—The French Admiral Du Petit Thouars in his voyage of the Venus says there are four rocks in Abijos Group. I saw only three when I passed a little to the southward of them in the Peacock; but they are so close together, one may cover another, when on particular bearings.

Admiral Du Petit Thouars may be relied on for all he describes as seen by himself.

Admiral Du Petit Thouars places the highest in lat. 24 deg. 57 min. 30 sec. north long. 115 deg. 45 min. 20 sec. west; highest one 95 feet.

Arrowsmith's Chart corrected to 1832, puts them in lat. 24 deg. 54 min. long. 115 deg. 31 min.

On the corrected charts of our Exploring Expedition, 1844, furnished by the Hydrographical Bureau at Washington for the Ohio 74, neither of the above dangerous groups are to be found.

THOS. AP. CATESBY JONES,
Com. Pacific Squadron.

Extracts from master commandant, now Commodore Thos. Ap. C. Jones' Official Report of the U. S. sloop of war Peacock's cruise in the Pacific Ocean, in the years 1825, '26 and '27, dated Callao, May 14th, 1827, and transmitted from New York to the Secretary of the Navy in October of the same year.

On the 28th of January, 1827, running for Abijos Rocks, the existence of which has always been doubted, as they had not been seen since their discovery in 1791; at 3 pm. discovered them nearly ahead, three in number, the largest of which is in lat 24 deg 57 min 30 sec north, and west long 115 deg 38 min 35 sec as determined by our observations, which differ a little from the position assigned them on Arrowsmith's Chart, but may be implicitly relied on, though Arrowsmith in that particular is sufficiently accurate for practical purposes.

May 13th, 1827, at 4 pm. passed four miles to the northward of the Hornig Rock and shoal. At 1-2 past 4 discovered the island of San Lorenzo E 1-2 south by compass.

Captain Fitzroy's Charts of the coast of Peru, made in 1836, gives a view of Las Hornig Rocks. They are placed in lat. 11 deg 58 min south, long 77 deg 50 min west. Thirty miles distant from the northwest point of the Island of San Lorenzo, bearing west by compass, which position has been adopted by Maury and Bowditch in their Navigators.

Signed, THOS. AP. C. JONES.
True copy attested Wm M Stewart, Secretary to Commander in Chief U. S. Naval forces, Pacific Ocean.

DONATIONS.

FOR THE CHAPEL, (TO PAY DEBT THEREON.)

Capt. Wood, and ship's company of H. B. M.'s Brig Pandora,	\$19 00
Capt. Smith, ship "Junius,"	4 00
Mr. Whiting do	3 00
Mr. Baker do	1 00
A Portuguese do	75
Mr. Wallace, ship "John Coggeshall,"	1 50
Mr. Richmond do	50
Dr. J. L. Burt, U. S. ship "Preble,"	3 00
British Consulate, Honolulu,	20 00

FOR SUPPORT OF THE "FRIEND."

A Friend, touching at the Islands,	\$3 00
A Friend, U. S. ship "Ohio,"	2 00

NOTICE!

To SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½, P. M. SEATS FREE. Religious services will be held at the Vestry-Room every Thursday evening. Usually, there will be a Lecture delivered.

The Seamen's Concert for Prayer is held at the Vestry Room the third Monday evening each month.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplaincy Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9½, A. M., and 2½, P. M.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of "The Friend." An annual report of all donations is made to the American Seamen's Friend Society, in New York. Any person contributing the sum of \$50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and by \$20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

SAMUEL C. DAMON,
Honolulu, April 1. tf. Seamen's Chaplain.

Notice to Lahaina Subscribers.

The Rev. Mr. TAYLOR will now act as Agent for the "Friend," at Lahaina, and the irregularity which has attended the forwarding of your papers, it is hoped, will no longer be experienced. Mr. T. will employ a carrier, who will deliver the paper.

D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, in 4 vols.

A few copies of this interesting work, elegantly bound in cloth, are for sale at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain.

This edition is prefaced with the following notice by the author:—

"I have revised this translation line by line, and word by word. It is the only one which I have corrected.
"Signed, J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNE."

History of the Hawaiian Islands:

Embracing their Antiquities, Mythology, Legends, Discovery by Europeans in the sixteenth century, re-discovery by Cook, with their Civil, Religious and Political History from the earliest traditionary period to the present time. By JAMES JACKSON JARVES. Third edition. For sale at Chaplain's Study. Price, \$1.00.

Just received and for Sale,

At the Chaplain's Study, a fresh supply of the publications of the American Tract Society.

Also—A complete set of the "Christian Library," in 45 vols. Price, \$25.00.

NOTICE.

The subscriber being about to leave for California, requests all persons having demands against him to present the same for payment, and all persons indebted are requested to settle immediately.
July 28. JOHN P. JAYNE.

The Friend, Bound.

The Friend, bound, for one, two, or more years, can be obtained at the Chaplain's Study. A few entire sets remain unsold. A deduction will be made from the subscription price to persons purchasing more than one volume.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY
SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

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Two copies per annum,	2.50
Five copies per annum,	6.00
Ten copies per annum,	8.00

Single copies and bound volumes for 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years may be obtained at the Study of the Chaplain.



Vol. 6.]

HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 1, 1848.

[No. 9]

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 1, 1848.

Summary of Foreign News.

Prosperity of the United States—Electro Telegraph—Presidential Candidates—Peace between United States and Mexico—Mexican Mews, &c., &c.

[By a Correspondent.]

The U. S. Ship Independence, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore W. B. Shubrick, left La Paz July 16th and Mazatlan July 23d. She brings news from the United States to the 12th of June, and from Europe to the 20th of May. The few papers obtained at Mazatlan are not at my disposal, but I take an idle moment to give you some extracts, as possibly you may not have received later dates. Regarding our own country everything is well—prosperity everywhere—crops and commerce flourishing. Ships are being launched every day, and new churches are going up in all parts of the country.—These are proofs of prosperity—besides which money was abundant in New York, on the 1st of June at five per cent., and the new loan authorized by Congress, would be taken on home account, at one per cent. premium. The foreign relations of the United States are without a single question of serious dispute.

Rail Roads continued to be pushed in different directions—from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, Baltimore towards Wheeling, and from Augusta Ga., to Nashville, Tenn. The Electric Telegraph connects Boston and Memphis. The Hudson and the Mississippi are an instant only distant from each other! By this more than wonder-working invention, the whole United States are becoming as one family, more than twenty States can converse with each other, at any hour of the day or night, and a message can be sent from Boston to the banks of the Missouri, or to St. Louis, and an answer received, in less time than it would take a man to walk around Boston Common!

The Baltimore Convention, (Democratic), nominated for President in 1849, Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and for Vice President, William O. Butler, of Kentucky—the latter distinguished for his conduct at Monterey—succeeded General Scott in command of our

armies in Mexico. The Whig candidates are for President, Gen. Z. Taylor, ('Rough and Ready,') and for Vice President, Millard Fillmore of New York. The Election for Presidential Electors is to be held on the same day in November, throughout the Union.

On the 29th of May the President sent to Congress a memorial from the Legislature of Oregon praying for the aid and protection of Government, &c., and strongly urging immediate action thereon. From the tenor of its reception, I think it probable that the Government would send without delay, a sufficient force to Oregon. Mr. Polk declined becoming a candidate for re-election. Mr. Clay was willing to have become the candidate of the Whig party.

At the conclusion of the war the United States troops in Mexico numbered near forty thousand, twenty-five thousand of these were in the valley of the capital, either in or immediately around the city of Mexico. The history of this army should not stop with the relation of its military glories, for in humanity, it also surpasses the brightest annals of war. Brave as our regular troops are, in winning battles, storming batteries and taking cities, the 'volunteers' also emulated them in the strict order they maintained amidst the temptations of defenceless wealth. The richest cities of Mexico experienced their valor, and their clemency, and admired their noble self denial. Those brave men have ere now reached their homes, having gained nothing but honor, and the gratitude of their nation.

The Mexican Senate ratified the treaty by a vote of thirty to four, on the 24th of May. Our army was taking up its march by divisions for Vera Cruz, to embark.

Brig. Gen. Kearney was Governor of Mexico.

Paredes and 'Padre Jarants' were in arms against the acting Government or 'peace party' of Mexico.

Maj. General W. O. Butler still retained command of the United States army in Mexico, (he is the Democratic candidate of Vice President.) Horrible enormities continued to mark the war in Yucatan, between the native and white races. Extermination seemed to threaten the latter.

Mazatlan was given up by the U. S. Naval force on the 17th of June, since then the

party first taking possession have been driven out, and every thing there appears in confusion.

The United States volunteers were expected to withdraw from La Paz and San Jose, (Lower California, during the month of August. The Naval force had been withdrawn from Guymas.

The Ohio, 84, and Congress, 50, and Dale sloop of war, with store ships Erie and Southampton, would remain at La Paz till about the 15th of August. The Warren sloop of war was expected to join the squadron there.

A fine steamer of 1500 tons has commenced running between New York and New Orleans. She made the first trip from city to city, leaving New York, in seven days and sixteen hours!

The steam navigation of the Atlantic is on the increase, and before the end of the present year the line of steamers, between Panama and the United States, (Atlantic coast) and Oregon, and California, will probably be in full operation from the Columbia River to Honolulu, from San Francisco to Japan or the great canal of China, may be soon a line of Steam Packets running!

I will now give you some thing from the price current of the N. O. Weekly Picayune, of June 12th.

'Sugar, inferior, 1 3-4 and 2 1-4c., common 2 1-2 and 3, fair 3 1-4 and 3 1-2, prime 4 and 4 1-2, choice 4 1-2 and 4 3-4; Molasses, 13 and 19c.; Rio Coffee, 6 3-4 and 6 7-8c.; Rice, 3 1-4 and 4c.; Flour \$4.50 and \$5; Pork, hog round, 2 1-2c., mess \$9.50 to \$10, prime \$7.50; Bacon 4 1-2c; Hams, plain 3 1-2 to 4c.; Sugar cured 5 to 8c.

EXCHANGE.—London 60 days, \$3 to \$8 premium. New York 60 days, \$2.50 to \$3 discount. New York at sight, par and 3-4 premium. U. S. Treasury Notes, 1 to 3 per cent. premium, (various emission.)

GOLD.—American 1-4 and 3-4 premium; Sovereigns \$4.85 and \$4.87; Spanish Doubloons \$16.10 and \$16.35; Mexican and S. American Doubloons \$15.50 and \$15.65.'

Severe fighting has been going on in Italy between the Sardinians and Italians on the one side, and the Austrians on the other.—All Italy continues to be convulsed. France is quiet, but increases her army on the Italian frontier.

M. Puchez, a physician, is President of the French National assembly, which consists of 900 members.

Freedom of the press, and trial by Jury, and a Representative Government seems to have been conceded to the Austrians by their Emperor. Metternich was forced to resign.

The excitement in Ireland seemed somewhat allayed, and the promise good of the coming crops.

Jerome Bonaparte, and Murat, son of the King of Naples, are members of the French convention.

Lord Ashburton died on the 14th of May.

By a change in British navigation laws, American whalers, are to be permitted to bring their oil direct from the ocean into British ports.

The French Executive consists of Messrs. Lamartine, Arago, Ledru Rollin, Garnien, Pages and Marie, the three first reside in the Palace of Elysee Boarbon, the two last in the Petit Luxembourg.

A general war may be looked for in Europe.

France has 180,000 men on the Rhine and the Alps, and Russia is forming a large army on the Polish frontier. The Danes and Germans have been fighting sharply for the Duchy of Holstein. Prussia on the part of the Germans and Sweden in aid of the Danes, threaten to become involved in this war.

'GO TO THE ANT, THOU SLUGGARD, CONSIDER HER WAYS AND BE WISE.'—Some hundreds, or thousands of these little creatures have been passing and re-passing thro' our sanctum, during the last few days, most busily and industriously transporting kernels of rice. We have watched them surmounting difficulties that for them required incredible perseverance and herculean strength. When a kernel was too large for one, two or three others would 'lend a hand.' They apparently worked 'shoulder to shoulder.' We were not able to discover as they, at all, disagreed in regard to the division of labor, which was somewhat remarkable, 'having no guide, overseer, or ruler.' Early and late, they have been pushing forward their enterprise. We hope these busy and industrious little fellows have taught us a good lesson, which we shall not soon forget. Industry and perseverance will accomplish achievements almost incredible. Some people find no time to read, yet who if he would be careful and industrious, might not find sufficient time to read ten pages a day, of any ordinarily signed book. At that rate, he might read 3,650 pages, or more than 18 volumes of 200 pages each, in a single year, yet how many do not read a tenth part as much. 'Go to the ant thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise.'

THE 'PALI.'—A few days since, we found ourselves descending this declivity, with apparently no more trouble, difficulty or danger, than we should experience in walking our streets. Some eighteen months had elapsed between this and a former visit. It is really astonishing what wonders, in the meantime, have been accomplished by His Majesty's 'prisoners,' upon that once almost impassible notch in the mountains. We have now not only a tolerable, but even an excellent horse road, while, we believe an equal additional amount of labor would render it passible for carriages. We have no doubt this will eventually be true, while three years ago, it was really at the hazard of one's life to ascend or descend, and the idea was not entertained of taking a horse along. We rejoice to witness the progress of internal improvements, even at a moderate pace. On the Kolau side of Oahu, there is much excellent land well calculated for grazing or tillage, and for natural scenery, that portion of the Island presents views equal to those on any part of the group.—Standing at the top of the 'Pali,' and looking out upon the beautiful bay, the distant mountains, the green hills, verdent vallies, grazing herds, and cultivated patches, the beholder must be struck with the surpassing beauty and sublimity of the scene. If our readers peruse these laudatory remarks with incredulity, let them select a pleasant and clear day, and test their truth by personal observation.

'THE OREGON AMERICAN, AND EVANGELICAL UNION.'—We have received three numbers of this semi-monthly periodical, published in Oregon. This is now the third periodical publication in the territory. We rejoice that the friends of 'Evangelical Union' feel sufficiently strong to commence an enterprise of the kind. We sincerely wish the editor and publisher success, equal to their most sanguine expectations. It will afford us great pleasure to put this paper upon our exchange list.

✍ We have been requested to act as agent for the paper, at the Islands, hence should any residents feel desirous of subscribing for said periodical, they will please make it known at our office. Terms \$3.00.

A NEW SEAMEN'S CHAPLAINCY.—The American Seamen's Friend Society has recently established a new chaplaincy in China, for the benefit of foreign seamen, of all nations. We rejoice to learn that the Rev. George Loomis, chaplain, entered upon his duties, in January last. At present he preaches on ship-board, but is making arrangements for a floating chapel, to be anchored at Whampoa.

OUTSKIRTS OF THE ALMIGHTY'S DOMINION.—In Cottle's Reminiscences, there are a few pages devoted to the celebrated preacher, Robert Hall. He had often listened to Hall's preaching and being a book-seller in Bristol, became most intimately acquainted with him. On a certain occasion Cottle and Hall were taking a walk in the environs of Bristol. 'When we arrived,' says Cottle, 'at a point which presented the grandest assemblage of beauty, he paused in silence, to gaze on the rocks of St. Vincent, and the distant Severn, and the dim, blue mountains of Wales, when with that devotional spirit which accorded with the general current of his feelings in an ecstasy he exclaimed: 'O, if these outskirts of the Almighty's dominion can, with one glance, so oppress the heart with gladness, what will be the disclosures of eternity, when the full revelations shall be made of the things not seen and the river of the city of God!' Who would not have gone a long journey to have heard Robert Hall preach, if the tithes of the testimony be true, which is on record respecting his wonderful powers as a pulpit orator.—Churchmen and dissenters of every name, would rush to hear him pour forth streams of sacred eloquence. No less a critic than Duguld Stewart, ascribes to Robert Hall, the excellencies of Addison, Johnson and Burke, without their defects.

✍ It is estimated that not less than two hundred foreigners have left the Sandwich Islands for the gold mines in California.—Others it is rumored will soon follow. At the latest intelligence from the gold region there was no falling off in the amount of gold that rewarded the labors of the miner but the hot season and exposure, had produced a fearful amount of sickness. The probability was that the 'fever and ague' and other diseases would made sad havoc among the crowd of adventurers. Intemperance, gambling, and kindred vices were fearfully rife, and attended with their usual evils and mischief.

CAPTAIN SPENCER'S NARRATIVE.—An interesting pamphlet of 16 pages, containing a detailed account of the tragical events attending the visit of the Triton at Sydenham's Island, has just appeared. We commenced abridging the narrative so that it might appear in a single number of our paper, but we very soon found that it could not be done without essentially marring and disfiguring the production, hence we publish a portion of it now, and hope to find space for the remainder in our next. We are confident that multitudes of our sea-faring readers, especially among whalers, would much prefer to have the narrative re-published entire in the columns of the Friend.

The Temperance Friend.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Oahu Temperance Society, is hereby notified according to adjournment, to be held in the Vestry of the Seamen's Chapel, this evening, September 1st, at 8 o'clock.

JAS. E. WILCOX, Secretary.

Aug. 29, 1848.

From Journal American Temperance Union.

JOHN HOSKINGS, THE BIRMINGHAM BLACKSMITH.—For several years John Hoskings was acknowledged as the prince of temperance lecturers in England. For power of argument, keenness of satire, lively wit, brilliancy of imagination and graphic description none excelled him. For eight years he devoted himself entirely to the cause, and wherever he went he attracted immense crowds. Some of his speeches, as reported, were published in our Journal. Three years ago he left the temperance platform and came to this country, with the design of planting himself on a farm in the far West. We heard of his arrival and speaking to great admiration a night or two in Boston, and once in Springfield. Since then we have been unable to get trace of him, though many have been our inquiries of Western men. A few days since we received the following letter from him, which is peculiarly gratifying to us, and will be to his friends in England. It shows that the spirit of temperance and philanthropy burns in his bosom, and that he is yet ready to buckle on his armor and spend his life in the conflict. Such a man should be kept in the field, and not be left to waste his energies in breaking up wild prairies. We hope he will be able to come and see us.

To the Editor of the Temp. Journal.

RACINE Co., Wisconsin Territory.

SIR:—A short time ago while attending a temperance convention at Woodstock, I had one of your Youth's Temperance Advocates put in my hand. In that I see another temperance paper advertised, named the American Temperance Union. I should like to become a subscriber for that paper; as it did not announce what the subscription was, I could not send the money in advance, so I have taken the favorable opportunity of sending it by Mr. O. P. Beach, a gentleman that takes the most active part in the temperance cause in Illinois. While writing I will give you a little account of the progress of the temperance cause in the west. I have been an advocate of the temperance cause ten years in England, where I was known by the name of John Hockings, the Birmingham blacksmith. In June, 1844, I landed at Boston, where I had the pleasure to meet John Hawkins of Baltimore. I gave a few lectures at Boston, then came on to Wisconsin and bought a little farm; but seeing intemperance had got West before me, I could not rest quiet and see the monster alcohol destroying both the bodies and souls of my brethren without raising my voice; so in the fall and winter, I left my farm to enter into open war against the accursed spirit, and I hope not in vain, for in the last three winters I have formed ninety-three societies where the temperance cause had never been advocated; have been the means of getting sev-

eral to renounce the unhallowed traffic in the poisonous draught, and added many to the pledge that were slaves to their appetite, and degraded below the brute creation.

If I am spared until next fall, again I shall leave my farm, not to take up my rifle and go out hunting, but go out and try to rescue my fellow creatures from that vortex of misery, ruin, degradation, and woe, from which I was rescued fourteen years ago. Being one of the trophies of the temperance cause myself, makes me wish to make all mankind partakers of the happiness I have enjoyed by abstinence. I only regret that I have not the means to enable me to go through the length and breadth of the land and sound the alarm, but I have not, for my farm has taken what little I brought with me, so I have nothing but what I get by my own labor.

Yours in the bonds of temperance.

JOHN HOCKINGS.

July 14, 1847.

PORTRAIT OF ADMIRAL THOMAS.—It was truly becoming as well as highly creditable to His Majesty's Government, to have solicited a portrait of Admiral Thomas, the Restorer of the Hawaiian Flag. The same now hangs upon the right of the front entrance of the Palace. Making no pretension to be a connoisseur in the art of painting, still we must pronounce this to be a striking and excellent portrait of the Admiral. It may be said, perhaps, that the 'old English gentleman,' cannot look so young, but it must be remembered, that during the last few years he has not been buffeting the storms of an ocean-life. From a communication, under date, 'Stonehouse, Plymouth, 28th November, 1847,' we are glad to learn that he is enjoying good health. He desires to be remembered to all his friends at the Islands, and wishes to assure them that he has not ceased to feel a deep interest in the welfare and happiness of all concerned.—We are confident that few names are more dearly cherished by the native population, than that of Admiral Thomas.

CHINA.—A correspondent under date of 14th May, thus writes us from Whampoa:—

'Everything is at present quiet in China, still no one knows when or how soon there may be an outbreak. The feeling among foreign residents is, that they are living in the crater of a volcano. The Chinese are decidedly hostile to all 'barbarians,' and they show their hostility in many ways very annoying. During the past week the English Consul issued a circular, authorizing English merchants, to pay no more duties for the present to the Chinese, on the ground, that they had violated the treaty.—The consul has made certain demands which I think will be complied with. I am informed that the course taken by the consul has the sanction of the Governor.'

H. B. M.'s EXPLORING SHIP 'PLOVER.'—This vessel left on the 25th ult. for Bhering Straits, in search of the exploring vessels, the 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' which left England some three or four years since, to discover if possible, the North West passage. The following remarks, together with the list of the officers attached to these vessels, we copy from 'Voyages of Discovery and Research, within the Arctic Regions, from 1818 to the present time,' by Sir. John Burrow.

'The two ships, the 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' are the same that were employed, under the command of Sir James Clark Ross, on the Antarctic expedition, and the latter is the same ship that carried Back on the ice; on the present occasion they are commanded, officered, and manned as under:

THE EREBUS.	TERROR.
Sir John Franklin, Captain.	Richard Crozier, Captain.
James Fitzjames, Commander.	Ed. Little,
Graham Gore,	Geo. H. Hodgson,
H. T. D. LeVisconte,	John Irving,
Jas. Wm. Fairholme,	Frederic Hornby,
Chas. F. Des Vaux,	Robert Thomas,
Robert O. Sargent,	Thomas Blanksy, Ice Master.
E. Couch,	G. A. Maclean, Second Master.
H. F. Collins, Second Master.	John S. Peddie, Surgeon.
Stephen S. Stanley, Surgeon.	J. H. Helpman, Clerk.
James Read, Ice Master.	
12 Warrant and Petty Officers.	11 Warrant and Petty Officers.
58 Seamen and Marines.	57 Seamen and Marines.
70 Total.	68 Total.

In recording the names of the above-mentioned officers, those of Captain Sir John Franklin and Captain Crozier require nothing further to be said: that of Commander Fitzjames has been distinguished in the Uprates, on the coast of Syria, and in China; and by his zeal and alacrity, his good humor and ever cheerful disposition, he has made himself a universal favorite in the navy; and I am most happy to add that in his absence, the Board of Admiralty have promoted him to the rank of Captain. Lieutenant Graham Gore served in the last fearful voyage of the Terror; and Lieutenant Fairholm was in the Nigar expedition—excellent officers, both.'

☞ We find the following accounts of the melancholy loss of life in the Vera Cruz American of May 18th:—

'The U. S. Man-of-war steamer Iris, arrived last evening from Tuxpan. She came in port having her flag at half-mast, and shortly afterwards the other vessels of war in port also lowered the American ensign in the same manner. We could not learn the cause of this.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we have learned the distressing intelligence of the loss of two of the most distinguished officers of the American navy, and of several seamen and a French gentleman well known in this city.

On the 16th Capt. Pickney, of the steamer Scourge, Commander of Tuxpan, and Captain Harris, of the steamer Iris, left their vessels each in their launches to go ashore. Capt. Harris succeeded in crossing the Bar without accident, but seeing Capt. P.'s boat sink under the surf, he ordered his men to put back to his assistance. In this attempt his embarkation met with the same distressing accident, and we have now to mourn the loss of these two officers, that of five or six seamen, and of Mr. Alexandre Duval, a French merchant, who had taken passage on the Iris for Tuxpan.'

☞ The schooner Sri Singapura, which was dispatched by Messrs. W. Pustau & Co., of Hongkong, and sailed from thence on the 27th of February, bound for this port direct, to the consignment of Messrs. Henry Skinner & Co., not having arrived, we fear no doubt can be entertained of her loss.

Oregon.

THE OREGON SPECTATOR,—*The Friend*, and the *Oregon Free Press*.—In the *Oregon Spectator* of February 10th, 1848, a correspondent, Robert Newell, makes the following remarks in a letter addressed to the editor:—‘The principal complaint was, that we got no local news, that the pages of the *Oregon Spectator* were destitute of any information of Oregon, that extracts composed the greater part of the editorial labor, and that it did not advocate temperance or morality, but with a reluctant spirit.’ After glancing our eye over such paragraphs, when making up a summary of *Oregon* news for our paper on the 1st of June, we scribbled the following:—

‘The subject of temperance is manfully advocated by the conductors of the *Spectator*. A late editor appears to have been dismissed from his post, in part, because he so reluctantly set forth the claims of the temperance question. This fact indicates a healthy tone of public sentiment among the leading men of the country.’

It appears that Mr. Curry, who formerly edited the *Spectator*, now edits the *Oregon Free Press*. From the columns of the latter paper for July 8th, we copy the following specimen of editorial courtesy:—

‘VERY WRONG.—The editor of the *Sandwich Island “Friend,”* Mr. Damon, in his paper of the 1st ult., utters a deliberate falsehood—politely termed an exaggeration of truth—vulgarily denominated a lie. We should judge that it was of no consequence to the good people of the Islands to know why we were expelled from the editorial chair of the “*Oregon Spectator*,” therefore we are at a loss to conceive why Mr. Damon should have gone out of the line of his duty to misrepresent us—to do us injustice—who have never interfered in the remotest manner, with his business or interests.—However, he is not so much to blame after all, as those who occasioned our expulsion, having since become somewhat ashamed of their conduct, have endeavored to create a false issue—that is to say, they have striven to make it appear that it was for other causes than the real one that they distinguished themselves as they did. The editor of the “*Friend*” has perhaps been misinformed in relation to this matter—it was the publishing of Legislative proceedings, unpleasant to certain high functionaries, as the truth sometimes is, that occasioned our removal, which we proved at the time.’

We think it quite unnecessary to offer any additional remarks, except to utterly disclaim any intention whatever, of doing injustice to Mr. Curry, or of misrepresenting his opinions. Quite unintentionally on our part, it seems, that in Mr. Curry’s opinion, we have gone out of our ‘line of duty,’ and meddled with a strife existing between him and the conductors of the *Spectator*. If so, it appears a most apt illustration of the words of Solomon, ‘He that passeth by, and meddeth with strife belonging not to him, is like

one that taketh a dog by the ears.’ Proverbs 28, 17.

OREGON.—Many of our readers will peruse with interest the following extract of a letter recently received from the Rev. Mr. Atkinson.

OREGON CITY, July 10th 1848.

DEAR SIR:—I received your kind and truly welcome letter, of June 8th. Any intelligence from the Islands is highly gratifying to us. We feel an attachment to the mission and all the good people of our acquaintance there.

We had several cold days, were driven west to 165 deg’s., but arrived at the mouth of the river in eighteen and a half days from Honolulu. We learned of the loss of the *Vancouver*, before going in. It caused some anxiety for our own good ship. We made one trial on the morning of the 13th, but we were sadly disappointed, when almost past the cape. We tacked and ran out to sea. In the afternoon a fine breeze sprang up from the west, and we sailed into Baker’s Bay, near the point on which the *Peacock* was wrecked, without tacking ship. The wind was fair and we sailed up to Fort George.

Our first view of the hills was very gratifying. We soon saw that the immense forests, were like those we had left in New England. The tall pines and firs strongly reminded us of home. Hills, plains, deep ravines, and mountain sides were all densely covered with forests. Far to the north, seventy miles, the snow peaks of the Mount Olympus range, glistened in the sun. Inland, up the broad Columbia, Mount St. Helens rose in awful grandeur, covered with the snows of centuries. It is often in a state of eruption. It was said to be throwing out ashes and smoke last week. I have not seen it confirmed in the papers.

We remained at Fort George, waiting for a favorable conjunction of wind and tide to carry us over a shoal place, and through a difficult channel. Vessels are sometimes delayed here fifteen or twenty days, to pass a point and section of the river which could be done in two hours with the aid of a steamboat. So it is at the bar, and in the channels there. A steam tow-boat would render it easy to come in, except in severe storms.

We sailed up the river as far in one afternoon as the *Cowletz* did the last time, in 22 days. But the Columbia is a noble river for steam navigation. It surpasses in magnitude my anticipations. I felt as when on the Mississippi. Surely the country must be good and suitable for man, which supplies such a river. Dense forests of heavy timber press down to the water’s edge, and cover the islands and bluffs.

Astoria, i. e. Fort George, has only eight or ten houses; a few are scattered along the river on both sides. There are forty families on Clatsop plains, south of the Columbia. We passed only three or four residences of white men between Astoria and the lower mouth of the Willamette. Then the country is more level. At that point Plymouth will be built up. It is now a depot for lumber. We arrived at Vancouver the 19th, and were kindly welcomed by P. S. Ogden, Esq., Chief Factor Hon. Hudson’s Bay Co. The 20th, we came up as far as Portland

with our baggage, on a whale boat, with Indian boatmen, except the boatswain. This place is the head of navigation. Seamen will often be there in large numbers. I trust they will come under the Bethel flag. At noon, the 21st, we arrived at our journey’s end. We would ever be mindful of our Heavenly Father’s care, during all our travels. We find this an important place, and increasing. There are 120 framed buildings on the east side of the river.

* * * * *

Yours truly,
GEO. H. ATKINSON.

REV. S. C. DAMON.

From the *Oregon Spectator*.

A TOUR IN THE NORTH END OF MIDDLE OREGON.—MR. EDITOR:—For the military operations of the last campaign, I refer you to the proper officers and to the page of the historian.

But knowing your predilections for Middle Oregon, and having recently taken a considerable stroll over the northern portion of it—though not accustomed to keeping a diary, or journalizing in any way—I took these few rough notes especially for you.

Friday, May 26.—Having been long since apprised of the evil conspiracies and machinations of the Cayuses, and other Indians against our missionaries at Tshimakain, and being apprised, on yesterday, by letters from the missionaries at that place, of their recent removal to a Hudson’s Bay Post for protection, and being now on the head of Poluse river, within 130 miles of their station sixty men volunteered under Major Magone to go and tender aid to our brother and sister Americans whose lives we considered every hour exposed to danger. Set out at noon, traveled due north twenty-five miles over rolling prairie, scattered pine timber—soil similar to the best upland in Missouri; encamped on the north fork of Poluse river.

Monday, 29th.—Crossed the river, and saw a number of the Spokans who lived close by. After traveling fifteen miles across the mountain, we came in sight of one of nature’s ‘most sweet and peaceful scenes’ that I ever beheld—a perfectly level prairie valley, of the richest soil and vegetation—about ten miles long and three wide; at the southeast corner of which stood the neat little buildings and pleasure gardens of the mission—the whole surrounded by lofty pines, covering the hills, which gave it the appearance of a grand amphitheatre. Near the houses and gardens, and at the foot of a lofty hill, nature pours fourth one of her sweetest little fountains, which, in the language of the natives, is called ‘Tshimakain;’ hence the name of the mission. We had just arrived, and unfurled our banner from the top of the house, when Messrs. Eels & Walker, with young Mr. Lewis, having heard we were coming, came from Colville. It was a meeting of joy. They seemed incapable of expressing their gratitude and thanks for the little protection and assistance we had come to offer; they did not fear the least from their own Indians; yet, considering the precarious, not to say dangerous condition of affairs throughout the whole Indian territory, they thought it best for both themselves and the board, that, for a while at least, they withdraw until matters assume a more pacific aspect. They had come to that conclu-

sion before our arrival; therefore, their joy at our presence.

Tuesday, 30th.—Missionaries set out to-day for Fort Colville, seventy miles, to bring their families on the way to the Willamette.

Sunday, June 4.—Had Divine service twice in camp to-day, and as I listened to the devout strains of the sweet Psalmist,

'Sweet is the work my God and King,
To praise thy name give thanks and sing,'

uttered by the soft and plaintive voice of woman, I was involuntarily led to exclaim:

There is no harp on earth so sweet
As the human voice Divine!

Shortly after, we had service in another part of the camp, performed in the language of the natives—a number of them having followed us that far to take a last and affectionate leave of their preceptors.

I am much better pleased with the Spokans than any other Indians I have seen, and I have reason to hope that the missionary labors at that place have not been in vain.

Wednesday 7th.—Passed the day quite agreeably in the company of Madam Walker, conversing on the natural history of the region, character of the natives, their manners and customs, volcanic eruptions, tertiary, or ingenious and aqueous geological formations. 'An intelligent and virtuous woman, her price is far above rubies.' Encamped on the Poluse river.

Saturday 10th.—Made an early start and reached Wailatpu about 1, P. M. 'Twas a very sad and trying scene to them to witness the mouldering ruins of the former habitation of their worthy brother and sister. They rested but an hour or two, and went out a few miles and encamped till Monday, when they will continue their way to the valley of the Willamette. May our good citizens there give them a welcome reception—where, may they live in peace, contentment and happiness, until ordered elsewhere by those for whom they labor; and that they and their children may forever enjoy the smiles of the great God of the seraphim and heathen, is the heart's sentiment of a

RAMBLER.

✍ We learn that the missionaries, viz., Messrs. Eels, Walker and Spaulding, with their families, have all safely arrived at Oregon City, where they will remain, for the present. [Ed. of Friend.]

The Pope, vs. the President of Chile.

It appears from the May number of the Neighbor, that the President and Council of State, have taken exceptions to recent Bulls lately received from Rome. The Pope does not acknowledge the nominating power of the President, to fill the office of Archbishop of Chile; and he also claims a supreme control in the whole matter of governing the Chilean church. The editor of the Neighbor makes the following remarks upon the subject.

'There can be no doubt but this is a complicated question. And it shows how destitute the profession of allegiance, to a foreign and far distant Bishop is of any solidity, when it comes to the test. It may be all very agreeable to land the unity of the church of Rome under its one spiritual head,

and to unchurch with a dash of the pen all who do not profess to submit to his authority. But when the hour of action comes his professed subjects, even, allow him no power at all. The church in Chile stands nominally under the Pope's control; but he must not control it. He is its supreme head, but must not appoint its officers. Others to appoint, and he is simply to approve. The civil rulers' power of patronage is unlimited; they can appoint whom they like, while the majestic official of the Quirinal has nothing but the power of consenting to nominations which he cannot hinder.

As men, as citizens or as christians the Government in this matter are perfectly in the right. They should be honored for the stand they are making. We do honor, and applaud them. But as Romanists they are not right; as professed subjects of the See of the Vatican they are inconsistent. The power of Pius IX is only allowed to be nominal, not actual.

We conceive therefore, that the position held at present cannot be maintained; that one of the parties must yield, and either the Pope by his own act becomes a mere consenting supernumerary, or the nation lodge with him the sole appointing power. Or yet again, a third alternative remains, that this subjection to the Bishop of Rome cease to be professed; and that which is now the practice become the avowed theory of 'the powers that be' in Chile. To this issue events, as we read them, are tending throughout the entire length of the American continent.'

The Rev. Dr. King and the Pope.

It is known to the public generally, that Dr. King, the indefatigable American Missionary at Athens, has, after long, and varied persecutions from the Greek ecclesiastics, thought it expedient to abandon for a time his station, and wait, at a distance from his family, for the excitement to pass away. After spending some time in Switzerland, he is now at Rome; from whence he directed the following letter to the Secretary of the American Board of Missions:—

ROME, October 18, 1847.

I have just been presented to Pius IX., who is a very dignified and interesting man; I neither kissed his toe, nor his hand, nor did he mine, but he bowed to me very politely and I to him. Several presented at the same time with me, being Roman Catholics, knelt very devoutly and kissed the cross on his foot. He has much benignity in his countenance, and I should judge he has a good degree of decision and firmness. He was born the 13th of May, 1792, and is about two months older than myself.

Three days since he gave to the people a kind of constitution, which was received with great rejoicing. In the evening a procession was formed at the Piazza del Popolo, from whence an immense multitude marched up the Corso to the Quirinal Palace, with lighted torches and banners waving, instrumental music and singing, and reiterated shouts of 'Viva Pro Nono,' answered from the windows and doors, and balconies, by hats, and handkerchiefs waving, and shouts of enthusiasm not to be mistaken. Before the Palace, were assembled fifty or sixty thousand persons of various descriptions, who sung and shouted 'Viva Pro Nono.'—Long live Pius Ninth. It was indeed a bril-

liant scene. After a few minutes, the Pope appeared in the balcony with lighted candles, and gave his benediction to the multitude, who immediately extinguished their torches and retired in the most orderly manner.

I have also, had an interview twice to-day, with a priest, who is an intimate friend of the Pope in his plans of reform, and is one of the most influential men in Rome.—His name is Ventura. I had a letter of introduction to him, through some of my Paris friends. This morning I had a long conversation with him on various subjects, and among others, that of religious toleration. He said, what I afterwards told him was worthy to be written in letters of gold that 'the only evangelical means of propagating Christianity is the preaching of the word of the gospel.' (L'unico mezzo evangelico da propagare il Cristianismo è la predicazione o la parola del Evangelo,) that is as I understood him, the gospel either preached or read.

He also gave me a copy of what is called 'The New Arms of Rome,' which I have not yet examined but which I take to be a treatise on the New Arms of Rome, which is a device of his own, a cross in the midst of a shield, supported by the figure of liberty on the one hand and religion on the other, and joining hands before it in friendship. Both are seated on the terraqueous globe, from which a cross rises between them.—Under the feet of religion is the Pantheon, as the greatest monument of paganism, which religion has changed into a Christian church. Liberty has one foot upon a chain, and underneath is the Coliseum, where slaves were immolated—a bloody monument of ancient servitude. Liberty is crowned with olive, and from the head of religion proceed rays of light. In the middle of the cross are the keys of the triple crown, to show that by means of the Sovereign Pontiff, true religion and true liberty are, or are to be, established in the world. Underneath the shield is written:—

'La Nuova Arma di Roma,
La Religione e la Liberta.'

Padre Ventura says the Pope is not afraid, is decided and will go on with what he has begun. He appears to be a very intelligent man, and I am told that he is a very powerful speaker.

When I left him he embraced me in a very friendly manner. The second time I called he gave me some very beautiful medals, one of which had the figure of Saint Peter on the one side, and of Saint Paul on the other, another of the Virgin Mary, &c., all of which had been formally blessed by the Pope.

Another very interesting personage I have seen to-day, is the Cardinal Mezzofanti, who speaks fifty different languages. I was introduced to him by Padre Ventura, and conversed with him in five or six different languages, but principally in Arabic, which he speaks very fluently. On my expressing a desire to have his autograph, he retired and wrote the following in English:

'Great many tongues resound among mankind,
Their number overwhelms the power of mind;
Here under English lines I write my name,
I like that noble language dear to fame.'

I MAZZOFANTI.

✍ Of all the arts music is the most divine. Vice derives but little aid from it; in the vicious it awakens noble sentiments.

Narrative

Of the Events attending the Massacre of part of the crew belonging to the Whaleship Triton, of New-Bedford, by the Natives of Sydenham's Island: by THOMAS SPENCER, Master.

In the month of July, 1846, the American whaleship Triton, of three hundred tons burthen, sailed from the port of New Bedford, under my command on a sperm whale cruise, in the Pacific and elsewhere.—On the 7th of January 1848, about 6 o'clock in the morning, the weather being pleasant, the wind moderate, and all hands in good health and spirits, and employed in trying out a whale caught the day previous, raised Sydenham Island, distant about fifteen miles, bearing N. E. This island is one of the King's Mill Group, in lat. 40 miles south, long. 174 deg. east, when first seen, seemed like a forest of cocoanut trees adrift upon the ocean. Shortly after making the Islands two canoes under sail were discovered steering for the ship, and at nine o'clock they came alongside, bringing for sale cocoanuts and various articles which the natives informed us formerly belonged to the American whaleship Columbia, wrecked on this Island about two years since.

After making suitable arrangements to receive them, in case they were disposed to play false with us, by having the spades taken down and placed within reach, I gave permission for two to come on deck at a time, cautioning the men to be on hand in case they should be needed. In taking these precautions I wished to impress upon my officers and crew the necessity for vigilance and caution in their intercourse with a people proverbial for their treachery and dissimulation; this was the more necessary as most of my ship's company were young and inexperienced and had never cruised among the South Sea Islands, consequently had no knowledge of their nature and disposition.

After making such purchases from the natives (who were about twenty in number) as I required, I took the two canoes in tow, braced forward the yards and stood along on my course. A little after nine, one of the canoes ran under and filed; four of the natives belonging to her I took on board, the other canoes taking three, that number being as many as they could carry. In order to land the natives, I commenced working in for the land, in hopes that more canoes would come alongside, when I agreed with them to take the natives on shore, by giving them some tobacco as a compensation. In one of these canoes I found a Portugese by the name of Manuel, whom I allowed to come on board, who spoke very good English.—In conversation with him he stated that he had been discharged at the Islands, about ten or eleven months since, from a French whaler, and that he had also sailed in the American ship Nantucket, of Nantucket.—In stature, he was about five feet ten, well and strongly made, with a countenance purely Portugese, and with the restless, riving eye peculiar to his countrymen. He also informed me that he had a first rate fluke-chain for sale, and not having one in the ship large enough to hold a heavy whale, I bargained for it, and also some spare spars. At 4, P. M., the ship being close in with the land, lowered the starboard boat and pulled for the shore, having Manuel in company.

Before leaving the ship, however, I informed Mr. Wells, the first officer, that I should come off that night, if I lived, and requested him to keep the ship as near land as would be safe, and in case he did not see me before dark, to keep a bright light set. I also took with me a boat lantern, in case I should be belated. After a pull of fifty minutes I landed, secured the boat and oars, and went immediately, in company with Manuel, to look at the articles he had for sale, and purchased two top-mast studdingsail booms, one top-gallant mast, one first rate fluke-chain, and one whaleboat. By this time it was sundown. We put the chain in the boat and got all ready to go off, and asked the natives to bring the oars down, but as they showed no readiness to comply with my wishes, I left two men by the boat, and the rest of us started for them. I could not find the oars or Manuel for fifteen minutes. When I succeeded in finding him, he was surrounded by about 200 of the most ferocious and savage looking beings, who were almost entirely naked, I ever saw, with whom he was busily engaged talking, as I presume, about myself. I went up to him and asked him for my oars and sail. He said that one of the natives, pointing to him, would get them for me. The native immediately left the crowd, followed by myself and crew, from house to house, until I became out of patience, and returned to Manuel again, asking him what he meant by keeping my oars? He replied, that the chiefs wished me to remain on shore during the night. I informed him it was impossible, and that I should go on board that night, if I lived, and requested him to give me my oars immediately if he did not wish for trouble. He then said that the chiefs wanted to see us, and would not give them to me until morning. Upon receiving this reply, we started for some oars that belonged to him, which I had discovered while looking for my own. They were suspended to some cocoanut trees, which I climbed, and handed down the oars, one at a time, to the crew. The natives attempted to wrest them from us, but, by fighting our way, we reached the boat, and succeeded in getting her afloat. By this time it was quite dark, and the tide had fallen so much that we did not dare to venture over the reef, which surrounded the Island, there being a very heavy surf on, which left the rocks entirely bare at times, and fearing that all would be lost in making the attempt, we reluctantly steered for the shore again, the only alternative left us to adopt. Upon landing, we secured the boat and unloaded the chain, after which, we repaired to Manuel's house and enquired for him; being told that he was in a large house some distance off, we repaired thither, and not finding him, returned again to his house, accompanied by hundreds of natives, where we met with no better success in our search. Leaving the men in the house, I walked along the beach until I came to some ship's timbers, and seating myself on one of them, I began to reflect upon my highly embarrassing and disagreeable situation, and to consider the best method of extricating myself from it. While thus engaged, I discovered, though the night was very dark, some natives running through the cocoanut grove with oars on their backs. As soon as I made this discovery, I called for the men and gave chase to the natives, following them alone until I came to the boat,

which had been taken from where I landed and carried about a quarter of a mile along shore, where I found Manuel with about one hundred of the wildest looking natives armed with muskets, pistols, cutlasses, lances, harpoons and spades. I immediately jumped into the boat and asked Manuel what he was doing with her. He replied that he was going to carry her up to the point for fear the natives would stave her. I told him to return her immediately to where I left her, and that I would be responsible for any damage they might do her, which he declined doing, stating that he, and he alone would be censured, should she become injured in any way. I then called to him by name, and asked him what he intended to do. He replied, I am going on board to take your ship. Judge what a thrill of horror this determination, pronounced in the most deliberate manner by this arch villain, sent to my heart. I saw at once how hopeless our situation was, how completely we were caught in the snare spread for us, and how utterly vain all chances of relief were, still that motive to action, never dormant in the human heart until it ceases to beat, influenced me, and I determined at once to assume a bold attitude and refrain from evincing, as far as possible, any apprehension, or inclination to succumb. I therefore replied to him that he could not take her with all the natives on the Island, that my men were trusty, tried, and true, and if he made the attempt he would lose his life, to which he replied that he could take her, that the men were all green and he knew it, and that as for losing his life he was not afraid to die, and that he would make the attempt at all events.

As soon as this cold blooded determination was made known, my first impulse was to put him to death, but while I was looking for some weapon to attack him with, the natives gathered around and seized upon me, secured me in such a manner as to render all attempts at further resistance foolish. They passed me out of the boat and seated me upon the shore, a large number of them running off with the boat.

As soon as I was seated I again addressed Manuel, requesting an interview with him at his house, where I hoped to find some weapon with which I could slay him. On entering the door of his house, I discovered a sword, but no sooner had my eye rested upon it, than Manuel, who divined my intention, rushed and secured it, thus thwarting my determination. Failing in this, I adopted a milder course and endeavored to negotiate with him for the safety of myself, ship's company, and ship, asking him what his motive was in wishing to take the ship. He stated in reply that the James Stewart, of St. Johns, New Brunswick, had been there about three weeks since, and had purchased articles to the amount of about \$300; that upon his going on board to receive the money, they refused to pay him, and drove him overboard without giving him a farthing, and now he intended to have his pay. I told him that I would pay him in dollars or anything in the ship, and take his receipt to that effect. No, he replied, I have the bird in my hands, and I will pick him at my leisure. I then asked him what he wanted that was on board. His reply was all the good things. I then enquired what they were. He enumerated tobacco, pipes, ammunition, money, arms, instruments, &c. I told him I would give

him all these articles if he would let my men go on board and get them for him, intending to deceive him, in order to put the mate on his guard, but he was entirely too cunning, and could not be deceived, but agreed that I might write a note to that effect to the mate. To this I would not consent, and he threatened, in case I did not comply with his suggestion, to take my life. I wished to know what he would gain by it, that I was entirely in his power, and could do him no harm, whereas, by letting me live, he might find me of some service to him. After consulting with the natives for sometime, he informed me that he would not kill me at present, and then arose to take his departure.— Upon my persisting in following, the natives instantly secured me and quietly set me down, with their arms, of various kinds and description, suspended over my head, and, with gestures and motions, then bade me be quiet and remain where I was. For the space of two hours I was thus guarded; at the end of this time they allowed me my freedom, when I went to look for the crew, surrounded by about one hundred natives. After a long ramble, I found William Peets, boat-steerer, and John Gomes, carpenter, who returned to the house with me and remained. We armed ourselves with copper bolts, &c., and took possession of a small room, with the determination of defending it while we lived. We passed the night among ourselves in comparing notes, and in reflecting upon our situation, and what was to be done. What a change the passing away of a few hours had made in our situation; but yesterday we were the free rovers upon the free sea—happy, contented and cheerful—our hearts animated with hope—our hands free and unshackled as our thoughts; now, the criminal in his cell, condemned to death, was happier than we, who knew not what our fate was to be, or that of our comrades—no shackles weighed upon our hands, but the load upon our spirits was dreary and dark indeed. Thus passed away the night until the night became day, and the light of morn gradually dawned upon land and sea, upon the free man and the captive, the savage and the christian.— Shortly after we all met on the shore side, and discovered the good old Triton standing in for the land with all sail set. She continued approaching the shore until it seemed as though they could hear our hail on board, and not more than a mile off. The beach was thronged with natives, and upon our attempting to signalize with the ship we were compelled, by superior numbers, and after some resistance, to retire from the shore, with the sad conviction that there was no earthly means left in our power of making known to our friends the imminent danger they were in.

About 7 o'clock my boat, in charge of Manuel, having with him eight or ten natives armed to the teeth, left the shore and pulled for the ship. As they bounded along over the waves on their errand of merciless destruction and death, we watched them with the most intense anxiety, and prayed in our hearts that some unforeseen event might occur to save our companions from the hunters of blood and the agents of destruction. The wind, which blows alike for the evil and the good, wafted them on their way, and about nine o'clock we saw the boat go alongside—the ship by this time about a

mile distant, and near enough for me to discover the second mate at the top-mast cross trees on the look-out. With clenched hands and strained eyes I watched them on board to discover if they had taken cognizance of aught to excite their suspicions and alarm; but there was nothing upon which to hang a hope that the evil designs of the new comers were suspected. One by one the boat's crew ascended the side without molestation, and soon after the boat was hoisted—flying-jib and main-top-gallant sail furled. 'The conspirators were in Rome!' and like one laboring under the night-mare—soul and body convulsed—a prey to the most torturing anxiety and the most horrible fears, I wandered about, watching the fated ship, as she worked off and on the shore. I did not know what to make off her manœuvres; that she had fallen a prey to Manuel and his associates I could hardly doubt;—but if so, why did not they run her on shore? what could they be waiting for? I asked myself if there was any chance that she would escape from the toils of the snarer—but my heart told me none; and finally I came to the conclusion they were only waiting for high water to beach her, and end her career with our own.

At about 6 P. M., she stood very close into the land, much closer than she had ever been before, and I, with my companions in misfortune, were of the opinion that she was on her last tack, and that the dread state of suspense we had endured for so many weary hours was about to be terminated by the realization of our worst fears. No one but God will ever know my feelings. I felt confident that all my ship's company had been cruelly murdered—which fate would also be ours as soon as the ship was beached, and not a soul would be left from the unfortunate Triton to tell of her sad, eventful history and fate. As these gloomy thoughts passed through my mind, my heart sank within me; my fate was sealed!—the last page in the volume of life had been written, and I was to die!—Die away from friends, from family, from home and all the idols of my heart! I was to die ignominiously by the hand of savages—butchered in cold blood—cut off in the bloom of manhood, with no kind voice to sooth my spirit in its parting flight, but in its stead the shriek of the savage—the yell of triumph—the exulting shout of murderers and of foes!—not the voice of ministering angels, but the malignant howl of fiends crying for my blood! Thousands of such thoughts rushed through my mind as I stood viewing the ship as she still neared the shore; but at length she gracefully wound round off shore, with her head yards to the mast, and all seemed quiet and regular.

Once more I breathed again, and heard the voice of the Syren bidding me hope; once more visions of escape haunted my mind, and all thought of present danger vanished. I knew not, however, how to account for the proceedings on board the ship, but it was very evident to my mind that she was still in the hands of her legitimate masters. I did not think my mate would allow the natives to be on board without confining them; but if he had done so, why had he not sent a boat on shore for me? The whole affair was a mystery and inexplicable; I knew not what to think. Once more I endeavored to bribe the natives to put me on board of the ship; offering everything I had

on board as a recompense, but my offer was rudely repulsed by a shove among the rocks, or a demonstration on their part to cut my throat if I was not quiet. As well might I have asked aid from the beasts of the field as from them. At length night, dark, sable and gloomy, with her garments spangled with silvery stars, closed upon the scene, shutting from our view the doomed ship as she sailed to the northward by the wind.— We watched the poor old vessel, which had been so often to us an ark of refuge and a home of safety, until she faded away and was lost in the darkness; then slowly walked away from the beach to the house we occupied the night previous, surrounded by a number of ferocious savages, armed in various ways, ready at a moment's warning, to take our lives.

Momentarily expecting an attack on the part of the natives, we passed a sleepless night, each busy with his own train of reflections and desponding thoughts. Infancy, in its innocence, was not more helpless than we. What mattered strength where strength was but weakness? or the ability to conceive where the means to execute were wanting? What deeds of violence might now be enacting on board of our ship? What shrieks of agony rending the heavens and piercing the depths of the ocean, startling the sea-monster from his prey? Night, gloomy night, thou wert not made for laughter, but for thoughts solemn and gloomy as thyself! for hearts heavy with woe—for the revels of fiends—for the mad orgies of the mad—for deeds of violence—for murder and for vice! Slowly and wearily the hours of darkness swept by, and a faint streak of light, resting almost upon the eastern horizon, proclaimed the coming of day.

At daylight, all of our little band again re-assembled upon the beach, and with full hearts watched for the Triton. At last, when we thought never to see her again, we discovered her a long way off, slowly drifting away. I knew at once that another act in this melancholy and mournful tragedy was finished—that Manuel's diabolical schemes were accomplished—all was lost; and satisfied that in a short time we too would share the fate of our companions, on board, we armed ourselves with clubs, with the determination to sell our lives as dearly as possible, and fight to the last.

At about four in the afternoon, we discovered three boats and three canoes coming on shore, the ship being by this time out of sight—when last seen—standing to the northward. All was now confusion and excitement on shore; the natives running to and fro like madmen, evidently greatly disturbed. About six o'clock, the excitement reached its height, when we were forced by about 150 natives to go with them some distance from the house we had occupied. After walking for sometime, we refused to go any farther, and attempted to return. Then it was they informed us that the ship was taken, and that all on board had been killed—Manuel and some of the natives being among the number—and that now they were going to kill us. As soon as this intelligence was made known to us, four of the stoutest natives picked me up, and others seizing upon the crew, we were forced apart, as we supposed, never to meet again.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE DEBT ON THE CHAPEL.—It is our privilege to acknowledge in this number of the Friend, many very generous donations, in behalf of the Chapel. We feel under peculiar obligation, not only to those who have contributed their money for this object, but also to certain gentlemen who have advocated our cause. The present debt on the 'Chapel, Reading and Vestry Rooms,' is \$1,621.66. It is to be hoped that others like minded will be disposed to aid forward this undertaking. The benefits attending the alterations are fully acknowledged and experienced, by all who worship at the Chapel.

On the 27th of November last, at a meeting of ship-masters, held at the Chapel, a vote was unanimously passed, authorizing the Chaplain to invite masters, officers and seamen in port, or who might visit this port, in future, to aid forward the undertaking. The chaplain feels much encouraged, to hope that the debt will be fully liquidated before many months shall elapse.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 15th inst., by William Miller, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul General, Mr. JOSEPH BOOTH to Miss ANNA McGUIRE.

DIED.

In Linn County, Oregon, April 11, 1848, after an illness of 14 days, Mr. CALEB ROGERS, formerly of Newton, Mass.

PASSENGERS.

In the Penco from Valparaiso—Messrs. H. R. Kunhardt and H. Kirchner.
In the Tropic from Francisco—E. A. Suwerkrop, Esq., Royal Danish Consul.
In the Eveline from Columbia River—Mr. George M. Stanley, and captain's lady.
In the Paramatta for Tahiti—Mr. and Mrs. Abell, H. Hawes.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

July 22—American schooner Indiana, Crosby, 35 days from Central America.
26—French brig New Perseverance, Boyer, 18 days from Tahiti.
July 30—American brig Sabine, Chatfield, 16 days from San Francisco, via Lahaina.
Aug. 6—Bremen brig Motezuma, 33 days from Mazatlan.
8—American whale ship California, Fisher, New Bedford, 23 months out, 400 sperm 3000 whale, 1350 whale this season.
Aug. 10—Am whale ship Eleanor, Pendleton, Mystic, 36 months, 150 sp., 1550 wh., 500 whale season.
11—Chilean brig Penco, Olid, 56 days from Valparaiso, with mdz.
14—Eng. brig Tepic, Luce, 14 days from San Francisco, gold dust and lumber.
Am brig Eveline, Goodwin, 13 days from Columbia River, lumber, salmon, &c., to S. H. Williams & Co.
16—Am whale ship Cortes, Swift, New Bedford, 21 months, 125 sp., 2800 wh., 1300 whale season.
Am whale ship Canton, Fisher, New Bedford, 24 months, 400 sp., 2200 wh., 800 whale season.
17—Hawaiian schr. Carlotia, Jurnvitch, from Guymas.
Aug. 23—Schooner Julian, Moran, 52 days from Hong Kong.
H. B. M.'s bark Plover, T. E. Moore Commander, 42 days from Callao.

Sailed.

July 25—American whale ship Junius, Smith, to cruise.
27—American schooner Indiana, Crosby, Hongkong.
28—Spanish brig Flecha, Vasquez, for Manila.
29—U. S. ship Preble, Capt. Glynn, for China.
July 31—American ship Rhone, Hill, for San Francisco.
Aug. 1—U. S. ship Preble, Capt. Glynn, for Hongkong.
2—Hawaiian bark Mary Francis, Gould, for Mazatlan via San Francisco.
3—Hawaiian brig Euphemis, Vioget, for San Francisco.
Aug. 6—Hawaiian schooner Kekauonohi, Treadway, for San Francisco.
Hawaiian schooner Ariel, Griffin, for San Francisco.
7—American brig Sabine for Lahaina.
10—American ship Matilda, Lewis for Hongkong.
10—Hawaiian schooner Starling, Menzies, for Columbia River.
Aug. 17—Eng. bark Paramatta, Bloomfield, for Tahiti.
Aug. 20—Brig Sabine, Chatfield, for San Francisco.
21—Brig Tepic, Luce, for San Francisco.
22—Brig Perseverance, Boyer, for San Francisco.
23—American whale ship Eleanor, Pendleton, Mystic, to cruise.

Spoken.

Capt. Fisher of the California spoke April 15th bark Cherokee of New Bedford, 1450 whale 240 sperm. 22nd, Sarah Parker of Nantucket, 800 whale 200 sperm, 2 whales this season. 26th, Eliza Adams of New Bedford, 1 whale. 26th, Cortes of New Bedford, 3 whales. May 31st, David Paddock of Nantucket, 1800 whale 600 sperm, 17 whales this season. June 9th, India of New London, 1600 whale, 14 whales this season. 15th, Formosa of New Bedford, 1200 whale 600 sperm, nothing this season. 21st, Candace of New London, 10 whales this season. 22d, Vesper of New London, 1900 whale, 10 whales this season.

Ships spoken by Whaleship South America, in Japan Sea.—June 6, Friendship, Fairhaven, four whales season, 1250 barrels all; 8th, Lagoda, New Bedford, two whales this season, had lost fifteen men by desertion; took three boats with them; 14th, David Paddock, nineteen whales this season; 23d, Neva, Greenport, two whales this season, 350 barrels all; 23d, India, New London, eighteen whales this season; 23d, Sheffield Sugar Harbor, fourteen whales this season, 3400 barrels all; 25th, Milo, New Bedford, fifteen whales this season; 27th, Atholl, St. John, 900 barrels, all well. July 3d, Samuel Robertson, 1400 barrels season, 2800 all.

Memoranda.

The brig Spencer, Capt. Bell, was to leave Liverpool 15th May with an assorted cargo to Starkey, Janion & Co.
The American schooner Honolulu, hence 18 days, had arrived at San Francisco and sailed for Columbia River July 14th.
The English bark Janet was laying at San Francisco when the Sabine left.
The American brig Henry had arrived at Monterey from Mazatlan.
The Eveline reports Am schooner Honolulu, Newell, at Columbia River, 13 days from San Francisco.
English bark Janet at San Francisco unable to discharge.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Aug. 11—Am whaleship Canton, Fisher, New Bedford, 24 months, 400 sperm, 2200 whale.
14—Am whaleship Montano, Russell, Nantucket, 36 months, 300 sperm, 1300 whale.
Am whaleship Caroline, Carey, New Bedford, 23 months, 300 sperm, 2000 whale.
Aug. 21—South America, Sowle, Providence, full.
23—Rousseau, Smith, New Bedford, 36 months, 1800 sperm, 600 whale, 8000 lbs. bone.

DONATIONS.

FOR THE CHAPEL, (TO PAY DEBT THEREON.)

Captain Lewis, ship Matilda,	\$6 00
A Sailor do	1 00
Augustus Peterson do	1 00
Frederick F. Coulter do	1 00
George A. Thomas do	1 00
W. H. Lanckeman do	1 00
George Williams do	1 00
Peter Wilson do	50
Andrew D. Fowler do	1 00
George W. Farrington do	1 00
W. H. Lanckman do	1 00
John Norman, sail mkr do	2 00
Chas. Laws, steward do	2 00

Commander Glynn, U. S. S. Preble	Total	\$19 50
Captain Bloomfield, ship Paramatta		\$20 00
Mr. Smith, 1st officer do		\$16 00
Crew do		5 00
		5 00

Mr. Howe, ship John Coggs shall	Total	\$26 00
Mr. Richmond do		\$2 00
S. P. Daggett do		1 00
		1 00

Captain Hill, ship Rhone	Total	\$4 00
Mr. J. H. Pascall do		\$10 00
Mr. David Oliphant do		3 00
Charles Ross do		2 00
R. Knight do		50
N. Wilson do		50
C. Barrett do		50
J. Brown do		1 00
C. Brookfield do		2 00
W. R. Bushee do		1 00
W. H. Antoni do		50
T. Christ do		50
Cash do		1 00
G. Ready do		50
James Steward do		50
G. Midwater do		50
J. M. Finley, supercargo do		10 00
W. C. Stout, passenger do		10 00
C. E. Wetmore do do		2 00
H. G. Wetmore do do		2 50
J. Matthews do do		2 00
G. H. Bruchl do do		3 00
P. Phelps do do		1 00

Captain Pfannkuche, ship Motezuma	Total	\$55 00
Mr. J. P. Jayne		2 50
		3 00

FOR THE FRIEND.

Captain Luce, John Coggs shall	\$3 00
Mr. Champion, Matilda	3 00
Found on editor's table	5 00
A Sailor	75

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a Butcher's Shop in the building lately occupied by Mr. Tibbey, where he will be prepared at all times to supply those who may favor him with their patronage with beef at the following prices:

Choice pieces for family use, - - 5c per lb.
Ordinary pieces for family use, - - 4c per lb.
By the quarter for ships, &c., - - 4c per lb.
Corned Beef, - - - - 5c per lb.

No pains will be spared in accommodating families and others with the kind and quantity required.

JOHN NEDDLES.

Honolulu, Aug. 19, 1848.—3w

LAHAINA CHAPLAINCY.

Divine service will be held in the Seamen's Chapel, every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Seamen, residents and visitors, are kindly invited to attend.

The office of the Chaplain is a short distance from the Chapel, on the same street, towards the sea. All persons wishing to converse with him; procure the Holy Scriptures, or religious publications, books &c., will be always welcome, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

T. E. TAYLOR, Chaplain.

Lahaina, July 29, 1848.

NOTICE!

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M. SEATS FREE.

Religious services will be held at the Vestry-Room every Thursday evening. Usually, there will be a Lecture delivered.

The Seamen's Concert for Prayer is held at the Vestry Room the third Monday evening each month.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplaincy Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9½ A. M., and 2½ P. M.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of "The Friend." An annual report of all donations is made to the American Seamen's Friend Society, in New York. Any person contributing the sum of \$50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and by \$20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

SAMUEL C. DAMON,

Honolulu, April 1. tf. Seamen's Chaplain.

Notice to Lahaina Subscribers.

The REV. MR. TAYLOR will now act as Agent for the "Friend," at Lahaina, and the irregularity which has attended the forwarding of your papers, it is hoped, will no longer be experienced. Mr. T. will employ a carrier, who will deliver the paper.

D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, in 4 vols.

A few copies of this interesting work, elegantly bound in cloth, are for sale at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain.

This edition is prefaced with the following notice by the author:—

"I have revised this translation line by line, and word by word. It is the only one which I have corrected."

"Signed, J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNE."

Just received and for Sale,

At the Chaplain's Study, a fresh supply of the publications of the American Tract Society.

Also—A complete set of the "Christian Library," in 45 vols. Price, \$25.00.

The Friend, Bound.

The Friend, bound, for one, two, or more years, can be obtained at the Chaplain's Study. 3/4 A few entire sets remain unsold. A deduction will be made from the subscription price to persons purchasing more than one volume.

. Seamen will never be charged more than the actual cost of the publication and binding. tf.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

TERMS.

One copy per annum,	\$1.50
Two copies per annum,	2.50
Five copies per annum,	5.00
Ten copies per annum,	8.00

Single copies and bound volumes for 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years may be obtained at the Study of the Chaplain.



Vol. 6.]

HONOLULU, OCTOBER 1, 1848.

[No. 10.]

The Seamen's Friend.

Narrative

Of the Events attending the Massacre of part of the crew belonging to the Whaleship Triton, of New-Bedford, by the Natives of Sydenham's Island: by THOMAS SPENCER, Master.

[CONCLUDED]

I was carried to an island, distant about 900 feet from the main island, and placed in a large house. As soon as I was seated, the natives brought in all their arms and war implements, and arranged them on one side of the house. At length one of the most desperate looking among them sprang for a spade and advanced towards me, chanting a war song, and going through his manœuvres of cutting my head off. In an instant, an old chief woman sprang towards me and tabooed me, patting me first rapidly on the breast and then on my back, repeating at the same time some words, as fast as possible. The natives attempted to take her from me, roaring with rage for their prey; but her husband immediately interfered, and gave me his name—that of Cogio—by which I was during my stay on the island, always called.

Thus was I saved from a certain and speedy death by the moral heroism of a poor, neglected native woman, who risked her own life and reputation, and all, to save from perishing one of a race she had been taught to regard as an enemy. Without education—without christianity, and with rude and imperfect notions of moral right or wrong—listening alone to the soft pleadings of a woman's gentle heart, she threw herself between me and those who sought my life; and by this single act of mercy, has won for herself—I hope and believe—a place eternal in the heavens. The wide spread reputation of her who saved from destruction the hardy Virginia pioneer, be hers! Such deeds, of heroism, courage and mercy sleep not with the dead, but shine out like stars through the night of time, finding worshippers, in heaven and on earth. Foiled in his designs by the courage of this brave-hearted woman, the native who sought my life, for a moment seemed bewildered and amazed; but gradually, as the truth flashed upon him, that his prey was about to escape, his eye blazed with terrible indignation, and foaming at the mouth with rage, he yelled forth his imprecations and threats in a voice that sounded like the mad roar of the tortured bull, and the earth fairly trembled—as though shook by an earthquake—under his infuriated tread.

In a short time, about 40 warriors and chiefs assembled and held a council over me; during which their debates ran very high, and much excitement prevailed; se-

veral times some of the natives rushed furiously toward me, as though determined to have my life, but were restrained by others, who were more inclined to spare it. Throughout the whole of the meeting, the old lady kept by my side, and every opportunity she had, she would add her voice to the deliberations, apparently with great effect, in my behalf. The meeting lasted about two hours, when all quieted down about me. But a short distance off, the natives from all parts of the island had collected, to get their share of the property that belonged to Manuel, which the chiefs were about distributing. At first, everything went on quietly and orderly, but at last, not being so well satisfied, a general rush was made upon the property, and the wildest scene of confusion, turmoil and strife ensued. Many a black eye could be seen after the affray, though I believe no lives were lost.

About 10, P. M., William, a native of the Sandwich Islands, came to me and reported that he had jumped overboard after the affray had commenced, and swam on shore from the ship; and from him I learned that, about 9 o'clock in the morning Manuel came alongside, with a number of natives, in the boat, and was immediately questioned by the mate in relation to myself, and the reasons that had detained me on shore. Manuel replied, that on landing on the evening previously, my boat had been capsized in the breakers, and that I had been so badly injured as to be unable to come off at present. The mate then asked, where are the men? when M. stated that they were not at hand when he left, and he did not think it worth while to wait for them. The mate observing pistols, cutlasses, &c., in the boat, enquired what they meant? To which Manuel replied, he was obliged to take them with him to defend himself from some of the natives who were hostile to him. He farther stated, that I had sent him off to tell the mate to send on shore 10 empty casks, well becketed, to make a raft for the purpose of bringing off the chains and anchors that had been purchased on shore, and wished for him to remain on board until there was a suitable time to land, which, in his opinion would not occur before the next morning; all of which being satisfactory to the mate, he allowed Manuel and his crew of savages to come on board.

During the day, the mate inquired several times of Manuel if the islanders could be trusted, and if they were peaceably inclined. To which he replied, yes, and did all in his power to quiet any suspicions, in relation to them, which may have been excited in the minds of the mate or any of the ship's company. The mate, feeling some suspicion that all was not right, and thinking it advisable to make the necessary preparations to assist them if attacked, loaded his firearms

and placed them where they could be at hand in case they were needed. Manuel also loaded his firearms for the same purpose, as he averred, and the nipples of one of his pistols being out of repair, the mate assisted him to put it in order. Previous to this, the cooper of the vessel, not liking the appearance of things, and having some knowledge of the treacherous nature of the South Sea Islanders, expressed his fears to the mate that all was not as it should be; and advised him to turn the natives out of the ship or secure them. To which he replied, that their numbers were too small to do any harm, and that he did not like to use them harshly while the captain was in the power of their friends on shore. After the pistols were loaded, the mate allowed the Portuguese to remain in the cabin, and placing his own pistols upon the table, he seated himself in a large China chair with the intention of keeping awake in case any disturbance should occur, in which event he had directed the second mate to call him; but being fatigued and exhausted for the want of rest the night previous, fell asleep. When Manuel had satisfied himself that the mate was lost to all consciousness, he quietly secured the pistols, went on deck with them, and commenced arming the natives with spades; the second mate observing which, walked up to him, and enquired what he intended to do, when Manuel presented a pistol to his head and ordered him below or he would blow his brains out; whereupon, the second mate quietly withdrew to the cabin, and informed Mr. Wells, the mate, of what was occurring on deck. Mr. W. immediately rushed on deck with his sword. By the time he reached the deck, Manuel had shot the man at the helm and the cooper, and stood ready to receive him. A scuffle ensued, in which Mr. Wells lost his sword, and Manuel having succeeded in getting possession of it, made an attack upon him and drove him, after inflicting several severe wounds, into the fore hold. The cooper though severely wounded, came to the assistance of the mate, and succeeded in killing two of the natives, but was finally overpowered, and cut up in the most shocking manner by Manuel and his crew. While Manuel was thus engaged, Mr. Brighton, the third mate, who had been sleeping in one of the boats, upon the cranes and was aroused from his slumbers by the noise of the affray, jumped on deck, and seizing a lance, which was at hand, killed Manuel and a native. Two of the natives, who were secreted under a bench on deck, then made an attack upon him, and after wounding him severely, drove him overboard, when he swam around and joined the second mate and 5 of the men, who when the fight first commenced, jumped for one of the waist boats, cut her adrift from the falls and fled, leaving their comrades and ship to their fate.

When the fight ended, there was but one native left unhurt and two wounded. These men held possession of the ship until the next morning, (the 19 of January,) when about 25 fresh natives came off from shore and commenced plundering the ship of everything, commencing at the cabin. After plundering her of all that they could lay their hands on, they loaded their canoes and two of the ship's boats, and got all ready to leave the ship. About this time a young man by the name of Wm. Pursler, of New Bedford, a very promising youth, and to whom I was much attached, came on deck, when these savages walked deliberately up to him and cut him to pieces in the most horrible manner. As soon as the natives got possession of the ship, they espied, at the mast-head, a native of one of the adjacent islands, belonging to the ship, who had fled there for safety. Promising not to hurt him, they called him down and placed him at the helm, directing him to run the vessel on shore. Up to the present time, he had succeeded in keeping the ship some distance from the land; but finding that they were bent upon beaching her, he watched for the first favorable moment, and sprang again into the rigging. As soon as he got aloft, he looked around, and spying the boat in which the second and third mates were, sang out sail ho! and thus, by his presence of mind, saved the ship and the lives of the remainder of her crew. As soon as the natives heard the cry, all was panic and confusion among them; and without waiting to discover the truth of the report, they fled for shore, taking with them all that they could carry of their plunder; when the native boy referred to came on deck—ran the ship down for the boat and her crew, and picked them up.

Before leaving the vessel, the savages had informed my native boy that they had murdered myself and the men with me. This information he gave to the mate, as soon as he came on board, which decided him to fill away, and shape his course for Oahu. Two days after this unfortunate affair, the Triton was spoken by Capt. Riddell, of the ship Japan, and was supplied by him with a sextant and watch, and advised to continue on her course. To Capt. Riddell I am indebted for many of the particulars heretofore related.

At daylight, on the 11th of January, all of us met once more, when each had his own separate tale of adventure to relate. When we were separated, the night previous, I never expected to meet again on earth, any of my unfortunate comrades; but the eye of an over-ruling Providence had been upon us, averting danger and shielding us from all harm. After escaping so many perils, we were indeed happy to meet once more; and though there was still sufficient grounds for apprehension and anxiety—not only for our own fates but for those of our comrades, the pleasure of meeting again merged all other feelings.

About 10 o'clock in the morning, Dick Ocean, a native of Ocean Island, one of the King Mills' Group, whom I had shipped the year previous, came to me and reported that he had left the ship after the commencement of the affray and swam ashore. He corroborated the statement I have herein made as far as he was an eye-witness; speaking the language of the natives, I was enabled to communicate through him with them, and found him in this respect of invaluable aid

and assistance—nor in this only. A more faithful, generous, self-denying creature I never saw; often, and often, when he was almost dying with hunger, he has spent hours in going from house to house in search of food for me, which when found, he would never taste nor touch, until I compelled him to do so through fear of giving me offence.

While in this narrative there is much of a revolting and horrible nature, it is indeed pleasant to record such instances of noble heartedness and worth—such evidences of the better part of Man's better nature, and the more pleasing traits of humanity. It is one of my most earnest wishes that I shall yet have it in my power to reward in a suitable manner, the faithful and noble hearted conduct of this poor native, for services which need only be known to be admired. Thro' him I communicated to the natives that the Triton had gone for a man-of-war, which would soon be here, and would destroy all upon the Islands if we were maltreated or abused in any way; and on the other hand, if we were treated well we would intercede for them. We farther promised that if we succeeded in getting on board of any vessel we would recompense their kindness by presents of tobacco, &c.

While Dick was making known this intelligence to the natives a sail hove in sight, which we supposed at once was the Triton, as she made her appearance at about the same point where she was last seen. By means of threats and promises our faithful native succeeded in getting a canoe to go on board, and by the time we got it afloat the ship was not more than eight miles off, steering by the wind. With hearts buoyant with hope we gave chase and opened upon the ship very rapidly; with a favorable wind and under a press of sail we bounded along, the canoe fairly flying over the crested waves which rolled along her course. At 2 p. m. we lost sight of the land, the ship then being about 4 miles distant, staggering under all sail, apparently with the wish to avoid us; but onward our good boat flew, like a staunch hound, at every bound lessening the distance between us and the chase, until by 7 o'clock we were so near her as to discover without any difficulty the seams in her deck, but as yet there was no evidence of an intention on the part of those who controlled her to communicate with us, off the contrary everything indicated a settled disposition on the part of those on board to avoid us. At last the most hopeful began to despond, and as night gathered full upon the waters, we began to realize the imminent dangers which encompassed and surrounded us on every side.—Forty miles from the land, which was dead to windward, with a powerful current against us, without compass, food or water, no sign or star to steer our course by, we were indeed in a frightful and most terrible situation! To add to our distress and anxiety, as night came on the heavens were o'erspread with flying clouds, heavy with darkness, pregnant with storm, wind and lightning; all nature betokened the coming strife, in the distance was heard the rumbling of the heavy thunder, and more near the wild shriek of the sea-bird careering joyously in its flight, then came the sharp keen flash of lightning upon the heaving ocean, displaying the pallid faces of hopeless desponding men! Nearer and more near came the pealings of the thunder, faster and fiercer gleamed the forked lightning,

then came the deceptive calm, and the wild tempest, in all its fury was upon us! Almost within hail lay the ship under close reefed main-top-sail, and there were we under her lee, left to perish! Can it be wondered that under such mingled emotions of despair, rage and grief, we gave expression to our feelings in heaping imprecations, heavy and bitter, upon the heads of those who had left us thus to die! The only hope we had of outliving the tempest was in keeping our frail bark before the wind and sea, which had risen very rapidly and was exceedingly rough. This I succeeded in doing by working constantly at the steering oar for four hours; had the boat broached to during any portion of this time, we must have all perished. Shortly after the storm burst upon us, the frail canoe began to leak so badly as to excite consternation and terror among her crew, and several times the cry was raised among them that the boat was sinking; but by constant bailing we succeeded in keeping her afloat until the storm abated and the sea became more moderate, when we attempted again to make sail, but in so doing we carried away the mast. After fishing it up we made another attempt to get the sail hoisted, when a similar misfortune befel us. The third time by reducing it one half, we were more fortunate, and again our frail vessel commenced moving on through the gloom of night and waste of waters. The heavens were still o'erspread with blackness, and the only guide we had to steer our trackless way by was Orion's belt, which we caught sight of only once during this horrible and memorable night.

At sunrise the weather cleared up, and the sun shone out clear and brightly. Shortly after sunrise we discovered the ship we had been in chase of the day before, bearing N. W. from us. At this time we were heading E. by N. we immediately tacked for him and succeeded in getting within half a mile of the vessel, and near enough to see that our appearance was exciting considerable sensation on board. Every means of making our situation known to them, that we could think of, was then adopted. In the first place the sail was lowered and our shirts taken off and hoisted upon the mast, then half-masted, then hauled up and down, during all of which time our hands were raised imploringly, beseeching them in the name of God, of Mercy, and of Humanity, to succor and relieve us from our trials and tribulations; but all to no purpose.—Deaf to all our intercessions and our prayers, heedless of our fate, they sailed on and left us to perish. After waiting some time drifting about upon the ocean, we again made sail in pursuit, with the vain hope of convincing our tormentor by our pertinacity in attempting to communicate with him, that our case was one of life and death, with the hope equally groundless, that he would relent and allow us to speak him. But no, as soon as we tacked and he perceived that we were gaining upon him, down went his helm, round flew his yards and under all sail he pressed on as though fleeing from a pestilence. Then when there was no hope of succor left, the strong man yielded, and cheeks never before moistened with tears were deluged by these tokens of grief, lips which had never learned to pray, then parted in prayer; and the desolate hearts of those desolate men found vent to their feelings in tears of grief and cries of anguish, and in imploring Heaven for aid

and relief. For twenty hours we had been out of sight of land, during which time we had had nothing to eat or drink; for my part I was thoroughly exhausted, having been constantly at work, without rest or nourishment, the whole time. I determined if I only succeeded in getting on shore again, never to quit it until I was satisfied that a ship had come expressly for us.

At about 2 p. m., we raised the Island right ahead, and at four landed. In going through the surf, which was very high, we swamped the canoe; and weak for the want of nourishment, and completely prostrated by illness and mental suffering, I was unable to breast the rollers which were boiling and raging around me, and made up my mind to die. Some of the friendly natives dragged me on shore in a state of insensibility, and through their efforts I was restored to the consciousness of an existence which had almost become a burden. After eating sparingly of some cocoa-nuts and fish, which is the only food used by the natives, I retired to rest upon my rude pallet of straw, with only a mat for a covering, and a block of wood for a pillow, but too excited and ill to sleep. I passed the night which wore slowly and wearily away in dwelling upon what had already occurred, and in endeavoring to conjecture what the future had in store for us.

As soon as day dawned I walked down to the beach and scanned the horizon far and near for a friendly sail, but no object met my view save here and there a native canoe. I turned from them with disgust; and heart-sick, weary and ill, retraced my steps to the house. Shortly after my return from my fruitless search, some of the natives came to me and signified their wish to have me accompany them, which invitation I readily accepted, supposing they were going to some of the tribe to get something to eat, which I stood much in want of as I had eaten little or nothing for some days. After walking some distance I sat down and asked them where they were going; they pointed in answer to a large house where they said there was plenty to eat, and I concluded to go on. About 11 o'clock we passed the Triton's waist-boat which I wished to look at, but I was not allowed to stop; a short time afterwards we came across the larboard boat, and after walking on some distance further we reached a very large house filled with natives, many of whom were standing outside, some of them dressed in garments made of the palm-leaf ornamented with shells and human teeth, having their faces painted. The young unmarried women paint themselves around their waist and neck, and wear a string of shells, their legs, from the knee downwards, wound round with coral beads, which comprises their entire dress; the married ladies wear in addition, a tapa suspended from their loins, in length about eighteen inches. Thus dressed they range themselves in a circle, to the number of about four hundred at a time; the single women first, next the young men, then the chiefs and warriors, then the slaves or inferior natives, and lastly the married women. Thus formed, they all commence singing, with all manner of gestures, striking their hands together on their breasts, keeping perfect time with their hands and feet, and performing the most strange and singular evolutions with ease and regularity. After the dance is concluded the orators of the tribe regale the audience

with a few flights of fancy and eloquence, then comes the feast, after which all retire to sleep without regard to sex or age. From the natives I learned that this was one of their festival days, which occur about six times a year, when all the Islanders meet at this place and the same scenes are gone through with.

About four o'clock in the afternoon of the day after we arrived at the place of feasting, two sails were discovered, one to windward and the other to leeward of the Island, which caused quite an alarm and excitement among the natives, who wished to know what punishment was to be inflicted upon them, and begged us to intercede for them. I told them as long as they used us well they should not be molested, but that they must give us a boat immediately to go on board. After consulting together for some time they concluded to let us have the waist-boat, which was most remote, and about four miles off, for a box of tobacco and pipes and two hatchets. I could not prevail upon them to let us have the larboard-boat, which was much nearer. Finding all our efforts to prevail upon them to change their decision useless, we started for the waist-boat, but by the time we reached her we could not get out over the reef on account of the tide. We took the boat on our backs and with the assistance of some of the natives, carried her about four miles, in the expectation of finding sufficient water to cross the reef, but in this we were disappointed, and were forced to abandon the idea of embarking until the next morning.

When daylight broke we all mustered on the beach and gazed long and despairingly upon the ocean for the sail we had seen the previous evening, but nothing was in sight save the native craft of the Island, engaged in fishing. After consulting with my fellow sufferers we came to the conclusion to embark at once and cruise round the Island, with the bare hope of discovering some friendly sail, and in the event of our not doing so it was thought advisable to bear away for Woodell's Island, one of the same group, but where the natives from their intercourse with foreigners, were of a less sanguinary and more trustworthy character. Accordingly at six o'clock in the morning of the 15th, we again launched our little boat upon the treacherous ocean and coasted along the Island keeping it barely in sight. At sundown the Island bore S. S. E., distant about 15 miles, and as no sail had been discovered I came to the conclusion to carry out our determination, and bore away for Woodell's Island. Shortly after however, the bow-thwart of our boat parted and split one of the planks in the boat. While I was repairing damages the idea occurred to me that one of the two sails we had discovered the day before might be the Triton. I therefore determined to return and wait a proper time among murderers, for the sake of regaining my ship.

At 4 p. m., of the 16th, landed again on Sydenham's Island. After eating some cocoa-nuts and fish, which the natives had supplied us with, we retired to rest upon our rude pallet of stones, and slept a little for the first time since leaving the ship.

The morning of the 17th broke clear and pleasantly, and the exhilarating influence of the early dawn, with the addition of a good night's rest, contributed to an elevation of

spirits and a comparative feeling of happiness. The natives too we perceived had altered their bearing towards us, and our prospects seemed more encouraging than they had ever yet appeared. At 4 p. m., we discovered a sail off the South Point, which we immediately gave chase to, and continued to do so until eight in the evening, when as we had not seen her for an hour and a half, we concluded to return to our place of refuge, where we landed at three in the morning of the 18th.

These frequent disappointments and severe trials were most trying to our feelings, but we determined to make the attempt at least, to speak any sail that might appear off the Island, so long as the natives would allow us the means of doing so. On the 19th I took a tour to the eastern part of the Island, and succeeded in getting the ship's chronometer, spy-glass, and some other articles, and also some tobacco and pipes which we gave to such of the natives as had evinced anything like a friendly feeling towards us, or treated us with any degree of kindness. About sundown we returned to our place of lodging and shortly after retired, weary and fatigued by our jaunt to rest. Long before day-break I walked down to the beach, my mind occupied with rambling and confused thoughts of home and friends. As the day began to break I discovered something black upon the ocean, apparently but a short distance off, I ran immediately into the house for the spy-glass, and soon made out the object to be a full rigged ship. As soon as the crew could be mustered we made preparation for embarking, and in a few moments were in chase with three sails set and five oars strongly manned. As soon as we were discovered by the ship all sail was made on board of her to escape us, but though staggering under the influence of the morning breeze, we continued to gain upon her. Our tiny boat, propelled by the strong arms of desperate men, fairly outtrivalled the wind in its fleetness, and the knowledge that we were gaining upon the chase added new vigor to our strength, each sweep of the long bending oar told of success, and the muscular forms of these iron men bent untiringly to their task. At sunrise we discovered another sail, but as the one we were in chase of was the nearest, we continued still in pursuit of her, both ships steering a course that would soon bring them together. About 9 o'clock the two vessels were not more than three cables length apart, still by the wind. We could not have been more at this time, than half a mile from them, and our minds were made up to chase them as long as they continued in sight, and to speak them at all hazards. The land was out of sight, and our only hope was in getting on board. Our situation once known to those on board, however cruel and savage their nature, would excite their sympathy and lead them to commiserate our miserable condition. This reflection bade us not to despair, and we pulled on with renewed vigor. When we were not more than half a mile distant from the two ships, and expected in a short time to be within hail, both vessels bore away before the wind as though influenced by one will. Our course was changed accordingly, and no strength or exertions were spared to overtake them. For five hours had my poor men's strength been exerted to the utmost, but steady and strong and sturdy as at first

were the strokes that sent the boat forward in her career, it was a race of life and death, and nobly were their lives redeemed. After chasing for six hours, with nothing to eat or drink, and taking no rest, about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 20th of January, we had the satisfaction of seeing one of the ships come to the wind, with her maintop-sail to the mast; and shortly after we were welcomed on board the ship *Alabama* of Nantucket, commanded by Capt. Coggeshall, by whom I was received with every mark of consideration and esteem. Immediately he ordered his colors to be set for the other ship, and in 15 minutes Capt. Worth of the ship *United States*, came on board, when a consultation was held as to what course to pursue, when it was resolved to work up for the island in order to get one of the men who was still on shore, and at the same time to procure what property we could belonging to the *Triton*—for tobacco, &c.

At sundown the island bore E. N. E., distant about 10 miles, but as there was little or no wind during the night, and a strong current against us, we drifted again to leeward, and on the morning of the 21st, no land was to be seen. About noon a fine breeze sprang up, and by 9 o'clock in the evening, we were close in with the land. At daylight of the 22d, we found ourselves not more than 5 miles distant.

After breakfast Capt. Worth came on board, with two boats crews well armed.—Capt. Coggeshall took a boat's crew also well provided with firearms, and my own boat and crew made up the storming party. At 10 o'clock we shoved off and pulled in for the land. While doing so, we discovered a signal flying in one of the canoes, and supposing that the missing man was on board of her, Capt. Worth despatched his second mate to take him on board, but not liking the appearance of things we all started after him. When we overtook him he was surrounded by five or six canoes, the natives on board of them demanding tobacco for the release of the man, who was on board one of them. One of the natives had on a jacket which we recognized as belonging to some of the *Triton's* crew. We fired a shot at him when all the natives jumped overboard. The first one that broke water, called out my name, and held up both his hands imploringly. In a moment half a dozen muskets were leveled at his head, but I recognized in him a native who had given me fish when hungry, and this act of kindness though light in itself, saved his life and the lives of 12 others who were with him. We could not distinguish the guilty, and we could not punish the innocent with them. We took the man on board whom we were in search of and steered for the land again, but on approaching the shore we found the tide so low that we could not land as we designed, and were obliged to lay outside of the reef for four hours. At the end of that time I pulled in shore, having seven chiefs in the boat outside as hostages, for the purpose of procuring some of our things, but not meeting with much success, we pulled outside again. The natives informed me that all our things were on board the *Triton's* whaleboat, and about 4 miles off, and all that we should have to do would be to go and get them. As it was late we let the chiefs go on shore, and started ourselves for

the whaleboat and things on board of her. We soon discovered her with her sails set endeavoring apparently to get into a lagoon which was quite near. We immediately gave chase and came up with her. As soon as the natives discovered our intention, they flocked by hundreds towards her, and sang out to those on board to come to them and not let us have the boat, &c. We ordered them to stop, but finding that they intended to run away with her we were forced to fire upon those in the boat, and in doing so killed 3 or 4. Alarmed by the firing and the fall of their friends, the remainder of them stopped pulling, when we came up with the boat, took her in tow and pulled for the ship. We found nothing in the boat but the oars and only a few articles on shore, which we gave to the most friendly of the natives, not forgetting in my donations, the old woman who had saved my life, and who seemed delighted with the presents. To such as we gave anything we stated that it was in consequence of their good treatment of us, and endeavored to impress them with the idea that their good deeds would always be rewarded, and that in the event of any accident occurring to vessels cruising in the neighborhood they must befriend and assist them.

That other ships have been cut off at this island, I have not the least doubt. I saw a number of articles, and quite a number of large guns and firearms while on the island, and the beach to leeward is strewn with half burnt timbers.

The whale fishery, so important and valuable to the people of the *United States*, requires—what it seldom receives—the fostering and supervising care of the government; and justice demands, as well as their interest, that a man-of-war should visit this group and inflict chastisement where it is so richly merited, with as little delay as possible.

In the evening, all the boats returned to the ships—Capt. Worth going with us on board the *Alabama*. As it was Capt. Coggeshall's intention to cruise for 6 weeks before going into port, and as Capt. Worth kindly volunteered a passage, for myself and crew, to Guam, I concluded to accept his offer; and, accordingly, on the morning of the 23d of January, I bade Capt. C. farewell, and took up my quarters on board the *United States*.

I take advantage of this opportunity, to make my acknowledgements to Capt. Coggeshall, Worth, Potter, Turner and Cox—gentlemen who would reflect credit upon any profession—for the many kind services rendered to myself and crew.

Shortly after I arrived on board the *United States*, the two ships parted company, and made sail upon their different courses—we standing to the northward, in hopes of getting some information from the *Triton*, at some of the other islands. We accordingly touched at Hendeville's and Woodell's Islands, but only learned, from the natives, that aship had spoken the *Triton*; but they did not know whither she had gone.

On the 28th, after supplying him with clothing and making him many presents, we landed my faithful native boy on Ocean Island, and afterwards continued our course to the northward. On the 20th, we spoke the ship *Japan*, Capt. Riddell, bound to Oahu; and from him I learned what I have mostly written in relation to the *Triton*. He also

stated to me that he had advised the mate of my ship to go to the southward and work to the eastward, in latitude from 7 to 10, until he could reach the Sandwich Islands. Under these circumstances, I concluded it was my duty to go on board of the *Japan* and get to the islands as soon as possible. Accordingly, I offered Capt. Riddle \$600 for a passage there, which he consented to receive; and on the 30th of January, I took leave of my estimable friend, Capt. Worth, whose unremitting kindness and generosity I shall never forget, and went on board the *Japan*.

After a pleasant passage of six weeks, I arrived, on the 15th of March, at Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, where I have found kind friends to sympathize with me; and while I live, the emotions of my heart will, I trust, testify to it. I could write volumes of gratitude to the foreign residents of this place—for they have been kind and humane to me, in every respect; and I trust that God will place me in a situation to be allowed to express to them my feelings.

As soon as I arrived, I wrote to the U. S. Consuls at all the different ports that the *Triton* would be likely to touch at, and was daily expected here.—About the 25 of March I received news of her being at Tahiti, and intending to come to these islands for men, boats, &c., every vessel that hove in sight I anxiously watched, but no *Triton* arrived. At length, on the 10th of June, I heard she had procured an outfit, and had left Tahiti bound to the coast of Kamschatka, under the command of the mate. Since that time, I have not heard from her. I am still here, waiting for her arrival at this port. I have notified all ships that I have seen, that I should remain here, and wished them to inform my mate of the same. I suppose that ere this, he is aware that I am here. I trust that, after the season is up, he will bring the ship into this port.

HONOLULU, August 23, 1848.

SABBATH BREAKING AND CRIME.—The Gospel Banner, a Universalist paper, says: 'A distinguished gentleman of the bar, who has been long and extensively engaged in the business of our Courts—himself a member of no church, though a moral and exemplary man—remarked to us in conversation the other day, that he did not recollect ever to have known a criminal found guilty in Court, who was not an habitual Sabbath-breaker. He knew of no one point in which criminals were so well agreed as in their disregard of the Sabbath. The lawyer added,—"There is no moral integrity in a Sabbath-breaker."

THE TELEGRAPH IN FRANCE.—The following extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. FIELD, dated Paris, January 25, 1848, addressed to the brother of Professor MORSE, now in London, announces an important and gratifying fact. He says: 'I find the name of your brother is quite famous here. Mr. WALSH, our Consul, pronounces his Magnetic Telegraph decidedly the greatest discovery of the age. He told me that the French Academy accorded to him fully the honor of that discovery.'

If this be true, and we have no reason to doubt it, the highest scientific tribunal in the world has awarded to America the honor of the greatest discovery of the age.—[National Intelligencer.

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, OCTOBER 1, 1848.

The Wreck of Bremen Whaleship Mozart.

In the full account published in the May and June numbers of the Friend, respecting the wreck of the 'Maria Helena,' there is an allusion to the previous wreck of the 'Mozart.' No particulars could be furnished in regard to the wreck of the latter vessel, because the crew had all been taken off by the American whaleship 'J. E. Donnell.' We now avail ourselves of the opportunity to publish the particulars respecting the wreck of the 'Mozart,' which we obtain from Mr. James E. Bennett, first officer of the 'J. E. Donnell.'

Tuesday morning, December 7, 1847, the 'Mozart' was discovered by the ship's company of the 'J. E. Donnell,' to be wrecked on the E. N. E. point of Christmas Island. One half mile more would have carried her clear of the island. At one quarter past 9, A. M., a boat was seen leaving the shore for the 'Donnell,' on her arriving along-side, it was reported that the 'Mozart' was wrecked about day-break, with 3200 barrels of oil, bound home, direct. Capt Hussey immediately despatched his first officer, Mr. Bennett, and two boats' crews, to assist in removing the wrecked from the island. In the afternoon Mr. Bennett returned with a boat's crew belonging to the 'Mozart.' At night, it commenced blowing, and the ship drifted to leeward.

Wednesday, no communication with the shore.

Thursday, two boats start for the wreck, and at 7, P. M., one returned with nine men, and some clothing; but the other boat was swamped and stove in the surf, the crew returning on shore.

Friday, 10. Fine weather, but high sea; two boats leave, to seek a landing to the leeward. The boat commanded by Mr. Bennett lands, about 15 miles from the wreck; the other boat returning to the ship. The 'J. E. Donnell' now drifted to the leeward, and was out of sight for six days, leaving thirty of the 'Mozart's' crew, and eight of her own, upon the island.

Saturday, 11. The entire inhabitants of Christmas Island, numbering thirty-eight men, assembled on the shore, 15 miles from the spot where the 'Mozart' was wrecked, with only two gallons of water, and no provisions. They looked in vain for the return of their ship. The remainder of the day is spent returning to the wreck, but not without intense suffering from thirst and hunger, one man becoming deranged.

Sunday, 12. A consultation takes place,

when Mr. Bennett is appointed commander, Capt. Shelling, of the 'Mozart,' being on board the 'J. E. Donnell.' Mr. Bennett, aided by his boat-steerer and three kanakas, succeeded, with much difficulty and personal danger, in getting on shore seven casks of water, one of bread, and two barrels of salt provisions; the crew of the 'Mozart' fearing to venture through the surf. The following day they succeeded in securing fifteen casks of water, four of bread, some salt provisions, potatoes, &c., &c. The next day all hands were engaged in making tents, supposing the 'J. E. Donnell' had drifted so far to leeward that she would not be able to 'fetch' the island until she had proceeded to the north or south, to obtain sufficient 'easting.'

Wednesday, 15. Spent regulating daily allowance of provisions, but at 2, P. M., two men were discovered approaching the tents, who had landed the previous day, at sunrise, hence they had been travelling 32 hours before they found their wrecked companions, *without either food or water!* They were nearly exhausted.

The next day, eighteen embarked in boats and followed the shore until they found the 'J. E. Donnell' anchored on the leeward side of the island, where the passengers and crew of the 'Maria Helena' embarked on board the French Corvette, 'Sarcelle.' The remaining twenty proceeded across land to the same point, where all safely embarked. No lives were lost, or serious injury sustained by any one. The 'J. E. Donnell' took the 'Mozart's' crew to the Navigator Islands, where Mr. Williams, the United States Consul, rendered them every assistance, and finally furnished them with a schooner for Sydney. They have since been heard from, bound to Europe, on board an English vessel.

We are requested by Mr. Bennett to speak in the most commendatory terms respecting three Hawaiian seamen, who aided in getting water from the 'Mozart,' and also in carrying water to those who were nearly exhausted from thirst.

We have been somewhat particular in recording these facts respecting the 'Mozart's' wreck, on account of the important bearing it had upon the health and preservation of the passengers and crew of the 'Maria Helena.'

A CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENT.—A person who left Honolulu a few weeks since, thus writes us under date, San Francisco, Sept. 11. 'I arrived here safe, after a passage of 27 days, and find that all the stories about gold are true. Other kinds of business compare with it. I have had offered me \$200 per month to take charge of a vessel, but I think going to the mines, is better.—Any man can get \$6 per day to work on shore.'

SAD RESULT OF RUNNING AWAY.—It is really painful to record the numerous melancholy effects attending the attempts of seamen to run away from their ships. The following facts we obtain from Capt. Adams, of the 'Rowena,' and some of his crew. The 'Rowena' arrived at Strong's Island, January 3d, 1848, and found the bark 'Harvest,' of Fair Haven, the 'Inez,' of New Bedford, and two English ships. The 'Harvest,' had been on shore, on the lee side of the Island, and had worked to the windward harbor, for repairs. January 23d, seven of the 'Harvest's' crew took a boat and started, as they supposed, for the Island of Ascension. Their provisions consisting of a small keg of water, twenty-eight pounds of bread, and a little pork. It appears they had not steered in the right direction, hence they become bewildered, and their provisions were soon exhausted. Hunger and thirst now commenced the fatal work.

February 9th, died Thomas Leonard, belonging to Taunton, Mass., and Joshua Smith of New York.

February 12th, died Frederick M. Harper, Robert Wilson, and Henry Coffin, (a Hawaiian).

February 13th. On the 'Rowena's' leaving port she fell in with this boat, and found in it three dead bodies, and only two persons alive. One of these, Charles A. Wiley, of Newburgh, N. York, died only a few hours after being picked up. The only survivor, is one Garlin, belonging to Marblehead.—It is truly appalling to contemplate such a sacrifice of life. Why will not sailors learn by this and similar instances, that by running away from their vessels, they are running most fearful risks of being lost at sea, or being cast on some savage or uninhabited island? We hope a long time may occur before we are called to publish a similar disaster, but we fear not, for they occur so frequently.

CALIFORNIA.—By the arrival of the Honolulu, we have received a file of the 'Californian.' From its columns and private sources, we learn that previous reports, respecting the quantity of gold obtained at the mines, were not exaggerated. Several millions of the pure metal have already been gathered. Wages in San Francisco are exceedingly high. There is a ready market for all kinds of goods. Multitudes of people are pouring into the country from both sea and land. At last accounts, there was considerable sickness at the mines. Upon the whole, the accounts are more favorable than were anticipated. Quiet and order generally prevails.

Anthony Ten Eyck Esq., U. S. Commissioner, returned in the Honolulu, which arrived from California yesterday morning.

A Boston Correspondent.

Music, Fashionable Singers, Theatres, Sleighing, &c.

BOSTON Feb. 12th, 1848.

MR. EDITOR.—Were some Hawaiian Islanders to visit this city, desirous to see and hear all that was new and interesting, they would not remain here long before they would learn that music is one of the chief amusements of the refined and orderly portion of our population. If they read our newspapers, they would be met with conspicuous advertisements of the concerts about to be given. In the editorial columns, they would see frequent notices in praise of particular singers, choirs, or bands, and from some quarters, discriminating comparisons and scientific criticisms. Even those Americans who have resided for twelve or fifteen years in your comparatively quiet Isles, would see a marked change among our people, should they now return here, in the amount of interest taken and time given to this delightful and innocent art.

It has been the fashion of late years for several members of a family to form themselves into a band for the purpose of giving concerts in the various towns and cities of our country; and then, if they prove themselves able to attract an audience by their 'concord of sweet sounds,' and have earned somewhat of a reputation, and especially the requisite amount of that powerful agency which answereth all things, they visit foreign lands, there to add to their fame and their riches by the exercise of their cultivated voices, accompanied perhaps by a few musical instruments. The Rainer family, six in number, Germans by birth, made the circuit of these states some years since, with great success. The Hutchinson family of singers is composed of four brothers and their sister. They belong to the 'old Granite State'—New Hampshire. In their progress through the country a few years ago, they were everywhere admired, and well patronized. They have since been to Great Britain, where they were received in a similar manner.

The present season much interest has been excited by the visit of a German band of instrumental musicians. They call themselves the Steymarkische company, signifying they are from the town or city of Steyermark. They are nineteen in number, and awakened enthusiastic admiration on their first appearance, which continued to the time of their departure for New York.—They gave here about a dozen concerts, three or four a week, during consecutive weeks. Their audiences showed an unusual proportion of the elite of the city.

How much are these species of recreations to be preferred to the theatre and the circus. Here your wife, sister, mother, can accom-

pany you, without a fear that decency will be violated, or delicate sensibilities be roughly handled.

I have already spoken of the increased attention paid to music among us; and I expressed my gratification because the patronage of this source of amusement and recreation indicates the decline of some that are worse—especially the theatre. In the N. Y. Evening Mirror, a paper which takes careful cognizance of this last named establishment, we find the following:—"It is a little remarkable that the only place of public amusement which is not patronized by the pleasure seekers of the city, is the theatre. There is no necessity for over zealous divines to preach sermons against theatre going, for the race of theatre goers has become nearly extinct. * * * On Saturday night, the magnificent Broadway Theatre, with its superb lobbies and dressing rooms, its brilliant lights, rich crimson curtains, luxurious sofas, velvet seats, a new comedy by the much sought after Sam Lover, with the author in the principal character; a patriotic afterpiece too, it being the anniversary of the pet battle of New Orleans, could not draw an audience. About a dozen individuals were seated here and there in the boxes, and probably as many more in the parquette. It was truly a disheartening spectacle for the lover of the drama to see such a slender audience in this noble theatre." The Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder, "does not object to being accounted over zealous for bearing public testimony against what a distinguished bishop called the Devil's Chapel, and is highly gratified if the Mirror's statement be true."

The winter thus far, has been unusually mild with us. There have been two or three cold snaps, continuing for a few days each with snow. At such times the sleighing is well improved by the inhabitants, horses are in great demand, and the poor animals have a hard time of it. As they fly gracefully along, however, with polished harness, bells jingling, sleighs of all sizes gaily painted, it is not difficult for the riders, enveloped in furs, to imagine that the steeds partook of the exhilaration which themselves are feeling. So crack goes the whip, *a la Jehu*.—The neck of land which connects this city with the main land is traversed by a wide avenue, the continuance of our main street. In Washington st. since the last snow fell, about ten days since, the sleighing has continued excellent, and this avenue has been used as a sort of race course. One spirited horse comes dancing on towards another just ahead of him. The driver of the latter draws in his reins, turns his head, evidently saying within himself, 'you dont go past me.' His horse feels the tightened rein, antici-

pates the whip, and quickens his pace. The other does the same, and now you have it, a regular trial of speed. The pedestrians stop, and follow them with their eyes, to see how the contest is going to be decided.—Many now go out on the neck purposely to see the fun. Smash-ups are not infrequent. Yesterday afternoon, as some members of the family of President Everett, of Harvard University, were riding on the neck in a sleigh drawn by two horses, a one horse sleigh dashing along came in collision with it and upset it. Two or three others followed, all of which upset and were laid in one general heap, horses kicking, women screaming, sleighs cracking, harnesses breaking, and the occupants of more fortunate teams apparently enjoying the scene much. Some of the horses cleared themselves from the sleighs, and made off to parts unknown.—Two or three persons were much injured; that no lives were lost is a wonder and a mercy.

On the 11th inst., Thomas Cole, Esquire, a distinguished landscape painter, died at his residence in Catskill, N. Y. His loss is much felt, for he was highly esteemed by those who knew him, not only as an artist, but also as a gentleman and a Christian.—He belonged to the Episcopal Church.

M.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

FLAG AND SEAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.—The following Flag and Seal were adopted by the convention, as the insignia of the Republic of Liberia; and ordered to be employed to mark its nationality.

Flag: six red stripes with five white stripes alternately displayed longitudinally. In the upper angle of the flag, next to the spear, a square blue ground covering in depth five stripes. In the centre of the blue, one white star.

Seal: A dove on the wing with an open scroll in its claws. A view of the ocean with a ship under sail. The sun just emerging from the waters. A palm tree, and at its base a plow and spade. Beneath the emblems, the words **REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA**, and above the emblems, the national motto, **THE LOVE OF LIBERTY BROUGHT US HERE.**

The former seal of the Commonwealth is ordered to be used until that for the Republic shall be engraved.

By order of the Convention.

S. BENEDICT

President.

IDOLS AND MISSIONARIES.—The Yankees sometimes send missionaries and New England rum to the heathen, in the same vessel, but it seems John Bull knows a trick equal to that. 'I have been informed,' says a missionary to India, 'that some merchants in Birmingham have made a good speculation lately, in manufacturing idols of brass for the India market, for which they found a ready sale. It was mentioned to me as a fact last year, that two missionaries were embarking for Calcutta on board the same ship which carried several chests filled with idols.'

The Temperance Friend.

Alcohol always the same, but in different proportions.

'The following table compiled from Brand's Manuel of Chemistry, shows the proportion in which alcohol exists in several different beverages.'

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Scotch Whiskey,	54-32	parts in 100.
Irish Whiskey,	53-90	do.
Rum,	53-68	do.
Brandy,	53-39	do.
Gin,	51-60	do.

WINES.

Port,	22-96	parts in 100.
Madeira,	22-27	do.
Currant,	20-27	do.
Teneriffe,	17-29	do.
Sherry,	19-17	do.
Lisbon and Malaga,	18-17	do.
Claret,	15-10	do.
Champaign,	13-80	do.
Gooseberry,	11-84	do.
Elder,	8-79	do.

MALT LIQUORS.

Ale,	6-87	parts in 100.
Brown Stout,	6-80	do.
London Porter,	4-20	do.
London small Beer,	1-28	do.

CIDER.

Highest Average,	9-87	parts in 100.
Lowest Average,	6-21	do.

From this Table it appears that in Brand's Rum, and Whiskey, there is by measure more alcohol than water; that Madeira and Port wines, contain nearly half, strong Cider about a fifth, and Ale an eighth, as much as they. Thus a bottle of Madeira has in it nearly a pint of proof spirit; a quart of strong Cider more than six ounces.

This Table prepared as it is by a celebrated Chemist, may be useful in several respects.

1st To inform pledged men how much of the *true blue* there is in *light wines*, such as Claret, Champaign, etc., of which they sometimes partake, without any violation of their pledge.

2d To show *learned gentlemen*, and *fashionable ladies*, how much of liquid ruin is in the cup they sip; and how much of deadly poison is in the glass they offer to their truest friends.

3d To show the *hard drinker*, that in whatever form he takes the draft, it is the same fiery spirit; which will prove its dreadful identity at the last, when "it stingeth like the adder, and biteth like a serpent."

T. E. T.

DEGREES OF DRUNKENNESS IN LONDON.

If Prince Albert were drunk, he would be elated; if Lord Tristram were he would be called elevated; if Mr. Plum, the rich merchant, were drunk, he would be called inebriated; if a respectable tradesman were drunk, he would be called intoxicated, but if a workman be in liquor, it would be said that the nasty beast was drunk as a hog.—[London Punch.]

FATHER MATHEW.—The labors of Father Mathew in the Temperance cause are too well known, to need recapitulation at the present time, but we cannot forbear presenting to our readers the following beautiful tribute from Maria Edgeworth. It is contained in "Orlandino," a work recently published by Miss Edgeworth, who, though eighty-two years of age, still wields the pen of a vigorous writer. After alluding to the simplicity which characterises the remarks of Father Mathew, and the great success which has attended his labors, she continues as follows:

'It has been prophesied by those incredulous of good—it has been feared by those most hopeful—that this reformation cannot be lasting. It has lasted, however, above NINE years; and though instances of broken vows, of recurring intemperance, and of the declining influence of the pledge, are reported to have occurred, yet whatever may be the frailties of individuals, this great consoling fact remains—the vice of intemperance has lost its impudent grace, that jovial *permit* of conviviality which in this country it formerly enjoyed, and in which it revelled to the destruction of health, domestic happiness, and social order. Now, intemperance is no longer tolerated in good society. In the middle classes it is shamed and discountenanced; and even among the lowest grades of the people in Ireland it is looked upon as a brutal and *unfashionable* vice.—This conquest at once over the sensual propensities and vicious habits of a nation is unparalleled in the history of human nature. This mighty moral reform, this vast step gained in civilization for this whole country, has been effected by the energy, zeal, and perseverance of one private individual, without the aid of legislation, without appeal to force, without disturbance, danger, or injury to any human being. Since the time of the Crusades, never has one single voice awakened such moral energies; never was the call of one man so universally, so promptly, so long obeyed. Never, since the world began, were countless multitudes so influenced and so successfully directed by one mind to one peaceful purpose. Never were nobler ends by nobler means attained.'

TEMPERANCE IN HIGH PLACES.—The dram-shops connected with the refectories in the basement of the capitol at Washington, have long been a 'stench in the nostrils' of exemplary men in Congress. Fruitless attempts have been made from year to year to abate this nuisance, until the present session, when Mr. Speaker Winthrop accomplished it by a direct order, sanctioned by the President of the Senate, Mr. Dallas. These places have long been the scene of disgusting revelry, and many a member of Congress has unconsciously been made a victim of drunkenness, by the ready access had at all hours to these official dram-shops. The example will have a happy influence over the whole country.

UNPROFITABLE VOYAGE.—The ludicrous activity of the acquisitive spirit of our countrymen is thus illustrated in a London farce. A Yankee lands at Portsmouth, and an English lady who understands that he has been an invalid, asks him if he has been benefitted by his voyage. 'Benefitted!' he exclaimed 'no, not at all: I haven't made a dollar by it.'

THE TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.—The following facts, should startle those persons who are still living in the daily habit of using ardent spirits as a beverage. Of two-hundred and eighty-six persons, in one of our insane hospitals, one-hundred and fifteen were deprived of reason, by strong drink. Of four-hundred and ninety-five in another hospital, two-hundred and fifty-seven, according to the testimony of their own friends, were rendered insane in the same way. And the physicians who had the care of them, gave it as their opinion, that this was the case with many others.—[Am. paper.]

TURKEYS AND TIPPLERS.—There is a veteran turkey in Fairfield, Va. that has been shot at in various shooting matches, 224 times and has never been killed. He has yielded his owner nearly fourteen dollars at four pence a shot.—[Logan's Paper.]

There is a veteran *tippler* in this State who has been half shot more than a thousand times; he is not dead yet.—He has yielded the *grocery keeper* a fine farm, six likely negroes, and a merchant mill at four pence a drink.—[Mills Point (Ky.) Herald.]

MORTALITY AMONG RETAILERS OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.—In one part of a single city—says Rev Dr. Edwards, there were sixty-seven retailers of spirituous liquor. When this account was written, fifty-three were dead, and forty-three died drunkards. In two counties for forty years, more than half the men who followed the business of selling strong drink, became drunkards, and more than twice as many of their children in proportion to the number became drunkards, as of the children of others.

PLOUGHING THE SOIL NOT THE SEA.—A tar growing sick of his business, deserted his ship, went into the country, and hired himself to a farmer. He was immediately set to ploughing, with a yoke of oxen and an old mare called Jin. The sailor, being wholly unacquainted with the management of the tacks, sheets, and bow-lines of his old mare and oxen, in his first attempt to put about, missed stay, and by turning the yoke, threw Jin and the oxen all down in a heap together. Jack, frightened with the confusion, bawled out for help. The farmer asked, 'what's the matter?' 'Matter! matter enough by conscience,' replied Jack; 'the larboard ox has got on the starboard side—old Jin has got foul of the riggin', and they are all going to mischief stern foremost.'

GOOD PICKINGS AT SEA.—Captain Cromwell, of the British barque Reliance, at New York, fell in with and boarded the British barque Lady Kenneway, before reported abandoned in the Bay of Biscay, with a cargo valued at nearly a million of dollars. Capt. C. took from her 194 Cashmere shawls, 20 of which were appraised at the New York Custom House as having cost \$1000 each at Calcutta.

CAUTION TO SEA CAPTAINS.—In the United States District Court. New York, on Thursday, Capt Henry Hurlbertson, of the ship Anahuac, was mulcted in \$400 damages, at the suit of the United States, for abandoning one of his men, named Allen Taylor, in the port of Rio.

DONATIONS.

FOR THE CHAPEL, (TO PAY DEBT THEREON.)

Com. Shubrick, U. S. S. Independence,	\$10 00
Lieut. Comd'r Page,	5 00
Rev. Mr. Newell,	5 00
Crew,	11 00

Total, \$31 00

Capt. Fisher, whale ship California,	\$10 00
Mr. Robert Kliner,	3 00
A. A. Clark, B. S.,	2 00
S. Thurston, B. S.,	2 00
J. C. Purse, Cooper,	2 00
Andrew Bismore,	2 00
Peter Lilva,	1 00
G. Spooner,	1 00
J. Southorn,	1 00
Henry Beard,	1 00

Total, \$25 00

Capt. Libbey, California, 1 oz. Cal. gold,	\$14 00
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FOR THE FRIEND.

Crew of U. S. S. Independence,	\$15 00
W. Colton Esq., 1 oz. Cal. gold,	14 00
E. D. Bills, sailor,	1 00
A Sailor,	1 00
N. S. Rand, Independence,	2 00
A Sailor,	50
Mr. Lucas,	50
Mr. Goddard,	50

Total, \$33 50

DIED.

On board ship Rowena, Adams master, Feb. 1848, five days after leaving Strong's Island. Joseph Rivenyder, of Fall River, Mass., aged 20. His disease ship fever.

At U. S. Hospital, Lahaina, Aug. 8, John Kimball, an American sailor, who had been on shore about six weeks. [Com.]

At Little Greenwich, English Hospital, in Honolulu, Sept. Capt. Campbell, aged 35, master of English schooner Sri Singapura. This vessel had an uncommonly long passage from China, via Bonien Islands. On its arrival, the Captain was scarcely able to be removed to the Hospital, where he died in a few hours. He belonged to Argyleshire, Scotland, where his family now reside.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Aug. 29.—Am. whale ship South America, Soule, Providence 22 months out, 5500 bbls.

29.—Am. whale ship Hamilton, Wade, Bridgeport, 25 mos' out, 700 bbls. whale, none this season

Sept. 3.—Am. whale ship Citizen, Lansing, Sag Harbor, 23 mos, 700 sperm, 2900 whale.

Am. whale ship Fanny Edwards, Sag Harbor, 44 mos, 75 sperm, 3000 whale.

4.—Am. whaling bark Monmouth, Halsey, Coldspring, 30 mos, 200 sperm, 500 whale.

Am. whale ship Julian, Taber, New Bedford, 14 mos, 75 sperm, 700 whale.

5.—Am. w. bark Tenedos, Comstock, New London, 12 mos, 100 sperm, 600 whale.

6.—U. S. ship Independence, Com. Shubrick, from Lahaina

Am. whale ship John Jay, Harwood, Sag Harbor, 38 mos, 80 sperm, 4400 whale.

Am. whale ship Braganza, Devoll, New Bedford, 24 mos, 60 sperm, 2700 whale.

Am. whale ship Rousseau, Smith, New Bedford, 36 mos, 1850 sperm.

7.—Am. whale ship Thames, Payne, Sag Harbor, 24 mos, 2100 whale.

Sept. 11.—French whaling bark Asia, Masson, Havre, no report.

Am whale ship Charles Phelps, Birch, Stonington, 15 mos. out, 40 sperm, 1560 whale, 1200 whale this season.

10.—Am whale ship Emily Morgan, Ewer, New Bedford, 24 months out, 150 sperm, 2200 whale, 750 whale this season.

Am whale ship Waverly, Crowell, New Bedford, 24 months out, 200 sperm, 2300 whale, 400 whale this season.

16.—Am whale ship Sheffield, White, Coldspring, 34 months out, 150 sperm, 4100 whale, 1700 whale this season.

Am whale ship Betsey Williams, Hall, Stonington, 22 mos. out, 250 sperm, 2700 whale, 1450 whale this season.

Aug. 17.—Am whale ship Edward, Heath, New Bedford, 37 mos. out, 200 sperm, 2100 whale, 400 whale this season.

Am whale ship Richmond, Winters, Coldspring, 25 mos. out, 340 sperm, 2160 whale, 300 whale this season.

18.—Bark Cherokee, Cleveland, New Bedford, 25 mos. out, 300 sperm, 2300 whale, 180 sperm, 1200 whale this season.

22.—Milo, Plaskett, New Bedford, 26 mos. out, 400 sperm, 3400 whale, 1900 whale this season.

Bark Cossack, Barker, Sippican, 24 mos. out, 125 sperm, 575 whale, 500 whale this season.

Sept. 23.—Am whaling bark J E Donnell, Hussey, New Bedford, 33 mos out, 275 sperm, 3300 whale, 50 sperm, 1650 whale this season.

24.—Am whale ship Eliza Adams, Harding, Fair Haven, 27 mos out, 130 sperm, 2950 whale, 50 sperm, 2050 whale this season.

Am whale ship Adeline, Jernagan, New Bedford, 26 mos out, 535 sperm, 1300 whale, 240 sperm, 700 whale this season.

Am whale ship Rowena, Adams, Fall River, 25 mos out, 30 sperm, 3300 whale, 30 sperm, 1300 whale this season.

28.—Am whale ship Jefferson, Gray, New London, 13 mos out, 85 sperm, 2700 whale, 2600 whale this season.

29.—Am schooner Honolulu, Newell, 17 days from San Francisco.

Sailed.

Aug. 29.—Mocetzuma, Pfannkuche, for Manila.

Sept. 2.—Hawaiian schooner Julian, Moran, for San Francisco.

Sept. 4.—Am. whale ship California, Fisher, bound home.

7.—Am. whale ship Cortes, Swift, bound home.

Sept. 13.—Am whale ship Canton, Fisher, New Bedford, to cruise.

14.—Am. brig Eveline, Goodwin, for Col. River.

16.—Hawaiian brig Calista, Jarvitch, for Guymas.

Sept. 21.—U. S. S. Independence, Com. Shubrick, for United States, via. Tahiti and Valparaiso.

Am. whale ship Citizen, Lansing, Sag Harbor, homeward bound.

Memoranda.

At San Francisco, August 24th, ship Minerva; barks Olgar, Jannett, and Tasso; brigs Malek Adhel, Correo de Talacahana and Correo de Valparaiso, and the schooner Mary.

At Monterey, August 31st, store-ship Izaak Walton, discharging; transport bark Anita, bark Callao and schooner Kambayaca.

The bark Tasso was reported to have been purchased by Cook & Ruckle, and was to sail in a few days for Valparaiso. The Malek Adhel had been purchased by R. A. Parker, for \$7,000. The Minerva had broken up her whaling voyage, and was soon to sail for Valparaiso. The Jannett was laid up and stripped, her crew having nearly or wholly deserted. A part of the crew of the Correo de Talacahana had deserted, taking with them a whale boat and about \$600 worth of liquors and provisions.

The Seis de Junio had sailed for Valparaiso, with Mr. Dixon, (of the firm of Dixon & Hay.) passenger.

Nearly all of the crew of the Izaak Walton had deserted, and the difficulty of procuring men was so great that Capt. Allen was laboring in the boats discharging.

We are indebted to Messrs. Makee, Anthon & Co., for the following list of vessels, reported by Capt. Harding of the Eliza Adams.

Spoke, July 22d, bark Globe, of Mystic, wanting two whales; 23d, Bowditch, of Warren, 800 this season; 25th, Mechanic, of Newport, 1200 this season; Sarah Parker, of Nantucket, 2000 this season. August 1st, Huntress, of New Bedford, 800 bbls; 4th, Saratoga, of New Bedford, wanting 800 bbls; Uncas of New Bedford, wanting 500; Mt. Vernon, of New Bedford, 1000 this season; Houqua, of New Bedford, 800 this season; 6th, Liverpool, of New Bedford, 10 mos. out, 1100; 12th, Steiglitz, of Bridgeport, 1000 this season; 16th, Samuel Robertson of Fairhaven, 2500; 17th, Illinois, of Sag Harbor, 8 whales this season; Florida, of New Bedford, 1000 this season; Wm Thompson, of do., 1400 this season; George of Fairhaven, wanting 1 whale; Columbus, of Fairhaven, wanting 6 whales; Globe, of New Bedford, 700 this season; Champion, of do., 9 whales this season.

Capt. Comstock of the Tenedos reports having spoken July 14th, Liverpool of New Bedford, 900 whale; 15th, Candace, of New London, 1000 whale and Vesper of do wanting 600; 17th Connecticut of do 3 whales this season.

WRECKED.—Capt. Newell, of the 'Honiolo,' informs us that the American whaleship Maine, Capt. Netcher, of Fairhaven, was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia River, on the night of the 22nd August. Vessel and cargo a total loss.

American Whale ship 'David Paidock' has been wrecked in the Japan Sea. She struck a sunken rock; at the time she was full and bound home. Cargo total loss; crew saved.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Aug. 31.—American whale ship Citizen, Lansing, Sag Harbor, 23 months out, 790 sperm, 2900 whale.

Sept. 3.—American whale ship Richmond, Winters, Coldspring, 25 months out 340 sperm, 2260 whale.

4.—Am. whale ship Betsy Williams, Hall, Stonington, 21 mos, 250 sperm, 2700 whale.

Am whale ship Pochontas, Cottle, Tisbury, 23 mos, 400 sperm, 1000 whale.

6.—Am. whale ship Sheffield, White, Coldspring, 33 mos, 150 sperm, 4200 whale.

Am whale ship Charles Phelps, Birch, Stonington, 15 mos, 130 sperm, 1600 whale.

Am. whale ship Emily Morgan, Ewer, New Bedford, 24 mos, 150 sperm 2200 whale.

Am. whale ship Waverly, Crowell, New Bedford, 34 mos, 250 sperm, 1800 whale.

Aug. 26.—Am. whale ship John Jay, Harwood, Sag Harbor, 38 months out, 140 sperm, 4400 whale.

28.—Am whale ship Braganza, Devoll, New Bedford, 23 ms. out, 60 sperm, 2610 whale.

Sept. 8.—Am whale ship Edward, Heath, New Bedford, 37 months out, 200 sperm, 2100 whale.

Am whale ship Newark, Pendleton, Stonington, 24 months out, 40 sperm, 2100 whale.

11.—Cherokee, Cleveland, New Bedford, 25 months out, 300 sperm, 2300 whale.

13.—Gideon Howland, Cash, New Bedford, 13 months, 150 sperm, 850 whale.

Sept. 15.—Am whale ship Adeline, Jernagan, New Bedford 25 1-2 mos out, 525 sperm, 1300 whale.

Am whale bark Clement, Lane, New London, 25 months out, 370 sperm, 2000 whale.

16.—Am whale bark Eugene, J. Brown, Stonington, 14 mos. out, 90 sperm, 1600 whale.

Sept. 17.—Schr. S. S., W. Taylor, Honolulu, 16 days from Monterey and San Francisco.

17.—Ship Tarr, Kennedy, Boston, 19 days from Tahiti.

Sept. 18.—Am whale bark Alice, Woolley, Coldspring, 24 mos out, 30 sperm, 1800 whale.

Sept. 22.—Am whale ship Arnata, Fitch, New London, 26 ms out, 40 sperm, 2000 whale, 500 whale this season.

23.—Am whale ship Eliza Adams, Harding, Fair Haven, 27 mos out, 80 sperm, 2900 whale, 50 sperm, 2200 whale this season.

25.—Am whale ship St. George, Hawes, New Bedford, 12 ms out, 217 sperm, 1200 whale, 1200 whale this season.

26.—Am whale ship Benj. Tucker, Sands, New Bedford, 26 1-2 ms out, 200 sperm, 2100 whale, 1300 whale this season.

25.—Jefferson, Grey, New London, 13 ms out, 85 sperm, 2700 whale, 2500 whale this season.

Just received and for Sale,

At the Chaplain's Study, a fresh supply of the publications of the American Tract Society.

Also—A complete set of the "Christian Library," in 45 vols. Price, \$25.00.

NOTICE!

TO SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 1/2 P. M. SEATS FREE.

Religious services will be held at the Vestry-Room every Thursday evening. Usually, there will be a Lecture delivered.

The Seamen's Concert for Prayer is held at the Vestry Room the third Monday evening each month.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplaincy Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9 1/2, A. M., and 2 1/2, P. M.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of "The Friend." An annual report of all donations is made to the American Seamen's Friend Society, in New York. Any person contributing the sum of \$50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and by \$20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

SAMUEL C. DAMON,

Honolulu, April 1. 1f. Seamen's Chaplain.

Lahaina Chaplaincy.

Divine service will be held in the Seamen's Chapel, every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Seamen, residents and visitors, are kindly invited to attend.

The office of the Chaplain is a short distance from the Chapel, on the same street, towards the sea. All persons wishing to converse with him, procure the Holy Scriptures, or religious publications, books, &c., will be always welcome, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

T. E. TAYLOR, Chaplain.

Lahaina, July 29, 1848. 1f

D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation,

in 4 vols.

A few copies of this interesting work, elegantly bound in cloth, are for sale at the Study of the Seamen's Chaplain.

This edition is prefaced with the following notice by the author:—

"I have revised this translation line by line, and word by word. It is the only one which I have corrected."

Signed, J. I. MENLE D'AUBIGNE."

Bibles! Bibles!!

At the study of the seamen's Chaplain a supply of Bibles and Testaments is constantly on hand and for sale. At present the assortment comprises those in the English, French, German, Spanish; Swedish, Portuguese, Dutch and Welsh languages.

By a late arrival, some elegantly bound Family Bibles have been received from the depository of the American Bible Society, New York. Prices from \$1 to \$7.

The Friend, Bound.

The Friend, bound, for one, two, or more years, can be obtained at the Chaplain's Study. A few entire sets remain unsold. A deduction will be made from the subscription price to persons purchasing more than one volume.

** Seamen will never be charged more than the actual cost of the publication and binding. 1f.

History of the Hawaiian Islands:

Embracing their Antiquities, Mythology, Legends, Discovery by Europeans in the sixteenth century, re-discovery by Cook, with their Civil, Religious and Political History from the earliest traditionary period to the present time. By JAMES JACKSON JARVES. Third edition. For sale at Chaplain's Study. Price, \$1.00.

Notice to Lahaina Subscribers.

The Rev. Mr. TAYLOR will now act as Agent for the "Friend," at Lahaina, and the irregularity which has attended the forwarding of your papers, it is hoped, will no longer be experienced. Mr. T. will employ a carrier, who will deliver the paper.

Notice to Seamen.

During this shipping season the 'Seamen's Reading Room' will be lighted every evening.

Oct. 1 1f

All persons having books borrowed from the Chaplain's Study, will please return them immediately.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

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Vol. 6.]

HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 1, 1848.

[No. 11.]

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 1, 1848.

Arctic Ocean.

Yankee Whaling Enterprise—New Cruising Ground for Whale Ships—Cook's Voyage to Arctic Ocean, 1778—Clerke's Voyage to Arctic Ocean, 1779—Beechy's Voyages to the same Ocean in 1826 and 1827.

Yankee Whaling Enterprise.—The American whaling barque *Superior*, commanded by Capt. Roys, sailed from Sag Harbor, to cruise in the South Atlantic; but not being successful, Capt. Roys decided to carry out the plan of a voyage which he had been contemplating for several years. This plan embraced a cruise in the Arctic Ocean, through Bhering's Straits. He had collected what information he could in regard to those regions which had hitherto only been visited by such adventurous navigators as Cook, Clerke, Kotzebue and Beechy. Capt. Roys informs us that the principal reason which induced him to put away for that ocean, was a remark which he recollected to have read in Beechy's *Voyages*, viz:—*'Off here we saw a great many black whales, more than I remember ever to have seen, even in Baffin's Bay.'* This remark is found in Vol. 1, of Beechy's *Voyages*, page 379, and refers to 'Icy Cape,' situated in lat. 70° 20 miles, and w. lon. 162°. Capt. Roys has furnished us the following outline of his cruise in the Arctic Ocean:—'I entered the Arctic Ocean about the middle of July, and cruised from continent to continent, going as high as the lat. 70, and saw whales wherever I went, cutting in my last whale on the 22d of August, and returning through Bhering's Straits on the 28th of the same month. On account of powerful currents, thick fogs, the near vicinity of land and ice, combined with the imperfection of charts and want of information respecting this region, I found it both difficult and dangerous to get oil, although there are a plenty of whales. Hereafter, doubtless, many ships will go there, and I think some provision ought to be made to save the lives of those who go there, should they be cast away—they should not be left to perish among the Indians who inhabit those regions.'

In conversation with Capt. Roys, we have obtained additional information which may

not be uninteresting to our readers. During the entire period of his cruise there, no ice was seen, the weather was ordinarily pleasant, so that the men could work in light clothing. In most parts of the ocean there was good anchorage from 14 to 35 fathoms. During a part of the time that the vessel was there, she lay at anchor. The first whale was taken at 12 o'clock at night! It was not difficult 'to whale' the whole 24 hours; so light was it, that at midnight it was easy to read in the cabin. The whales were quite tame, but entirely different from any which Capt. Roys had ever before taken. He took three different species, one of the largest yielding 200 barrels of oil.—The first species much resembled the Greenland whale, yielding about 160 or 170 barrels; the second was a species called Polar whale, a few of which have been taken on the N. W. Coast; and the third, a small whale peculiar to that ocean. The last three whales which were taken yielded over 600 barrels.

The American coast has been explored, surveyed, and found to be inhabited. Capt. Roys discovered that the Asiatic coast was also peopled by numerous Indian tribes, and he expresses the opinion that they are well supplied with valuable furs, that could be easily purchased. There are no good charts of the Asiatic coast, unless they are in possession of the Russians.

On entering the straits, seven canoes, containing forty men each, were seen crossing from the American to the Asiatic coast.—There are three small islands situated in the passage, hence rendering it extremely easy for the dwellers on the American and Asiatic continents to pass and repass. Capt. Roys did not hold any communication with the Indians, as his vessel was but partially armed, and in one instance the Indians showed that they were disposed to make him a hostile visit when becalmed, but a favorable breeze springing up soon carried the vessel beyond the region of danger.

New cruising ground for whale ships.—The success which has attended the 'Superior's' cruise to the Arctic Ocean will undoubtedly stimulate others to follow her adventurous track. By referring to the charts, it will appear that at favorable seasons, ships may

cruise over 10 degrees of longitude, and as far north as the 70th degree. As the attention of the whaling community will now be directed to this part of the ocean, as yet but very partially explored, especially on the Asiatic coast, it will be necessary for cruisers to exercise great watchfulness and precaution. The charts of that ocean are extremely imperfect. Attached to Beechy's *Voyages*, published in London, 1831, there is a well executed chart of the American coast from Bhering's Strait to Point Barrow, the most extreme point of land as yet explored, lying in latitude 71° 20 min. In the opinion of Capt. Roys, this chart of Beechy's is the most accurate which can be obtained. This ocean doubtless varies very much during different seasons. Some seasons it is much more clear of ice than others. Ships would not probably be much endangered by floating icebergs, from the fact that almost any part of the ocean can be easily sounded. Knowing that our sea-faring readers will be anxious to learn everything that can be known respecting that region, we publish such accounts of exploring voyages as are accessible, commencing with that of the illustrious navigator, Cook.

Cook's Voyage to the Arctic Ocean, 1778.—About the 10th of August, Captain Cook came to anchor under a point of land, to which he gave the name of Cape Prince of Wales, and which is remarkable as being the most western extremity of America hitherto explored. This extremity is distant from the eastern cape of Siberia only thirteen leagues; and thus our commander had the glory of ascertaining the vicinity of the two continents, which before had only been conjectured from the reports of the neighboring Asiatic inhabitants, and the imperfect observations of Russian navigators.

Resuming his course he crossed over to the Asiatic coast, and anchored in a bay which he named the Bay of St. Lawrence, belonging to the country of the Tchutski. After this, again approaching the shore of America, he proceeded towards the north, and on the 18th, he reached the latitude of 70° 44 min. The ships were now close to the edge of the ice, and unable to go any further. The ice was as compact as a wall, and was judged to be ten or twelve feet in height. Farther to the north it appeared much higher. Its surface was extremely rugged, and in different places there were seen upon it pools of water. A prodigious number of sea-horses lay upon the ice; and some of them, on the 19th, were procured

for food, there being at this time a want of fresh provisions. They were bad eating, but the voyagers lived upon them as long as they lasted; and most of the seamen preferred them to salt meat.

Captain Cook continued until the 29th, to traverse the Icy Sea beyond Bhering's Strait in various directions, and through numberless obstructions and difficulties. Every day the ice increased, so as to preclude all hope of attaining, at least during the present year, the grand object of the voyage, the discovery of a passage northward into the Atlantic. Before Capt. Cook proceeded far to the south, he employed a considerable time in examining the sea and coasts in the neighborhood of Bhering's Strait, both on the side of Asia and America; and on the 3d of October he returned to the island of Oonalaska. The navigators had not been here many days, when Captain Cook and Captain Clerke each received a very singular present, of a rye loaf, or rather a pie in the form of a loaf, for it inclosed some salmon highly seasoned with pepper; and with each loaf was a note written in a language which no one was able to read. It was imagined that the presents came from some Russians in the neighborhood, and therefore a few bottles of rum, wine and porter, were sent to these unknown friends in return; it being rightly judged that such articles would be more acceptable than anything besides, which it was in the power of the navigators to bestow. An intelligent man was sent with the bearer of the presents for the purpose of obtaining further information. Two days afterwards this person returned with three Russian seamen. They had been stationed here to collect furs; and had on the island a dwelling-house, some store-houses, and a sloop of about thirty tons burden. One of them was the master or mate of the vessel, and they all appeared to be sensible and well-behaved persons. From a very intelligent Russian who landed at Oonalaska on the 14th, Captain Cook obtained sight of two manuscript charts of these seas, and was permitted to copy them.

All things being ready for his departure, Captain Cook left Oonalaska on the 26th, and sailed for the Sandwich Islands. On the 30th of November, he arrived at Owhyee.

Clerke's Voyage to the Arctic Ocean, 1779.—After the death of Captain Cook, Captain Clerke succeeded to the command of the Exploring Expedition to those unknown regions beyond Bhering's Strait.

After Captain Clerke had left the fatal island of Owhyee, he considered it his duty to endeavor to execute the plans of discovery that had been laid down by his lamented predecessor. He consequently coasted several others of the Sandwich Islands; and finally left them on the 14th of March, 1779. The ships now proceeded towards Kamtschatka; and, in their course, the Resolution sprung a leak so bad, that at one time the whole space between the decks was deluged with water. On the 23d, the mountains of Kamtschatka, covered with snow, were in view. The weather was now so severe, that the ship appeared like a complete mass of ice, and the rigging was so encrusted with it that the different ropes were more than double their usual thickness.

Two days after the discovery of Kamtschatka, when off the entrance of Awatska bay, the Resolution lost sight of the Discovery. The Resolution entered the bay, and soon afterwards the town of Petropaulowski was within view. It consisted of a few miserable log-houses, and some conical huts raised on poles, amounting in all to about thirty; yet here the voyagers were received and treated with feelings of humanity, joined to a greatness of mind and elevation of sentiment which would have done honor to any nation. On the first of May the Discovery also entered the harbor. On the 5th of July the navigators passed through Bhering's Strait. They first sailed along the Asiatic coast, and then stretched over to that of America, with a view of exploring the sea between the latitudes of 68 and 69 degrees. But in this attempt they were disappointed; on the 7th their farther progress was stopped by a large and compact field of ice connected with the land.

At one time, in attempting to penetrate towards the north-west, the Discovery was in a very dangerous situation. She became so entangled by several large pieces of ice, that her way was stopped, and she suffered much injury. A change of wind, however, taking place in the afternoon, the ice began to separate, and the navigators, setting all their sails, forced a passage through it.

On the 31st they repassed Bhering's Strait. Captain Clerke's health now rapidly declined. On the 17th of August, he was no longer able to rise from his bed; and five days afterwards he died of a consumption, which had commenced before he left England, and of which he had lingered during the whole voyage. The command of the expedition now devolved upon Captain Gore, who removed into the Resolution, and appointed Mr. King to the command of the Discovery. The body of Captain Clerke was interred near the town of Petropaulowski, on Sunday, the 29th, with all the solemnity and honors which the voyagers could bestow.

Beechey's Voyage, 1826, and 1827.—Before proceeding to notice Beechey's voyage to the Arctic Ocean, we regret that we are unable to notice that of Lieut. Kotzebue, a Russian, who made an exploratory voyage to that ocean, in the year 1816. His was the next voyage after that of Clerke. Kotzebue's voyage was one of importance in a geological point of view, from the circumstance that in company with Dr. Escholtz, on the 8th of August, 1816, he discovered fossil remains of elephants, (not sea-elephants, but a species similar to the elephants of Asia and Africa.) See Appendix to Beechey's voyages. Capt. Beechey visited the spot where these fossil remains were discovered, and took many specimens to England, including lower jaw-bone, nearly complete; and tusks, five very large, weighing from 100 to 160 pounds, each. One measured nine feet and two inches along the curve, and five feet and two inches across. Well executed engravings of these fossil remains accompany Beechey's voyages.

The 'Blossom,' commanded by Captain

Beechey, entered the Arctic Ocean, 29th July. 'We remarked,' observes Beechey, 'that the Asiatic shore was more buried in snow than the American. The mountains in the one were entirely covered; in the other they were streaked, and partly exposed. The low land of both, on the coast, was nearly bare. Near the Asiatic shore, we had a sandy bottom, but, on crossing over the Strait, it changed to mud, until well over on the American side, where we passed a tongue of sand and stones, in 12 fathoms, which, in all probability, was the extremity of a shoal, on which the ship was nearly lost the succeeding year.' Soon after passing the Strait, the ship, being becalmed, was visited by numerous Indians. Various instruments were obtained from these Indians, upon which were inscribed numerous interesting devices. Upon one was found a picture representing several Indian baiders, or canoes, employed harpooning whales, which had previously been shot with arrows. Capt. Roys reports that he took one whale, having the appearance of having been shot by the Indians.

The 'Blossom' proceeded a short distance to the north of Icy Cape, lying in 70° 30' min. This was the extreme point attained by Cook. There are several winter habitations of the Esquimaux upon the cape. It was off this cape that Beechey saw so many whales, more, he asserts, than he remembered to have seen in Baffin's Bay.

A boat expedition was fitted out from the 'Blossom,' which penetrated as far north as Point Barrow, 71° 25' min. It was at this point that they hoped to have fallen in with Captain (now Sir,) John Franklin's land expedition. In fact, it was to co-operate with Captain Franklin, that Captain Beechey was sent to the Arctic Ocean. After the 'Blossom' returned to England, on comparing notes with Captain Franklin, it appeared that the two expeditions, the one by land, and the other by sea, approached within between one and two hundred miles of each other.

The 'Blossom' left the Arctic Ocean about the last of October. During the winter of 1826—7, she visited California, Sandwich Islands, Loo Choo Islands, and re-entered Bhering's Strait about the first of August, 1827. An expedition under Lieut. Belcher, proceeded as far north as Icy Cape, hoping to fall in with Captain Franklin, but being disappointed, it returned. The 'Blossom' soon after left the Arctic Ocean and returned to England.

It is to be hoped that Sir John Franklin's expedition will be able to penetrate sufficiently to the westward to meet the expedition by the sea, which is now in progress, an account of which has already been noticed in our columns.

The King of the Arctic Ocean.

'Oh! the rare old whale, 'mid storm and gale,
In his ocean home will be;
A giant in might, where might is right,
And king of the boundless sea.'

Captain Roys, of the Superior, makes a report which is confirmed by his ship's company, that while cruising in the Arctic Ocean, they discovered a huge whale, which they were confident was *too large* for them to 'cut in' with a vessel of the size of the Superior. All agree in asserting that it was the largest whale they ever saw, and if it had been taken, must have yielded more than 300 barrels of oil. It was not through fear for themselves, but the 'whaling gear' of the vessel, that they allowed the King of the Arctic Ocean quietly to hold on his way! His Kingship may congratulate himself upon his good fortune, if he escapes another season!

'A wondrous tale could the rare old whale
Of the mighty deep disclose,
Of the skeleton forms of by-gone storms,
And of treasures that no one knows.

Oh! the whale is free, of the boundless sea,
He lives for a thousand years;
He sinks to rest on the billow's breast,
Nor the roughest tempest fears.

The howling blast as it hurries past,
Is music to lull him to sleep;
And he scatters the spray in his boisterous play,
As he dashes—The King of the Deep!

California—Gold Mines, &c.

Among the endless number of rumors and reports it is somewhat difficult to arrive at a correct view of the state of affairs in California. The statement contained in the following extracts from a letter received per the "Mary Frances" may be fully relied upon for accuracy. The writer has traveled over the country, visited the mines, and is well acquainted with the progress of affairs in the country for the last 18 months:

"The moral condition of the country was bad enough before the gold discoveries—it is now in a state of perfect chaos, and what it will be is known only to Omniscience—though the slightest touch of sagacity will enable any one to see that the gold mines are destined to make matters worse rather than better. The whole attention of the population for the last six months has been occupied with gold. There are no schools nor any prospect of any for the present. The inhabitants are unsettled—many families will winter at the mines—a wretched place it will be for quarters at that season—and it will be a long time before any thing like a settled state of society is known here. Men will only engage in agriculture and the mechanic arts when they find these more profitable on the whole than gold digging—and gold digging at the present time yields a pretty sure income of \$10 to 20 per day with the chance of making from \$100 to 500 in the same time as is not unfrequently done. At least 6000 people are already engaged in digging, and the number is daily increasing, but the extent of the gold region is increasing equally fast. Active operations now extend over a tract of country 200 miles in length, and varying from 10 to 40 miles in width, lying midway between the base and the summit of

the range of the Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Mountains. At a moderate computation, 60 or 70,000 dollars are pocketed daily, and from two to four millions dollars have been probably drawn from this bank since it commenced specie payment six months ago.

My own business of surveying, like all others, was knocked in head last spring, and I was left to suck my thumbs for a livelihood, or go with the multitude. So in sheer self-defence, I was obliged to turn "digger" myself. A small pinch of the virgin metal I send you as a sample of my diggings. You will see that it is in water-worn lumps like pebbles, almost every piece of it giving evidence that it has lost its original size and form from long attrition through the agency of water. It occurs in every variety of magnitude from almost invisible dust and little flattened scales like flaxseed up to lumps of the size I send you, and in many parts of the mines to pieces as large as pigeons' and pullets' eggs, though the larger pieces are usually more or less intermixed with quartz, which was the original gauge or veinstone through which the gold was interspersed.

I found digging gold by no means the enchanting employment many might dream it to be; but a matter-of-fact, back-aching, wearisome work—most nearly resembling, for all the world, the heavy toil of a multitude of Paddies excavating a canal, or mill-race. The climate of the gold region from April to October, is dry, with a cloudless atmosphere and cool nights—the middle of the day being warm, especially at the diggings nearest the plain. While at the mines, I was of course obliged to turn mountaineer—sleep under the blue canopy, or, part of the time, in a tent, and take care of my domestic concerns as best I could. Life in the mountains, with plenty to eat, and a good appetite, produced by hard work for sauce, is not so repulsive a thing as one, only accustomed to in-door existence, might suppose. For variety's sake it will do for a time; but for my part, gold digging is a business I do not fancy, although it pays pretty well, and you are sure of getting your pay in hand the moment the work is done.—Still, I would rather be at my old business with one-third the profits of this. I have been absent from the mines now five or six weeks, to avoid the more sickly season, though I left Mr. D***** on the ground. He designed to winter among the gold. I expect to return next week to spend a month perhaps, for want of anything to do here. I have surveying enough on hand, but chain-men cannot be hired short of five dollars a-day, which would make the business unprofitable to me unless I charged enormously for the work. But enough of gold. * * * There is much sickness, chiefly in the vicinity of the Tulae marshes at Sutters, and in the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, into which the streams empty on the upper waters of which the gold is found.

From the papers and the friends who have come over, I learn that the gold fever is making quite a stir in King Kamehameha's little realm. Scores are already here and more, I am told, are coming. Some who recently went up the Sacramento River, came back a week afterwards well stored with fever-and-ague, if not with gold. Many who come will make money, doubtless, but some will make themselves sick, and,

perhaps, make themselves poorer than ever—if they do not make shipwreck of good morals, and die, like some already, as the fool dieth, in revelling and drunkenness. If any man is doing a tolerable business at the islands, let him stick to it. He will, ten chances to one, be better off in the end. If he can get more gold here, he will have to fork over more gold also for the means of subsistence. At the mines I have seen sugar, coffee, butter, hams, potatoes, and other articles selling at one dollar a pound; molasses, \$6 per gallon; flour, 30 to 40 cents per pound; beef, 25 cents, often twice that; common woollen blankets sell for 50 to 100 dollars—among the Indians higher still—other articles of clothing three or four times their ordinary prices. Goods of all sorts are high. Real estate in San Francisco has risen greatly. A lot which a year ago cost \$400, and a year before that, \$15, was sold a few days ago for \$10,000, though only 50 yards square and entirely unoccupied.—What this state of things is coming to, who can tell? With such chaotic materials how shall order rise out of confusion? To look forward to the state of the country a few years hence, is enough to make one tremble, unless the Lord in His wise providence shall, through the agency of His visible church, cause the seeds of righteousness, and of all that is lovely and of good report, to be planted here before the thorns and briars of evil shall have attained to choking strength and maturity. Churches and schools are wanted. A seamen's chaplain, or a home missionary should be located at San Francisco at once. But I must close.

For the Friend.

The Scurvy.

I left the Saghalin Sea for these islands on the 30th of August, all hands being in good health, with the exception of one man who had been sick for some time. We had four Manila men on board whom I had shipped in China. Some ten days after we had put away, all four of the above men were taken with the scurvy.

On the 20th of September, we were within one week's sail of these islands; and for the last nineteen days have been contending against adverse winds and weather, during which time we have buried all four of the above men, and had more that could not possibly have survived their unfortunate shipmates but a short time without relief. Having two or three hogs, I ordered one to be killed, and the sick men to be bathed in the blood, and the inwards to be bound on warm, not knowing what else to do for them, which I testify is a great relief in cases of scurvy.

L. B. EDWARDS, Ship Plymouth.

DESERTION.—June 6, whale ship "Lagoda" had 15 of her crew leave her in the Japan Sea, including 9 Sandwich Island natives, who were doubtless enticed to leave by the "white" seamen whose names were R. G. McKoy, Jacob Boyd, John Martyn, Ezra Goldthwait, — Biffer and John Brady.—The last mentioned seaman is the same as is described in the April No. of the Friend as having run away from the "Liverpool" on the coast of Patagonia.

Mutiny and horrible massacre at sea.

Three Spanish Americans mutiny, and murder English and Spanish Captains, Mate and a passenger—Mutineers take the vessel—A Hollander, a Norwegian, a Portuguese, a Frenchman and a Spaniard concert to recapture the vessel—They are successful—The Hollander kills the three mutineers and takes command of the vessel—The vessel navigated to Sandwich Islands by an English apprentice boy, 16 years old—Two females on board arrive safe—&c., &c.

SCHOONER AMELIA, Tuesday, Oct. 3d, 1848.—About 4 bells in the middle watch, a tremendous noise on deck—yelling and hallooing—starboard watch on deck.—The second mate, Kitano, had gone forward at the time, in consequence of the swinging-boom guy giving way. He was immediately fell upon by the three men Jose Torres, Andreas Baldibezo and Jose Calero, and left lying on the deck. Capt. Alva hearing the noise came on deck and asked what was the occasion of the noise. The ringleader, Torres, told him nothing, only a bad wind. Mr. Cook, passenger, came up after the captain. As the latter was retreating aft, he was attacked by the three men and stabbed in several places. He however managed to get down into the cabin, and in reaching for a cutlass, endeavored to make Mr. McNally, who had just turned out on hearing the noise, comprehend what was going on. He then, with the cutlass in hand, gained the top of the companion, but was stabbed mortally by two men, one on each side; he fell back and staggering into the cabin, expired. Mr. Cook, seeing the captain running aft, pursued by the murderers, endeavored to get down into the cabin, but was stabbed through the back, left a little while on deck and afterwards thrown overboard. The murderers then went forward, called the larboard watch, and showing their bloody knives, told them that they had murdered all aft except Mr. McNally, English master, Mrs. Cook, and her servant Mary Hudson; and that they were in command of the vessel, and if one of them refused to obey their orders they would murder him directly. They then threw the body of the second mate overboard, and commanded the ship to be put about and steered for the coast of Peru. The remainder of the crew had no arms to defend themselves, and if the least hesitation was shown, the knife was at their throats. They then went down into the hold and brought up large stones and pieces of lead, which were laid on the deck for the purpose of killing Mr. McNally. About 8 o'clock, A. M., they spoke, (by the carpenter,) to Mr. McNally, assuring him that if he laid down his arms and submitted quietly they would not take his life. He would not consent to that, but told them that if they would allow him, with the females, to be put, with what things they required into the gig and sent adrift, he would not trouble them at all, but would show them what course to take for the place to which they wanted to go. The three then spoke together, and answered that what he required should be done. They then passed the necessities he wished to take with him, on deck, and one of them went down and got the course, for Malabrigo, from him. Trusting to their faith, he went on deck unarmed. They had put the ship aback and given pretended orders for lowering the boat; but seeing it was not done, he went to the cabin skylight and told the females not to come up then as the boat was not ready. He was stepping from the skylight to the side of the vessel, when he was seized upon and thrown overboard. The murderers then filled upon the vessel and ordered all sail to be made. They then went down into the cabin, took all the gold they could find and brought it on deck, making every one in the vessel take his share. They then dressed themselves in the clothes belonging to the murdered, destroyed all papers they thought offensive, with many valuables which were thrown overboard. The captain's body was tied up and with heavy weights sunk. They were shifting clothes four or five times a-day, and parading the decks. They commanded the jib topsail to be cut away; fitted new swinging-boom gear and main-boom guys.

Wednesday, 4th, John Smith, born in Rotterdam, Holland; Wm. Peter, Christiansan, Norway; Frank Feering, St. Michaels, Western Islands; John Berringer, Bordeaux, France; Jose, Bilbao, Spain;

proposed a plan to take the lives of the murderers that night, and which was communicated to the rest of the crew, (four excepted). The carpenter's axe, maul, pump-breaks, boarding-pikes &c., were to be ready for the purpose. At 4 o'clock P. M., the three murderers brought up a quantity of wine, which was offered to the men in order to make them drunk. This being done, Andreas Baldibezo went down into the hold, cut open one of the bags of silver and brought up some which he threw about the deck, they then commenced playing together for gold. Afterwards they got a muster of five arms together, trying which was the best, and loading them with heavy charges. One of them from the foot of the companion way, discharged a loaded pistol at the man at the wheel (John Smith) without effect. They then put the arms away for that time, but told the females they should have occasion for them in the morning. They then came on deck, (half past 9 P. M.), Jose Calero, having the first watch, and who was to call the other two at 12 o'clock. At 10 o'clock John Smith was relieved from the wheel and went to the lee side of the long boat and asked the carpenter if the implements were ready. The carpenter replied yes, all ready, but the axe was below. John Smith then went below in the steerage and brought it up, and told the boys, Charles and Thomas, to have the boarding pikes ready, and should he want the cutlasses to run down in the cabin and hand them up. Jose Calero who had the watch then, being drunk, struck eight bells at 11 o'clock. He then called out to heave the log. Smith immediately seized the axe and running aft, despatched at once the sleeping men (Jose Lorres and Andrew Baldibezo) where they lay on the deck, whilst William Peter, who went to hold the reel, dropped it and fell upon Jose Calero, trying to get him overboard, but being unable to manage him, John Smith jumped to the lee side and struck off his right arm with the axe. John then called out for the boys to get the cutlasses in the event of meeting with any opposition in the four men whom he could not confide in; but they received no opposition. The bodies of the three men were then thrown overboard. John Smith then took command, the rest of the crew being all agreeable to the same. He then went down in the cabin, assuring the females of their safety, and consulted with Mrs. Cook as to what would be the best plan to pursue in order to restore the vessel and cargo to the rightful owners. The money was all brought aft as it had been distributed and placed in the cabin.

It was thought best to return to Mazatlan and accordingly we steered the nearest course to that place. There was a heavy sea on, with frequent squalls. We took in flying jib, fore-top-mast stay-sail, and gaff top-sail. The jib had blown to pieces, being in a bad state of repair. Between 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., the fore top-sail sheet, went three times and the runner once. The bowsprit was sprung in two places, and in consequence of the violent working of the vessel was expected to go every minute. The top-gallant-mast had been badly sprung since leaving Mazatlan and was totally unfit to carry any sail. John Smith then went down in the cabin acquainting Mrs. Cook with the state of the vessel and aspect of the weather. He thought it best to steer for the nearest land he could make, and which she thought was the best thing that could be done.

John then called Thomas and Charles down in the cabin, acquainting them with his purpose, and as they were the only persons that knew anything of navigation, although their knowledge was imperfect, he told them to find the course for the Sandwich Islands. He then went on deck and asked all the crew if they were content to take the vessel to Oahu. A ready assent was given. Accordingly at 8 o'clock of the 6th October, the vessel was put before the wind steering west by north half north, for the south part of Hawaii.

The following is the report of the gentlemen appointed by H. B. M.'s Consul General to examine the 'Amelia':

HONOLULU, Oct. 14, 1848.

SIR,—We beg leave to report to you that agreeably to the directions conveyed to us in your letter of yesterday, we have taken an account of, and carefully examined the books, papers, stores and effects on board the British schooner 'Amelia,' with the exception of such articles as may be in the deceased Spanish Captain Alva's cabin, and in

the two cabins of the deceased Mr. Cook and his widow now residing on shore, the three doors of those cabins being locked, and each further secured by your official seal.

We found the log-book of the vessel, kept by the British Captain, Mr. Robert L. McNally, up to noon of the second of this month—the day previous to his death—and continued by Thomas Gannon up to the arrival of the schooner here, on the 12th instant. You are already in possession of her register.

We also found the cargo or gang-way book, according to which, 136 bags of silver, and 2 bags of doubloons were received on board the 'Amelia,' on the coast of Mexico, besides 5 cases marked N. K., 3 ditto, marked M. O. P., and 150 cedar planks, some provisions and ship's stores, and 20 tons of stone ballast.

Hence, with the exception of the treasure, the eight cases, and the cedar planks, beforementioned, the 'Amelia' may be said to have been in ballast.

The crew assured us that the eight cases contained paper cigars; that two of them were given to the pilot at Mazatlan, by Capt. Alva; and that another, by his orders, was thrown overboard, as being damaged and worthless, as appear to be the four that still remain. The cedar planks do not appear to have been touched.

Of the ship's provisions and stores, now on board, we enclose herewith a return, a copy of which we have handed to Don Jose de la Cruz, appointed by you as mate, and at present in charge of the schooner.

We found in her hold 65 cases of claret, marked F. D., No. 9, and also a case said to contain 9,000 cigars, marked A., No. 1, which, in conformity to your directions, have been deposited at the custom house. The crew say that all were the private property of Captain Alva.

We have taken a detailed inventory, a copy of which we herewith transmit, of the wearing apparel, trunks and other effects that belonged to the late Mr. McNally, having, agreeably to your instructions, placed the whole of the articles in the hands of the authorized auctioneer, on shore, and obtained his receipt for the same.

We likewise enclose a few lines, written in pencil, by the brave and highly esteemed Mr. McNally, a short time previous to his death.

We also transmit herewith, an inventory which we took of the wearing apparel and effects that belonged to the late Spanish 2d mate, or boatswain, Cayetano Gomez, who was the first that fell a victim to the knives of the three mutineers, at 2 o'clock, A. M., on the 3d instant.

We further beg leave to report to you, that we have minutely examined every part of the 'Amelia,' from stem to stern, with a view of discovering whether any more specie remained on board after the 136 bags of silver, and 1 bag containing 1522 doubloons, were landed, on the 12th instant, under your immediate superintendence, and deposited in the government vaults, but we found none.

And we beg here to remark, that the whole of the crew, fore and aft, voluntarily, and without the slightest hesitation, submitted their chests and personal effects to our inspection, and that we have no reason what-

ever to suspect that any sums of money have been secreted by them; and we feel it due to them to add that they zealously afforded us every assistance and facility in their power in carrying out your instructions to us, and which we trust have thus been fulfilled to your entire satisfaction.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most ob't serv'ts,
H. RUSHWORTH,
W. H. PALMER.

WM. MILLER, Esq.,
H. B. M.'s Consul General.

The following is the note of Captain McNally, referred to in the above report.

Half-past four, A. M., Capt. Alva lying stabbed to the heart, in the cabin; the mutineers have got a muster, and are determined on my death. It will soon be daylight, and then the scoundrels will see their way. At present, they are afraid of my pistols. I will sell my life dearly. Unto the Almighty I commend my spirit. ROBERT L. McNALLY.

List of individuals on board the British schooner 'Amelia,' when she arrived at Honolulu, on the 12th of October, 1848;

John Smith, seaman, in command, Holland; Thomas Gannon, navigator, London; John Berringer, carpenter, France; Charles McDonald, apprentice, Scotland; Espiritu Rodriguez, cook, Manila; Carlos Cook, passenger, China; Eusevio Leon, steward, Manila; Francisco Garcia, seaman, Portugal; William Peter, do, Norway; Jose Averanturi do, Spain; Bonifacio Molina, do, Manila; Ambrocio Billegas, do, Chile; Mariano Polinario, do, do; Francisco Calderon, do, do; Fernandez Garcia, do, Mexico; Ahee, boy, China; Mrs. Cook, passenger, London; Mary Hudson, servant to Mrs. Cook, Yorkshire.

The above account is correct in every particular, and may be perfectly relied upon.

Among those who rendered efficient service in assisting the vessel, we can mention the able harbor master, Capt. Penhallow, and the efficient custom house guard, W. F. Rogers.—[Sandwich Islands News.]

Recent News.

Foreign.—Intelligence has recently been received that, about the 20th of June, an insurrection broke out in the city of Paris, which resulted in a terrible conflict between the insurgents and the Republican Forces. More than 10,000 are reputed to have been slain. The insurgents, after four days hard fighting, were subdued, and order was restored.

A rapid emigration is going on from Ireland to Scotland; 42,000 to Glasgow alone in five months.

The Queen is expected to visit Ireland.

Things are more quiet in Ireland than they were some months since.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, the Chairman of the Navy Committee had reported a bill for a line of steamers from San Francisco to China.

The people of the United States are seriously contemplating a rail-road to Oregon; but it will undoubtedly terminate at San Francisco. Magnetic Telegraph next.

A correspondent of the Sandwich Island News reports, that Commodore Stockton has been instrumental in forming a Steamboat Company, to run one boat on San Francisco Bay, and another between San Francisco and Honolulu—to commence running in January, 1849. Success to the enterprise!

Mexico.—'I mentioned,' writes a gentleman at Mazatlan, in September, 'in my last letter that we had a revolution here, but it is now all over. Palacios went off to Durango; Carrion, to La Paz, in the 'Congress'; and Gen. Maya, who did nothing whatever until Palacios went off (the town gave him \$2000 to go away) remained in the Presidio, came in and vented his rage on some of the mere boys of officers, who knew nothing of the merits of the affair, but merely followed their superiors,—four of them were shot, none of them were over twenty years of age. Two of them died gallantly—refusing to have their eyes blinded, they threw open their shirt bosoms, and themselves gave the word 'fire!' Parades' revolution is also quelled—he escaped, but three officers and corporals were shot. They are now adopting the only efficient means to put a stop to *pronunciamientos*; still I do not believe the present government will stand long—it displays no activity or energy. They are going on in the same old track; and since the peace they have done nothing whatever towards the reform which every body looked for in every thing. Every one, natives and foreigners, are disappointed, and doubtless some change will take place ere long.

'Early in this month, the 'Congress' was here and has returned to La Paz, where Com. Jones still remains. We are expecting, every day, the 'Congress' again here, on her way to Valparaso and the United States.'

Domestic.—Whale ships have been uncommonly successful the past season. The 'Huntsville' is reported to have taken 4200 barrels, including 250 of sperm, and has only been out eleven months. This is the greatest voyage on record—so whalemens report. Several ships have taken over 3000 barrels.

Many officers and seamen are leaving for California.

One day last week, 41 whale ships and 6 merchant vessels were at anchor in our inner harbor, and 7 or 8 ships in the offing.

The measles and whooping-cough are prevalent among foreigners and natives in Honolulu.

Flags were half-mast last week, in honor of Liliuhoku, a native chief of high rank, who died on Saturday evening, October 21st.

About 300 foreigners have left the Sandwich Islands for California.

During no former shipping season, have

seamen (including masters and officers) so generally attended the Chapel in Honolulu.

The principles of total abstinence are gradually becoming more and more prevalent among seamen. The good results are apparent in the ordinary quiet and good order which prevails in this port, when hundreds are enjoying liberty on shore.

A lump of California gold was recently brought to the Islands worth \$73.

The bills of lading of the British schooner 'Amelia' show that she had \$271,379 on board.

The Am. whale ship 'J. A. Robb,' Winslow master, is expected to sail this week for Mazatlan, taking Mrs. Mott and family and Mrs. Cooke as passengers.

CALIFORNIA TRADE.

We have procured from the Custom House books the following list of vessels which have cleared from this port for San Francisco, since the discovery of gold there:—

Cleared.	Nat. and Class.	Name.	Master.	Tons.
June 10,	Am. Sch.	Honolulu,	Newell,	156
17,	Am. Sch.	Luia Perry,	Eastham,	64
July 10,	Haw. Sch.	Mary,	Tibbey,	56
15,	Chil. Brig.	Cou. de Talcabano,	Mangot,	177
15,	Haw. Sch.	S. S.,	Taylor,	87
18,	Haw. Brig.	Con. de Valparaiso,	Arnaud,	123
30,	Am. Ship	Rhone,	Hill,	471
Aug. 1,	Haw. Bark	Mary Frances,	Gould,	279
2,	Haw. Brig	Euphemia,	Vioget,	133
4,	Haw. Sch.	Star,	Smith,	21
5,	Haw. Sch.	Kekauonohi,	Treadway,	42
5,	Haw. Sch.	Ariel,	Griffin,	26
7,	Am. Brig	Sabine,	Chaffield,	175
21,	Fr. Brig	Perseverant,	Boyer,	151
21,	Eng. Brig	Tepec,	Luca,	173
Sept. 2,	Haw. Sch.	Julian,	Moraa,	133
30,	Haw. Sch.	Kamehameha III.,	Carter,	117
Oct. 7,	Haw. Sch.	S. S.,	Taylor,	87
10,	Am. Sch.	Honolulu,	Newell,	156
11,	Haw. Sch.	Hailileo,	Smith,	75

Total number of vessels, 20. Amount of tonnage 2700. Most of these vessels have gone well freighted, and have taken as near as can be ascertained 300 passengers, exclusive of Natives. Two of them have sailed from here twice during the period of time included in the above report. The following vessels are now advertised and will shortly sail:

NATION.	CLASS.	NAMES.	MASTERS.	TONS.
Chilean	Brig	Correo de Cobija	McGrath	120
American	Schr.	Sagadahock,	Barmore,	129
Hawaiian	Schr.	Plymouth,	Paty,	85
"	Schr.	Hope,	King,	38
"	Schr.	Rainbow,	Shaw,	18
"	Sloop	Wave,	—	21
"	Sloop	Waiahao,	—	18

These added to the previous list makes the aggregate number twenty-seven, and the aggregate tonnage 5128.—[Polynesian.]

HORRIBLE MURDER.—By the Mary Frances, news was received of the murder of John R. Von Pfister, formerly a resident of this place, on the night of the 1st October, at the mill on the south branch of the American Fork, about fifty miles from Sutter's Fort. The murder was perpetrated by a man named Peter Raymond. It appears, from all accounts, that the attack was unprovoked, Raymond being at the time in liquor. The particulars, as near as we can gather them, are these: Late in the evening, Raymond, who belonged to a party encamped above, came to the mills for the purpose of procuring liquor, which was refused him by the keeper. Raymond becoming boisterous, and inquiring for Von Pfister, he finally rose from his bed and went out, with the view of pacifying him. In this Von Pfister partially succeeded, but on rising to bid Raymond good night, was stabbed and fell to the ground. Von Pfister gained his feet, but was pursued by Raymond, and stabbed again near the heart when he fell dead. Raymond was pursued, caught, and brought back to Sutter's Fort, by A. Forgeaud, J. B. Knapp, and Mr. Stone, the two latter, formerly residents here. Raymond was to be tried by a jury of twelve men. Fears were entertained that the murderer would yet escape.—[Polynesian.]

The Seamen's Friend.

Don't give up the Sailor!

The ship when dismasted at sea, driven upon a reef, or drifting upon a lee-shore, must not be given up so long as there is the faintest hope of her being saved. Is not the sailor of equal value with the vessel which he helps to save? Shall not every reasonable effort be made to save him from a moral shipwreck? We are encouraged to utter the cry, 'Don't give up the Sailor,' from the occasional instances which come to our knowledge, that seamen have escaped the awful gulf of intemperance, or the dangerous shoals of vice, or the sunken reefs of infidelity.

Just two years ago the following narrative was placed in our hands, to make such use of, as in our judgement we might think best. Knowing that religious impressions are often transient 'as the morning cloud and the early dew,' we have learned that it is best to allow time, trial and temptation to do their work, before we make up our opinion respecting any man, landsman or seaman. In regard to the writer of this narrative, we would remark that we enjoyed frequent opportunities of conversing with him, and of obtaining from his commander and shipmates the most unequivocal testimonials of their confidence in the reality of the change which he hoped had taken place in his mind. We only add that he was an Englishman, by birth, and a theatre-scene painter, by profession. Dissipation had driven him from his country and family. The readers of the Friend have occasionally been presented with his poetical productions. See 'Farewell to North West Coast,' and 'Pardon through Christ,' in January number, 1848. These effusions indicate that W. G. is not entirely destitute of talents. May they hereafter be employed in a manner worthy of their Creator and Giver. It is not our expectation ever to meet him again, but we hope that he may pursue the path of the just, which is as 'the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.'

HONOLULU, 31st Oct., 1846.

REVEREND SIR:—In troubling you with the following account of the manner in which I was first awakened to a sense of the wicked life I had led, I have endeavored to be as accurate as possible, and have set down as near as I could my thoughts and feelings from the commencement until now.

I had led a very wicked life, one of constant rebellion against the laws of God. I was seldom, if ever, to be found attending on public worship, but on the contrary, my sabbaths were spent in parties of pleasure, and my leisure time throughout the week in carousing and the theatres. On my first coming to sea, I quickly found myself in company with a class of men who seemed to

set all laws at defiance, both human and divine. I soon endeavored to be as bad as most of them, when on board ship. If a yarn was to be spun, they all flocked around me, and as I was counted the best singer in the ship, (for profane and almost every description of songs,) I soon became the leader of their revels. This state of things continued, and I went on from bad to worse, until some time in either April or May, 1846, when I was confined for several weeks below by a very painful gathering in my right hand. One night, during this time, we encountered a very heavy gale of wind. Nearly all our sails were taken in, and the ship hove to. I lay below, totally unable to help myself, when suddenly I was awakened by a tremendous lurch of the ship, and saw the water pouring down the hatchway into the fore-castle with such violence, as to carry with it several hogs and other things. Such a scene as ensued is past description. All hands rushed upon deck, and I heard the cry, 'The boats are gone!' This struck a terror to my very heart, for I could imagine nothing less than that the ship was going down—and there I lay, helpless, and unable from the confusion, to gain the deck. Then, in that hour of peril, I tried to pray to God to pardon me and preserve me from death. I promised to lead a better life in future.—God did spare me. The storm subsided, and with it my prayers and good resolutions. Some few days after this I got hold of a sermon preached by the Rev. F. Wayland, urging the claims of seamen to christian benevolence. I saw from this that christians were anxious to do me good, and I reflected upon this and asked myself the question, If these people are interested for my soul, should I not interest myself? I accordingly began from that day—left off all profane language—song-singing, and led a moral life. I also made it a practice to pray to God and read the bible. I then thought myself secure enough. I asked a young man who came on board one day, if he had any tracts or religious books. He sent me some. One was entitled 'Now or Never.' This, in some measure, showed me the way of salvation, and led me to think more deeply on the subject, but still I doubted not I should get to heaven because I was better than my companions! I shortly after got some more tracts. One entitled 'What it is to believe on Christ,' opened my eyes to a full sense of my condition. I saw I was building my hopes upon my own good works; the tract proved to me that I must trust to Christ alone for salvation. Full of concern, I opened the Bible, and every chapter I looked into, I saw condemned me, without one single exception. I looked at my conduct and saw my guilt. It also seemed to me as if I could see my very heart, and it seemed to be black and loathsome with guilt and sin. I could not rest, even by night nor day. At last I got by myself and poured out all my complaints and confessed my unworthiness to Jesus. I cast myself upon his mercy and begged for forgiveness; but still I felt he was not bound to pardon me, for I felt I had forfeited all claim to his mercy by my sin. But I was not kept long in waiting, for soon I felt a change within me. My fear and dread of God gave way to feelings of love and reverence for Him. My thoughts took quite a new direction, and so far from wishing to indulge in sin, I feared the committing

of it even in secret, for I felt that the eye of God was always upon me. It shocked me when committed by others, and I felt it my bounden duty to talk to them on the subject, and also a desire to tell them the comforts of religion. The peace I found at times rendered me completely happy. On several occasions, after prayer, I have felt a peaceful joy diffused over my whole soul such as defies all description. Meditation, prayer and the Bible became my sole delight; and at times while alone, especially at night in my watch on deck, I have felt a something within, as though my very soul was longing to scar away and be with God.

I felt I could not serve God enough, I could not live holy enough, for evil thoughts would now and then creep into my mind, and in fact such is the case now, although in a less degree, and I made a vow unto God that if He would permit me, I would devote my whole life unto His service, and spread the news of His mercy and free salvation wherever I might be. I have since endeavored to fulfil my promise, and blessed be God, He has given me strength so to do. He has enabled me to trust in Him for every thing, and to feel that He is present with me everywhere—that my every thought and deed are known to Him, and that nothing can happen to me without His permission.—Some time ago I used to wonder how God could let evil things and troubles happen to Christians, but now I am enabled to read the meaning of the words, 'Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth.' It seems to me that all those troubles Christians complain of, are no more than chastisements for some sin committed or duty neglected; for if ever anything happens to me, upon reflection I can always see something I have done, or some duty I have neglected, to fully justify God in sending it, either as a chastisement or a warning to me. Yours, W. G.
Rev. S. C. Damon.

It was our privilege to meet the writer of the foregoing communication, one year after he placed it in our hands. At that time his religious impressions remained the same. During the year of his absence, we are knowing to the fact that he sustained an irreproachable, christian character, being often subjected to temptations of no ordinary nature. It is the knowledge of such instances of reformation which encourages us to hold on, and press forward, hence we repeat the cry, 'Don't give up the Sailor!' No! not until Bible and Tract Societies shall cease to publish and scatter abroad 'leaves from the tree of life;' not until societies shall cease to operate which have been organized for the express purpose of furnishing seamen with a preached gospel and 'a home;' not until seamen shall cease to appreciate efforts made for their welfare; not until the Church Universal shall cease to pray that the 'abundance of the sea may be converted unto the Lord;' finally, not until an edict shall be issued from the Court of Heaven, annulling the command 'Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations,'—'And lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world.'

For the Friend,

HILO, September 25, 1848.

Mr. Editor,—It affords me much pleasure to mention the recent visit of the U. S. ship Independence to our port. From the worthy Com. Shubrick and his intelligent and accomplished officers we received all the attention which good will and politeness could dictate; and order and quiet reigned on the shore notwithstanding a crew of 400 or 500 men had their "liberty" here.

Through the kind and active agency of Capt. Page and others, the following subscription was opened, collected and paid over into my hands in favor of our little Chapel for seamen.

Com. W. B. Shubrick,	\$15 00
Capt. H. Page,	3 00
Lieut. H. H. Lewis,	2 00
A friend,	2 00
Lieut. Russell,	2 00
Dr. Washington, Surgeon,	3 00
Dr. Jackson, Asst. Surgeon,	2 00
H. W. Green, purser,	2 00
C. Newell, Chaplain,	2 00
S. Marcy, Master,	2 00
Crew,	69 00

\$104 00

Most truly yours,

TITUS COAN.

DONATIONS.

On SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, a meeting of Shipmasters was held at the "Mansion House," where a statement was made of the funds which had been collected to defray the debt upon the Chapel, and for the support of the Friend, when it was recommended to circulate the following subscription paper among the shipping the present season.

Subscription,

BY THE SHIP'S COMPANY OF THE

For the benefit of the Seamen's Chapel, recently having undergone extensive repairs; and the support of "The Friend," Newspaper, one thousand copies of which are circulated gratuitously among Seamen in the Pacific.

NAMES.	CHAPEL.	FRIEND.
Ship Splendid,	\$27 50	
Milo,	11 00	
Plymouth,	15 50	
Richmond,	18 00	4 00
Adeline,	19 50	
Bark Jefferson,	26 00	15 00
Bayard,	20 00	
Superior,	50	18 50
Ship J E Donnell,	14 00	
Olive Branch,	40 00	
Falcon,	2 50	
Champion,	5 00	
Bark Globe,	1 00	5 00
Mr Norton,	2 50	2 50
Friend,	5 00	5 00
Mr Rowley,	1 00	
Mr Eldridge,		1 50
Capt Sands,		3 00
British Consulate,	20 00	
Friend,	3 00	
Thos Gannon,		1 00
C McDonald,		1 00

The original outlay, for enlarging the Bethel, erecting Lecture and Reading Rooms, was \$2944 41
Paid, 1600 45

Present debt, \$1,343 96
Oct 27, 1848.

The actual cost of the Friend averages \$60 a month, hence the annual expense exceeds \$700. The amount received from various sources for the present year is less than \$400. It is to be hoped that the months of November and December will bring into the Publisher's hands a sum sufficient for defraying the actual cost price for printing and paper.

Our readers can essentially aid in the publication of the Friend by purchasing bound volumes. See advertisement. Will not some masters, officers and seamen regret it, if they leave port without obtaining a full file of the Friend for this year, and one or more back volumes? You will find in the Friend a full report of all shipping intelligence, relating to this part of the world, besides much other reading matter.

WRECK OF THE WHALE SHIP 'DAVID PADDOCK.'—July 20th, at half past 9 o'clock in the evening, this vessel being full, and bound out of the Japan Sea, in north lat. 45° 28 deg. and east lon. 141° 4, struck a sunken rock not laid down on the charts. The ship's company took to the boats and lay under the lee of the vessel until the morning, when she had 6 inches of water on the cabin floor, but she could not be got off, although the spars were cut away. Land was discovered about 15 miles off, which proved to be the Teeshee Island. They landed upon the south west cape of Saghalein and remained there three days. The inhabitants treated them with great kindness but would not allow them to go back into the country. A house and food were furnished gratuitously, and when they left they were presented with 4 or 500 lbs. of rice. The inhabitants were few, who appeared to be Tartars, under a Japanese governor. After three days residence, they all left in their boats to cross the Matsmai straits, but fell in with the "Globe," Captain Daggett in the passage. All hands were saved. The following ships succeeded in obtaining a portion of the "David Paddock's" cargo, viz: "Caravan," "Athol," "Samuel Robertson," "Stieglitz," "Neiva."

HONOLULU, Oct. 27, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—As you have published Capt. Spencer's narrative in your paper, you will do me the favor, as well as justice, to insert the following card.

Yours truly,

VALENTINE S. RIDDELL.

A Card.

Having suffered much in my feelings and reputation, in consequence of false reports circulated by Capt. Thomas Spencer, of the ship Triton, respecting the sum of \$600 charged him for a passage for himself and boat's crew to these islands, I feel it to be my duty to take this method of stating to the public that when I fell in with Capt. Spencer at sea, I was not bound to Oahu; but on the contrary I intended to touch at Guam, and had purchased goods at Maui for the purpose of recruiting at that port. Having seen the 'Triton' previously, and having advised the Mate to proceed to Oahu, I felt disposed to render Capt. S. all possible assistance to enable him to rejoin his ship; therefore, after urgent solicitation on his part, I consented to shape my course for the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of taking Capt. S. thither. The sum of \$600 was mutually agreed upon as the amount which I should receive for his passage and that of his boat's crew—this amount being considered no more than sufficient to meet the extra expenses which the ship would incur, by touching at the Sandwich Islands instead of Guam. I could not in justice charge this amount to my owners, and I was not able to bear the expense myself. I had no desire to make this statement public, as I am aware that I render myself liable to lose the hard earnings of a long voyage, in consequence of the responsibility I had taken upon myself, in order to serve

Capt. S., yet I feel that my reputation is of more value than money, however hardly earned.

Having felt the scorn and contempt of good and honorable men, in consequence of the false representations which Capt. S. has given forth, I feel it my duty to make this statement, and to refer all who may feel interested in the affair to Capt. T. R. Turner, and Capt. Arthur Cox, who are ready to testify to the facts in the case—they being on board the same ship with me, when I fell in with Capt. Spencer.

VALENTINE S. RIDDELL,

Master of ship Japan.

HONOLULU, Oct. 27, 1848.

P. S. As regards the statements made in the 'Friend,' of April 1st, I have no objections to make. V. S. R.

A Card.

Capt. Lakey, master of the American whaling bark, 'Harvest,' desires to publicly acknowledge the highly important assistance rendered by Capt. Joseph G. Kenney, of the St. Johns ship 'James Stewart,' while these vessels were at Strong's Island in the months of December and January last. Capt. Kenney, with some of his ship's company, did most generously volunteer to travel across the Island (twelve miles), from the weather to the lee harbor, for the purpose of rendering assistance to Capt. Lakey, whose vessel had unfortunately got on shore. The promptitude and noble manner, in which the assistance was rendered, Capt. Lakey appreciated, and will ever cherish in most grateful remembrance.

Capt. Lakey also wishes to tender his acknowledgments for important services rendered by Capt. Jackson of the 'Inez.' While the 'Harvest' was there undergoing repairs, the King of the Island rendered protection to property and lives, that reflects the highest credit upon his character, as the highest chief of a tribe of uncivilized Polynesians.

Honolulu, Oct. 25, 1848.

Lahaina Chaplaincy.

Extract of a letter addressed to the Editor:

'Mr. Bush desired me to say to you that the subscription started by their house, to pay up arrearages on the Chapel in this place, has been closed. The sum of \$45.00 was raised; of this amount he paid a debt due Mr. Halsted, for work upon the Chapel, \$29.25, the remainder, \$15.75, was handed over to me. The Chapel is now clear of debt, and the \$15.75 put into my hands will be expended in defraying the expenses of ringing the bell, cleaning the Chapel, &c. I would take this occasion to tender my sincere thanks to the Foreign Residents of Lahaina, and to Captains stopping here, for their generous efforts, by which they have freed the Chapel of debt.'

T. E. TAYLOR, Chaplain.

Lahaina, Oct. 21, 1848.

WRECKED.—The Hawaiian schooner Ariel Capt. Griffin, hence thirty-two days, capsized when about two hundred miles off the mouth of San Francisco Bay—vessel and cargo a total loss—passengers and crew saved by the schr. Star, which fortunately was in sight at the time of the accident. The loss sustained amounts to \$5,006.75—no insurance.—[Polynesian.]

PASSENGERS.

Per Mary Frances—A. Tallot, C. Brewer 2d, C. E. Stone, J. C. Spalding, C. Hoyer, J. Williams, D. Robertson, W. Rollins.

In the Sagadahock, for San Francisco—Messrs. Blossom, Spooner, Wright, Wing, Winslow, Jackson, Hathaway, Wells, Barker, Swain, Kunhardt, Andrews, Crockett, Davis, Davis, Rook, Turner, Hastie and 18 in the steerage.

In the Hope, for San Francisco—T. Metcalf, and 3 in steerage.

In the Honolulu for San Francisco—Rev T D Hunt.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday the 11th, by Rt. Rev. S. D. Maigret, Bishop of Arathie, GODFREY RHODES, Esq., of Hanalei, Kauai, to ANNA LOUISA, eldest daughter of GERALD H. GIBBONS, Esq., of Sydney.

DIED.

At Lahaina, on the morning of the 26th inst., Samuel A. Reynolds, of Charlestown, Mass., in the 26th year of his age. He was found dead in his bed, supposed from some internal affection.

Called away from us in the prime of life, and vigor of his manhood, he has left behind a large circle of relatives at home, and friends abroad, to mourn his untimely departure from them. 'Peace be to his ashes.'

'Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of our early days;
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise.'

On the 25th inst., at the Falls, Kauai, Louis, infant son of Thomas and Mary Ann Brown, aged 7 months and ten days.

At Canandaigua, N. Y., in Feb. last Mrs. Sybil Bingham, wife of Rev. Hiram Bingham, one of the first Missionaries sent out to these Islands.

Killed, Thomas H. Howland, boatsteerer, 'Liverpool', May, 1848, in Japan Sea, aged 21 years. He belonged to New Bedford.

Killed, Cornelius Rhodes, seaman, 'Liverpool' August, 1848, in Ochotsk Sea, aged 19. He belonged to New York City.

Killed, Antone Gonsol, boatsteerer, June 18, belonging to B'k 'Cherokee,' native of Pico, Western Islands. He was taken out by a whale.

Died, W. Godeke, a German, 2d July at sea, sailmaker, belonging to Bremen whale ship 'Otaheiti.'

Died at sea, Sept. 29th, William Jewell, belonging to Washington, N. Y. on board the ship in which he sailed from the United States.

Killed, Henry O. Hays, seaman, by a whale, in the Japan Sea, June 3d.

Drowned, off Cape Horn, Nov. 27, 1847, James Smith N. Y. City. He fell from topsail yard.

Died, in Feb. 1848, Mr. Berry, first officer ship 'Japan,' on her passage from the 'line' to Honolulu.

Drowned, off the port of Honolulu, in March, 1846, Thomas Welsh, of Fall River. He jumped overboard in the night, from the ship 'Eleanor,' whilst she was 10 miles from the shore. This report was made by the ship's company, lately in port.

Died, on board the 'Plymouth,' in her passage from the Ochotsk Sea, four Manila men, of the scurvy.

Killed, June 27th, on the N. W. coast, James T. Crocker, boatsteerer, 'Midas.' He belonged to Providence, R. I., but was a native of Falmouth, Mass.

Died, at San Diego, California, Mr. E. K. Perry, Augusta, Me., and Thomas Cooke, Falmouth, Mass., formerly 3d and 4th officers on board Am. whale ship 'Lagoda.' They left the ship in December, lay out in the woods four days, and shortly after arriving at San Diego both died. [com.]

Killed, by a whale, 12th January, 1848, on 'New Zealand,' David Henacy, an Irishman by birth, but belonging to Troy, N. Y. He belonged to the 'Electra,' of New London.

Died, on board the 'Samuel Robertson,' off Honolulu, a Sandwich Island native. His body was landed and buried Oct. 24th.

Killed, by a whale, Aug. 10th, John Myers, of Baltimore, aged 27. Baltimore and New Bedford papers please copy.

Killed, by a whale, June 3, Henry O. Hoyes, of New York, aged 23 years.

Drowned, in the harbor of Honolulu, 28th Oct., John Smith, cook of ship 'James Stewart,' of St. Johns. His funeral was attended, at the Bethel, on Sabbath afternoon, Oct. 29th, by a large concourse of seamen.

Killed, 17th June, by a whale, in Ochotsk Sea, Augustus G. Ives, seaman, on board 'Liverpool.' His friends reside at New Haven, Ct., and Andover, Mass. His remains were taken on shipboard and buried the next day.

Died, in Ochotsk Sea, Capt. Lewis L. Fish, master of the Bremen whale ship 'Alexander Barclay.' Efforts were made to bury him on shore, but prevented by head winds, hence his remains were consigned to the deep on the 18th. He was an American, a native of Sandwich, Mass., but married in Bremen, where his wife now resides. He had been sick most of the voyage.

Died, in Talcahuana, Chili, Jan. 19th, Mr. Paddy Burk, 4th officer of the 'Alexander Barclay,' of Bremen. He was an Englishman by birth.

Drowned, at Guam, in March, 1848, Mr. William Richards, 2d officer of b'k 'J. A. Robb.' He belonged in Newfoundland, but his family lived at St. Johns, N. B. Mr. Richards came out in the b'k 'Canmore,' of St. Johns.

Drowned, at Guam, in March, 1848, William Roger, carpenter of b'k 'J. A. Robb.' W. Roger belonged in Norfolk, Va., and came out in ship 'Pacific,' N. B.

Died, in Lahaina, Thursday, Oct. 19th, Mary Vrank, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vrank, aged six months. [com.]

Killed or drowned, 2d of July, John Marvin, boatsteerer, of 'William Thompson.'

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Sept. 28—Am whale ship Jefferson, Gray, New London, 13 mos out, 850 sperm, 2700 whale.

30—Am whale ship Howard, Bunker, Nantucket, 34 mos out, 1000 sperm.

Oct. 2—Am whale ship Uncas, Gellot, New Bedford, 25 mos out, 470 sperm, 3200 whale.

Am whale ship Newton, Hall, New Bedford, 24 mos out, 400 sperm, 2000 whale.

3—Am whaling bark Globe, West, Mystic, 35 mos out, full.

Am whaling bark, Alice, Wolley, Coldspring, 24 mos out, no report.

Am whaling bark Clement, Lane, New London, 26 mos out, no report.

4—Am whale ship Alex. Barclay, Greenhow, Bremen, 36 mos out, 75 sperm, 2600 whale.

Am whaling bark Harvest, Lakey, Fair Haven, 26 mos out, no report.

Am whaling bark Mt. Wollaston, Bowen, New Bedford, 38 mos out, no report.

Am whale ship Superior, Royce, Sag Harbor, 13 mos out, 1800 whale.

5—Am whale ship Splendid, Bailie, Edgartown, 26 mos out, 100 sperm, 3000 whale.

6—Am whale ship Bayard, Fordham, Greenport, 34 mos out, 2700 whale.

Am whale ship Neptune, Nichols, Sag Harbor, 37 mos out, 2800 whale.

Oct. 7—American whale ship Warren, Evens, Warren, 10 mos, 300 blbs.

8—American whale ship Falcon, Kirby, New Bedford, 27 mos, 40 sperm, 1000 whale.

9—American whale ship St George, Hawes, New Bedford, 12 mos, 220 sperm, 1200 whale.

10—English whale ship Athol, Coffin, 38 mos, shipped home from Sydney 950 sperm, 300 whale—on board 50 sp. 1950 wh.

American whaling bark George, Taber, Stonington, 39 mos, 70 sperm, 1450 whale.

11—American whale ship Plymouth, Edwards, Sag Harbor, 35 mos, 4800 whale.

Bremen whale ship Patriot, Mensing, 35 mos, 120 sperm, 3800 whale.

Bremen whale ship Otaheiti, Weiting, 33 mos, 120 sperm, 4300 whale.

American whaling bark Mary Frazier, Smith, New Bedford, 25 mos, 500 sperm, 1700 whale.

American whaling bark Champion, Parker, New Bedford, 14 mos, 220 sperm, 1050 whale.

12—English schooner Anella, from Mazatlan for China, in distress.

13—American schooner Sagadahock, Barmore, fm Tahiti. Chilean brig Correo de Cobija, McGrath, from Valparaiso.

Oct. 13—Am whale ship Hannibal, Canning, Sag Harbor, 35 mos out, 40 sperm, 2000 whale.

14—Eng whale ship James Stewart, Kenney, St Johns, 37 mos out, 1300 sperm, 1500 whale.

15—Am whale ship Erie, Norton, Fair Haven, 13 mos out, 80 sperm, 1900 whale.

17—Am whale ship Saratoga, Smith, New Bedford, 36 mos out, 40 sperm, 4400 whale.

Am whaling bark J. A. Robb, Winslow, Fair Haven, 35 mos out, 900 sperm, 550 whale.

Am whale ship Liverpool, West, New Bedford, 12 mos out, 1200 whale.

Br whale ship Hansa, Hasing, Bremen, 31 mos out, 1600 whale.

Am whale ship Franklin, Aiken, New Bedford, 29 mos out, 700 sperm.

Am whale ship Triton, Wells, New Bedford, 27 mos out, 500 sperm, 750 whale.

Am whale ship Japan, Riddle, Nantucket, 37 mos out, 1000 sperm, 400 whale.

Am whale ship Vesper, Clark, New London, 25 mos out, 300 sperm, 2900 whale.

Am whale ship Columbus, Fish, Fair Haven, 26 mos out, 1000 sperm, 2200 whale.

Am whale ship Canada, Reynard, New Bedford, 27 mos out, 900 sperm, 3400 whale.

20—Am whale ship Wolga, Luce, Fair Haven, 26 mos out, 400 sperm.

Oct. 23—Am whale ship Candace, Hempstead, New London, 15 mos out, 2000 whale.

Am whale ship Electra, Brown, New London, 14 mos out, 60 sperm, 1800 whale.

Am whale ship Motezuma, Tower, New Bedford, 14 mos out, 100 sperm, 1000 whale.

Am whale ship Black Warrior, Babcock, New London, 15 mos out, no report.

Am whale ship Columbus, Fish, Fair Haven, 26 mos out, 1000 sperm, 2200 whale.

25—Am whale ship H. Thompson, Holmes, New London, 15 mos out, 1700 whale.

26—Am whale ship Albree, Hull, New London, 14 mos out, 400 sperm, 3900 whale.

27—Am whale ship Alert, Green, New London, 15 mos out, 260 sperm, 1600 whale.

Am whale ship Atkins Adams, Lane, Fair Haven, 26 mos out, no report.

Bremen whale ship Clementine, of Bremen, no report.

Sailed.

Oct. 9—American whale ship Rowena, Adams, New Bedford, bound home.

10—American whale ship Milo, Plaskett, New Bedford, bound home.

American schooner Honolulu, Newell, for San Francisco.

11—Hawaiian schooner Haalilio, Smith, for San Francisco.

13—American whale ship J. E. Donnell, Hussey, New Bedford, bound home.

Eliza Adams, Harding, homeward bound.

Jefferson, Gray, homeward bound.
Newton, Hall, homeward bound.
Superior, Royce, homeward bound.
Oct. 24—Hawaiian schr Hope, King, for San Francisco.
26—Am whale ship Adelina, Jarnagan, to cruise.
Am whaling bark Globe, West, homeward bound.
27—Am schr Sagadahock, Barmore, for San Francisco.
Hawaiian sloop V ave, Quimby, for San Francisco.
Hawaiian sloop Waishao, for San Francisco.

Memoranda.

WRECKED.—The Am. whale ship 'Hope,' of N. Bedford, Tucker master, has been wrecked at the Bay of Islands, in New Zealand, 52 months out, 2200 sperm. No particulars reported.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Sept. 28—Am whale ship Mary Frazier, Smith, New Bedford, 25 1-2 mos out, 500 sperm, 1700 whale.

29—Am whale ship Charles Drew, Coffin, New Bedford, 25 mos out, 75 sperm, 2000 whale.

30—Am whale ship Erie, Norton, Fair Haven, 18 mos out, 80 sperm, 1900 whale.

Sept. 30—Bremen whale ship Patriot, Mensing, 35 mos, 120 sperm, 3800 whale.

American whaling bark Garland, Crowell, 33 months, 850 sperm.

Oct 2—American whale ship George, Marston, 25 mos, 300 sperm, 2300 whale.

3—American whale ship Bayard, Fordham, 32 mos, 2700 whale.

American whale ship Neptune, Nicholls, 40 mos, 2800 whale.

American whale ship Midas, Eldridge, 14 mos, 200 sperm, 500 whale.

7—American whale ship Vesper, Clerk, 25 mos, 300 sperm, 2900 whale.

9—American whale ship Italy, Weld, 13 mos, 220 sperm, 2500 whale.

American whale ship Plymouth, Edwards, 35 mos, 4800 whale.

American whale ship Maria Theresa, Swift, 10 mos, 30 sperm, 380 whale.

10—American whale ship Olive Branch, Place, no report.

Oct. 12—Am whale ship Tobacco Plant, Allen, 25 mos out, 360 sperm.

13—Am whale ship Rosalie, Mosher, 35 mos out, 700 sperm, 100 whale.

14—Am whale ship Canada, Reynard, 27 mos out, 600 sperm, 3300 whale.

Am whale ship Columbia, Fish, 26 mos out, 1000 sperm, 2200 whale.

16—Am whale ship Washington, Fisher, 12 mos out, 80 sperm, 650 whale.

Am whale ship Bingham, Scovell, 30 mos out, 2300 whale.

Am whale ship Albree, Hull, 14 mos out, 400 sperm, 3300 whale.

Am whale ship Bowditch, Borden, 22 mos out, 75 sperm, 2900 whale.

Am whale ship Milton, Smith, 13 mos out, 750 sperm.

Am whale ship North America, Bolles, 14 mos out, 40 sperm, 2700 whale.

Am whale ship Mechanic, Potter, 23 mos out, 200 sperm, 1700 whale.

Am whale ship Bengal, Hempstead, 16 mos out, 25 sperm, 1000 whale.

Am whale ship United States, Worth, 34 mos out, 600 sperm, 1600 whale.

Oct. 24—Am whaling bark Fortune, Woodbridge, New Bedford, 14 1-2 mos out, 1350 whale.

Am whale ship Phoenix, McClane, New Bedford, 14 1-2 mos out, 850 sperm, 250 whale.

French whale ship Le Tour du Pin, Smith, Havre, 14 mos out, 2300 whale.

Am whale ship Phoenix, Greene, Sag Harbor, 12 mos out, 25 sperm, 2400 whale.

Am whale ship Ocmulgee, Manton, Tisbury, 14 mos out, 1200 whale.

Am whale ship George and Mary, Middleton, New London, 14 mos out, 110 sperm, 1190 whale.

Notice to Masters of Whale-ships.

Some difficulty having hitherto been found, by the editors of the Sandwich Island papers, to obtain correct reports of whale ships, Notice is hereby given to all masters, American, English, French, and German, that your ships will be reported correctly, if you will make known to Mr. Robinson, book-keeper, at Makee Anthon, & Co's, the amount of oil taken, &c., &c. tf.

Notice to Seamen.

During this shipping season the 'Seamen's Reading Room' will be lighted every evening.

Oct. 1

tf

Any person, by paying the subscription price of the 'Friend,' (\$1.50) in advance, can have the paper forwarded to any part of England or the United States, by the earliest opportunity.

THE FRIEND:

A Monthly Journal devoted to Temperance, Seamen, Marine and General Intelligence.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY SAMUEL C. DAMON, SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN.

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Vol. 6.]

HONOLULU, DECEMBER 1, 1848.

[No. 12.]

THE FRIEND.

HONOLULU, DECEMBER 1, 1848.

Review

Of the Rev. T. Dwight Hunt's "Wants of Seamen," published in the Friend, 1847.

By WILLIAM L. JACKSON, Master of American Whaleship "Inez."

MR. EDITOR,—When I was at Honolulu last, you requested me to take notes of what I saw at the different islands I might visit, and forward them to you, for publication in the Friend. But before I write any more I wish for you to bear in mind that I am a whaler, and more used to the Harpoon and Lance, than handling the pen. As I have not reached any islands, or seen any thing worthy of note, I will hazard a few remarks upon the writings of the Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, published in different numbers of the Friend for 1847, and entitled "Wants of Seamen."

In "Wants of Seamen" No. 1, I am sorry to say there is a great deal of truth. "A sailor wants a fair understanding as to the voyage before entering upon it." I would ask Mr. Hunt whose fault it is, if he does not have a fair understanding, for certainly not all the people he has an opportunity to enquire of, are combined to deceive him.—If he will not listen to the entreaties of parents, or those that might be friendly disposed towards him, he would be very likely to go astray, whether on sea or land.

Remarks Mr. Hunt in regard to a "raw hand," "he has hardly looked down where he saw his chest go, and wondered why he should be thrust into such a hole, when a stern voice from the starboard quarter orders his trembling limbs aloft. He thinks that *somebody's* voice has very much changed in tone, but 'loose the jib' and 'shake out the foretopsail,' startles him to do something and to go somewhere. He is naturally awkward in his first attempt aloft, and a louder voice hurls an oath after him, that nearly brings him to the deck. Perhaps another oath from the consistent Master or an under officer breaks for a while his reflections." I recollect, as distinctly as though it was only yesterday, the first time a ship was got underway with myself on board, when Capt. E. D. Topping of Sag Harbor,

pointing to me, said, "loose the main-top-sail." "Which is that?" I asked. "Never mind you need not go," said he smiling, and called upon one that he knew would know which it was. But it will not be worth while for me to relate my experience, for I find myself to be grossly ignorant of the whaling business from beginning to end, in comparison with Mr. Hunt!

Referring to seamen who ship the second time, Mr. Hunt remarks, "They enter the lists again, and if not trampled on by their superiors, these sturdy fellows will fill the ship with little trouble to their officers." Such officers must be in paradise surely, in comparison with any that I have yet seen.

Wants of Seamen No. 2. "*Seamen need better government.*" "In the minds of some Masters," remarks Mr. Hunt, "government admits of but three degrees of comparison, *stern, arbitrary and cruel*; perhaps I should add a fourth, *brutal*. Beyond or aside from this goes neither their knowledge or their practice. For a trifling offence, which most likely he himself provoked, the offender is lashed to the shrouds and flogged, as one would be ashamed to flog his brute"—"however many exceptions there may be seamen are not governed like reasonable men."

I should be very glad to get a *whole ship's* company of reasonable men, for it appears to me as if the ends of the earth, (not forgetting the Sandwich Islands,) had been ransacked, for the greatest contrarieties of dispositions and characters, to make out a whole ship's company.

Again remarks Mr. H., "they are ordered about more like slaves than men," (this is something new in my simple education, I was always taught that slaves were actually men!) "and that often by those much their inferiors either in *family rank*, in morals, or intelligence." I am too much of a Democrat to know much about "family rank," but perhaps Mr. Hunt is an Englishman or an Hawaiian, though I supposed from his name that he was a native of the good old state of Connecticut! "Morals and intelligence" both I have seen in the "dark hole" called the ship's fore-castle, and generally seen them admired by those "whose little brief authority depends on no other character but their ability to kill a whale and sail a ship." I admit that owners of ships do not select

masters for their piety, or philanthropy, and if they did, we should not have many parsons among them, while they are so many comfortable situations for them on shore. They would want a larger field than "one hundred feet by twelve," and a larger congregation than "four mates and thirty men," to be benefited by their benevolence.

"Revolutions," remarks Mr. H., have bathed the sword of the oppressed in the blood of some tyrants." Timothy Dwight, D. D., would never have intimated such means of redress! Again, "good discipline should be enforced, but insolent and oppressive exercise of authority deserves never to be tolerated." Sure, and I think that Mr. Hunt would confer a great favor on whaling ship masters (as they are the only ones that abuse their authority!) generally, if he would inform them, how to have "good discipline" and "better authority," for I confess for myself that it is the most difficult task I ever undertook and more than I am able to effect, either to my own satisfaction or the satisfaction of those I have to govern. But enough of No. 2.

"Wants of Seamen No. 3." "Seamen need better fare," and many captains would be glad to have better themselves. "Poor food and short allowance have often added to the severity of the sailor's hardships." True! "Many a day of excessive and unremitted labor has closed with only an *ordinary* supper," and who ever heard of an *extraordinary* supper on board a whaleship; if any one ever did, it must have been in port, where it was furnished by some philanthropist, and, in fact I have known of some myself in Honolulu harbor, where many of the party got most *gloriously* drunk, so I think they must have had something more than a whaler's "ordinary supper."

Again, "with what indignant shame do we hear of owners and agents for the sake of a few dollars, supplying their ships with second, third, and even fourth rates of food." I do not know how many rates of food Mr. Hunt's palate might be able to distinguish, but mess beef, prime pork, and superfine flour, or bread baked from the same, are what sevenths of the whale ships are provisioned with, when they leave the United States. So far as my knowledge extends and for the benefit of masters and seamen, I wish Mr.

Hunt would give the names of those owners who "supply their ships with third and fourth rates of food, that we never may be made to suffer by their insufferable meanness." "And we cannot give expression to our indignation," says Mr. Hunt, "at the base and impolitic conduct of some masters, who, for gain, or to avoid calling upon their owners, sell in our ports their best stores, and on the North West feed their men with an inferior article, and in stinted measure." I should like, for the benefit of seamen, (whose friend he professes to be,) for Mr. Hunt to give the names of those masters, and who it is "in our ports," that is *able* to rob those poor "foremast hands;" it certainly must be the *Nobility*, Missionaries, or American Consul; for the Seamen's Chaplain, or Merchants could not afford it!

"Some, to their credit be it said, go to the same beef and pork barrels with their men," and I should like to have Mr. Hunt give the name of *one* ship and master, where there are separate beef and pork barrels for "their men" and cabin, for according to Mr. Hunt's story these are separate on board the majority of ships. Until he does give their names, and I am better convinced, than by his merely asserting that such a practice does exist in the American whaling service, I shall consider him painting us "in glowing colors," and laying before thousands to read, a falsehood. I am very sorry that I have never experienced the comforts of religion, but nevertheless I admire the christian precepts, and the one that stands out pre-eminent, (if any preference is to be allowed,) in my estimation, is Benevolence, and unless I see some exemplification of the command, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," in the professor of religion, I am apt to suspect his sincerity altogether. There is such a malevolent propensity to detraction throughout the whole of Mr. Hunt's writings that I cannot help suspecting his purity; at any rate, they breathe a very different spirit, from the writings of the Rev. Orville Dewey, and E. E. Adams Seamen's Chaplain at Havre, France, or the address to the whaling ship masters, by the Port Society of New Bedford, (all of which I am indebted to the Friend for the knowledge which I have of them.) Mr. Hunt has taken a few extreme cases of shipmasters, and so generalized as to leave his readers to infer, that the whole body, of six or seven hundred, were all like them, who if they do not enlighten many souls, they furnish *light* for a great many "dark holes" and halls, and consequently bring a great deal of *light* into the world, placing it not under a bushel, but on a candlestick, and perhaps some of it is brought from as great depth, as Mr. Hunt would have had to

penetrate to reach the "dark source of such a plea" which he assures us "defies the most potent magnifier." Perhaps he never heard of Sam Whaler's 40 horse-power!

"Wants of Seamen No. 4." As this anathema is chiefly directed at owners and ship-builders, I should "let owners and ship-builders" bear it; but there are a few green spots in it deserving notice. "Let them (owners and ship-builders) henceforth remember that *men* are to live before the mast, that officers are not all who have feeling and whose comfort is to be consulted. Sometimes *they* have their superiors in the cheerless house of the sailor—men who would by above the meanness of subjecting even *them* to such degradation. Let them respect *these*, if the common principles of humanity will not move them to regard the common sailor." "These superiors," I expect are uncommon sailors, and as they are shut out of the merchant ships, the whalers have more of them than they wish for, though I suppose Mr. Hunt feels himself under obligations to them, for it must have been from some of "these superiors" that he obtained most of his information.

"It is just as well; they only go there to sleep." I should think another genus might be added to the catalogue of sleepers, if that is all they go into that "gloomy castle" for. But I would suggest to Mr. Hunt, that Captains as well as sailors would like to have better accommodations. Necessity however gives the command and her servants are the most obedient. An old adage says, "It is easier to praise people into virtue, than to rail them out of vice."

"Wants of Seamen No. 5." Seamen need a good Library on board ship." I am so well pleased with this chapter of Mr. Hunt, that I can almost forgive all I have seen amiss in the others. I would go with him to the extent of my ability, and I wish he would inform us how a reformation is to be brought about. Many Captains are not able, and the owners are not willing, in but few instances to supply even a small library. Could not some of our numerous charitable institutions do something? Captains and seamen will help them. Do try and start the enterprise. It is needed and just such an one as Mr. Hunt recommends. How easy it is to please when a man is writing about something which he understands.

"Wants of Seamen No. 6." "*The sailor needs a Sabbath at sea.*" "*He* has a body and a soul." That is rather singular, when we take it into consideration, that Captains almost without exception originated among them! "His body needs the Sabbath as a day of rest." If that was the only obligation for observing it, there would be but very little need of whalemen observing it at all! I

was her a farmer, and did not go to sea until twenty-four years of age, and was pretty well acquainted with the laboring classes in the northern and middle states of America, and I can assure Mr. Hunt that there is no class that lives any thing like so lazy and idle a life as the whalemen. But there are other and more urgent motives for its observance, or an observance of *some* time, though I have never read any thing that enjoined the first day of the week, but we read, "Let no man therefore judge you in meat or in drink, or in respect of an holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath days; which are a shadow of things to come, but the body is of Christ." And again, "How turn ye again to the weak and beggarly elements whereunto ye desire again to be in bondage; ye observe days and months; and times; and years." I do not mean to be understood that the body needs no rest, or the soul no religious instruction. I know, by experience, that the body wants rest, but no real Christian, who has ever been a whaling voyage, in the Pacific Ocean, will ever say that he had no time to rest, though perhaps he had no particular time allotted to him whereon to serve God. But so long as ship owners select their Captains expressly for their "ability" to navigate a ship and kill a whale, and not for their piety, there will rarely be a genuine observance of the Sabbath, for I believe Captains are as much in want of religious instruction, as their men, and for them to attempt to assume the Parson's duties along with the numerous duties already imposed upon them, there would be confusion indeed, for Mr. Hunt must know, from his superior knowledge of whaling, that the Captain of a whale ship is Sailing Captain, fighting Captain, Purser, Purser's Clerk, Physician, Surgeon, and in many cases, Carpenter, Sailmaker, Blacksmith, Schoolmaster, and Jimmy Ducks, and in port, he is Supercargo and General Agent—business enough for one man, unless he is a great deal smarter than I am. But I suppose we shall be obliged to officiate as Parson, or do without, for I fear we shall hardly get one so long as there are so many more comfortable situations for them on shore.

This scribbling reminds me of Dr. Franklin's Essay upon the Liberty of the Press, and perhaps, as Mr. Hunt has compared us to Hildebrand, whose prowess the immortal fiddlestick could not withstand, it would be well for him to read and keep in mind the above essay; though, as he says, he means no comparison, I mean no threat.

"Wants of Seamen, No. 7." "Sailors need safe and pleasant places of resort on shore." This reminds me of the reception I met with the first time I visited the Sandwich Islands, (and not many years since.) Our ship had

dropped anchor in a foreign port, and we were to have liberty on shore. At last it came my turn to go on shore; I thought to make the acquaintance of some of the American Residents, so I dressed myself as well as possible, and about 9, A. M., I sallied forth, quite well pleased with the appearance I made with my *roundabout*. As soon as I stepped on shore, I saw the pilot who had piloted our ship into the harbor. He never wants seeing or hearing but once while piloting a ship to make him ever afterwards remembered. The old gentleman bowed as I entered, as much as to say, what shall I have the pleasure of selling you, today? and then commenced conversation. I thought to myself, Old chap, you are more of a gentleman than I took you to be; it is only a strange sort of a habit that you have acquired, of frightening us poor sailors, while acting as pilot, so I began to breathe a little more freely, and at length asked the old gentleman if he knew where certain persons lived. He replied in the affirmative, but I thought I saw him cast his eyes at my short jacket, and then I did not know how that could be, for he had one on, himself, and that not so fine as mine, although it might have been cleaner. He asked if I was acquainted with the people I inquired after. I replied not particularly, when the old gentleman suddenly seemed to be absent-minded, and commenced reading a book that lay on the counter; and I had an opportunity to look about and wonder at the antique appearance of everything, which I expected would be quite the reverse. At length I left, thinking I would take a walk, hoping to meet with some of the people I expected to see. Taking a long walk, I was surprised to observe so many white people, and not one of the more genteel class so much as looked at me. Before night I concluded that my short jacket was a poor letter of introduction, but I was ashamed to dress myself in "long togs" for fear of the laughter and jeers of my shipmates. If I could only have met with "T. D. H.," my joy would have been unbounded. What indescribable pleasure for a stranger in a strange land to have had a gentleman of such talents and address give him a welcome—a friendly grasp, and an invitation to visit his house, with an introduction to his family, and then, on his arrival home, what pleasure he would have taken in relating all to his friends. But alas! for poor Jack! I had the humiliating fact to confess that my short jacket had been an insurmountable barrier between me and all good society. Not wishing to visit the common resorts of seamen, I only went on shore three days, although the ship lay in port six weeks, giving liberty all the while. Such, I would hint to "T. D. H.,"

I believe to have been the reception of many an unsophisticated young man, upon first visiting foreign ports, and finding himself shut out from all good society. He has not strength to keep himself from bad society, and the consequence is what we every day witness, he actually sinks lower than the low ones he first stooped to associate with. I believe there are quite as many ruined in this manner, as by the four modes of government, stern, arbitrary, cruel and brutal, which he has enumerated, as being practised by captains of whale ships.

"Wants of Seamen, No. 8." Lastly, seamen need religion at sea—they need it, too, on shore—they need it always and everywhere." Upon this point I shall have no controversy with Mr. Hunt. The sentiments set forth in this letter are such as commend themselves to every candid mind. May the time ere long arrive when all seamen shall experience the full benefits of the gospel.

But I will make no farther remarks about the writings of T. D. H., for perhaps in the next number of the Friend, that Mr. Damon favors me with, I shall see that he has given a thousand dollars for the benefit of the much abused "foremast hands."

Yours truly,

WM. L. JACKSON, Master,
American Whale Ship "Inez."

A Sailor's Attempt to penetrate Japan.

There is a growing conviction throughout the civilized world, that the time is rapidly approaching when the exclusive policy of the Japanese will be done away with, and a commercial intercourse be opened between that and other nations of the earth, besides the Chinese and Dutch. Occasionally, the rumor reaches us that the British East India Squadron is hovering upon the coast of Japan, but no sooner have we begun to credit the report than we learn that it is a mere rumor. The report flies around the world that an American Commodore, on board a 'line of battle ship,' is bound for Japan.—Now something will be done! The stately vessel anchors near Jeddo. Communication is attempted with the Japanese Authorities. The Emperor sends word to supply the 'Big Junk' with what she wanted, up anchor, be off and never return! All this is done in the most genteel and civil style, and what could a gallant Commodore do? He had fought the British, but he must not fight the Japanese.

While the great commercial and naval nations of the world are meditating some great expedition, our numerous whale ships are really doing something in the way of opening intercourse with the Japanese. The "Manhattan" made a far more satisfactory

visit to Japan than the "Columbus." (See Friend, Feb. 2, and Sept. 2, 1846.) During the last season for ships to cruise in the Japan Sea, not scores, but hundreds of vessels spread their canvas within full view of the coast. Several whale ships have fallen in with Junks, exchanged civilities with them, and in some instances relieved those in distress.

As the reading world is not likely, for some time to come, to be favored with an account of the conquest or opening of Japan by the naval forces of England, France, or the United States, our readers on ship and shore may not be uninterested in the following facts and documents relating to the adventure of a sailor belonging to the American whaleship "Plymouth" of Sag Harbor, Captain Edwards. If his plans were not upon so gigantic a scale, as those which might emanate from a "Board of Admiralty" or a "Naval Bureau," yet to answer his purpose, they certainly indicate some "head" work. It appears that a man by the name of Ranald McDonald shipped on board the "Plymouth" when she sailed from the U. S. After remaining in the vessel two years, while at Lahaina in the fall of 1847, he requested his discharge, unless Capt. Edwards would consent to leave him the next season somewhere upon the coast of Japan. Young McDonald is son of Archabald McDonald, Esq., formerly in the employ of the Hudson Bay company, at Fort Colville, Columbia. On application to the Agent of the Company in Honolulu, we learn that this young man received a good education, but instead of pursuing a mercantile life on shore, betook himself to the sea. Soon after the "Plymouth" left Lahaina, he began to make arrangements and preparations for penetrating the *hermetically sealed* Empire of Japan.—Capt. Edwards allowed him to make choice of the best boat belonging to the ship. The carpenter partially decked her over. Having gathered his all together, he embarked upon his perilous and adventurous enterprise. One of his shipmates has furnished us with an extract from his journal, giving an account of McDonald's embarkation:

JAPAN SEA, TEE SHEE ISLAND, }
June 28, 1848. }

Thursday at 4 o'clock this morning all hands were called, the reefs shook out of the topsails and top-gallantsails were set. We had a fine breeze on our starboard beam, steering for the Tee Shee Island. It was a beautiful morning, a light mist hung around the island, but as we neared the island we could see plainly the green covered hills.—We stood in until 9 A. M., when all hands were called and the main yard was hove aback. We launched a boat, put water and provisions of different kinds into her. She was a center-board-boat, partly decked over and very strong for one of her kind. One of our crew was to be her only navigator.—

After all his things were in the boat he was towed astern by a line; two men stayed to help him trim her. After the boat was trimmed they came on board. He let go the line and was clear from us forever! His little vessel dashed over the waves like an arrow. All hands had gathered aft to see the last of the bold adventurer. He took off his hat and waved it, but in silence. The same was returned from the ship's company. Soon the order was given to brace the main yard, and the gallant ship was going in an opposite direction. From our ship's mast he was viewed with the naked eye as long as he could be seen; then the spy-glass was passed from one to another, that they might have a last look at the little vessel. He was watched from mast-head until he was gone from our sight forever.

Every man on board felt sad to see a shipmate leave the ship under such circumstances. He was a good sailor, well educated, of firm mind, and well calculated for the expedition upon which he had embarked. His intentions were to stay at this island and learn some of the Japanese language, and from there go down to Jeddo the principal city of Nepon, and if the English or Americans ever open trade with the Japanese, he would find employment as an interpreter. He had other intentions which I never heard him mention only in a secret manner. The last we saw of the little vessel she was standing in for a small bay on the north side of the island.

He was a man of about five feet seven inches, thick set, straight hair, and dark complexion. It was his wish to be left here, and he agreed for the same before we left port a year before. He had a good voyage in the ship which he forfeited for his boat and his little cargo, such as a quadrant, "epitomy," two pistols, two small kegs of water, keg of meat, barrel of bread, anchor, 35 fathoms of tow line, and oars. His own chest was nearly full of books of various kinds. No one can blame Capt. Edwards for leaving the man in such a manner, for he advised him until his boat was launched over the side not to go on such a hazardous voyage, but no, his mind was not to be changed.

E. P. F.

The following is a copy of a pass or certificate of a discharge furnished by Capt. Edwards:

"SHIP PLYMOUTH, JAPAN SEA, }
June 20, 1848. }

To whom it may concern.—This will certify that Ranald McDonald has been duly discharged from the ship Plymouth, for an adventure to the Japan Islands, and that the boat and apparatus fairly and honestly belong to him."

(Signed,) "L. B. EDWARDS,
Master of Ship Plymouth."

Captain Edwards allowed us to peruse two unsealed letters which McDonald had written to his friends, one to his father, and the other to a relative with whom he had resided. They were well written epistles, and bespoke a young man of good information and education. We took the liberty to copy a few lines from the letter addressed his father which reads as follows:

"I again shipped for another Cape Horn

voyage with the intention of being discharged at some of the Islands, or on the Spanish Main. These intentions I have altered and as Capt. Edwards was going to China and from there to the Japan Sea, I thought it a good opportunity to crown my intentions, that if I went with him, I would be discharged before he left the Sea. He has kindly undertaken to teach me navigation—he allowed me the choice of a boat out of seven—he has also furnished me with a sail and anchor, quadrant and compass, bread, meat and water, in fact every thing to ensure my reaching the shore. He has tried to persuade me to give up the adventure, but I am going."

Every one who reads the account of McDonald's adventure, will no doubt be anxious to learn the fate that attends him. The letter to his father closes with an emphatic —. We can furnish only a single item of intelligence to fill up that blank. Some days after his embarkation, while the whaleship "Uncas" was cruising in that region, she picked up the rudder of his tiny craft, which we will venture to name the "Young Plymouth." Whether she reached the shore, or was swamped in the surf, remains a profound mystery. We shall not fail to make all necessary enquiries, when ships return after the next Japan season, and hence should any cruisers on that coast gather the least intelligence of the young McDonald's weal or woe, they will do us a favor and perhaps relieve the minds of anxious parents and friends. O that the same unseen hand which conducted the "May Flower" to the Rock of Plymouth, might now conduct the "Young Plymouth" and preserve the life of her adventurous commander. Who does not fervently hope that a successful issue may crown the bold, daring, and hazardous enterprise of *Ranald McDonald, an adventurer in the Japan Sea.*

End of Vol. VI.

This number closes the 6th volume of the Friend. During the past, more than any previous year, we have received strong testimonials of the paper's usefulness, among seamen in the Pacific. Their opportunities for obtaining information respecting passing events on the world's busy stage, are comparatively few, hence we have often regretted that our sheet was not more spacious, and that it did not appear oftener than we are favored with a full moon, but we have always thought best to follow the excellent maxim of our sea-faring friends, "not to spread more canvas than the vessel would carry." Persons who might have sufficient curiosity to examine our "log" would discover that we have at times spread "extra" sails, while at others we have been compelled not only to take in our light sails but to "reef." During the past year we have been running down the "Trades" under rather "easy sail," having been favored with an

occasional "puff" from the regions of gold, and for the coming year we shall endeavor to keep on the same course, with the same amount of canvas spread.

We would return our acknowledgements to all who have helped to freight our craft with weighty, not heavy articles properly marked "For the Friend," and with certain "small stores" in the shape of items of "general and marine intelligence."

To our punctual subscribers (if we cannot boast a long, we can a paying list) we return the merchant's bow, and would politely intimate that we shall hope to merit future patronage. To our generous donors all praise. Your timely assistance has been vitally important to the successful prosecution of our enterprise.

To the readers of our paper, who neither pay any thing for its support or for the support of any other periodical publication, we have a few words to say. We maintain it as a sound principle that any one who reads newspapers and is able, ought to pay something for their support. Our remarks are not confined to those who may read our columns, but to readers generally. A person who is able to pay a penny per annum, for a newspaper, and does not, then he ought never to allow himself the luxury of reading a periodical of any kind. If a man pay a penny or more, annually in Europe, America, or Sandwich Islands, then, we maintain that he is entitled to read newspapers and periodicals, whenever or wherever, on sea or land, they may fall in his way. This payment of a penny or more is his fee, entitling him to the privileges of a newspaper reader. But if a person is able, but unwilling to pay the fee, then he has no moral right whatever to appropriate to himself the product of the periodical press—no more than he would have to take a coat from a tailor's shop, without paying for it. Strictly speaking the head of such a man becomes the depository of stolen property. Newspapers are a public benefit, and contribute to the public weal, whenever a person subscribes and pays for a daily, weekly or monthly sheet, he benefits not only himself, but the public. Suppose a man is ever ready to borrow or pick up a newspaper, and obtain news or useful information from its columns, but is unwilling, in any way, to contribute his due proportion for the support of the "Periodical Press," then he furnishes palpable proof that he is ready to take that which does not belong to him. As a part of the great newspaper reading community, we believe seamen are ready to bear their proportion of the expense. But enough—having been cruising since the first of January, 1848, it is time to go into port, let go our anchor, moor the

vessel, furl the sails, paint ship, pay off the hands and get ready for another cruise. We expect, Providence permitting, to weigh anchor and put to sea, punctually on the first day of January, 1849, hence all persons having claims against the "Friend" will present them for payment, and all indebted to the concern will bear in mind the exhortation of Paul to the Romans, "Owe no man any thing, but to love one another."

CALIFORNIA—During the past month we have had several arrivals from the coast, including the "Tepic," "Pacífico," "Julian," "Kamehameha III.," and "Honolulu." We would acknowledge a full file of the "Californian" up to the sailing of the last-mentioned vessel. From papers and private correspondence, we are kept tolerably well informed in regard to the progress of affairs. The editor of the Californian remarks that the discovery of new and rich mines has ceased to excite much interest. Every week and almost every day the report comes that still richer mines of gold have been discovered. All acquainted with the extent of the gold region agree in the opinion that for years and ages there will be no lack of gold in California. If gold, purer and in larger quantities, than is to be found in any other part of the world, is all men want, they can undoubtedly obtain it by going to California and digging for it. Let them not however forget that "gold glitters most, where virtue shines no more," and that sickness and death have cut down many who have gone thither to dig for gold. At the latest accounts, much sickness prevailed at the mines. The "fever and ague" was making fearful havoc among the large parties which came from Oregon. Many were leaving the mines for San Francisco. Although the affairs of the country are quite unsettled, yet we rejoice to learn that there are not a few scattered abroad, who are resolved to do all in their power to uphold law and order.


San Francisco is destined to become very soon a populous city. Buildings are going up. All kinds of mechanical labor are in great demand. Wages are high, and so is living; hence, let not young men be deceived by the report that mechanics are receiving from \$5 to \$20 dollars per day for their labor. All may be true, but their expenses must correspond.

The citizens of San Francisco have nobly resolved to sustain among them the institutions of the gospel. In the present state of things they have adopted what appears to us a most admirable plan, i. e., the establishment of a "General Chaplaincy for the citizens of San Francisco." Our worthy brother and former fellow laborer at the Islands, the Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, has been

unanimously invited to become their Chaplain, upon a salary of \$2,500. In addition, the sum of \$1000 has been subscribed to promote the interests of the Chaplaincy. This is doing the affair up in a generous and noble manner. We surely cannot regret having done all in our power to furnish the citizens of San Francisco with a chaplain, and because some one was not sooner upon the ground is no fault of ours. In the moral and religious prospects of California we feel a deep interest. One year ago, our language in regard to California was,—

"It is a noble field for usefulness. The elements of society may be in a chaotic state, but the leaven of the gospel will produce order and regularity. Let a few bold, talented, energetic and noble-minded ministers enter that field, preaching the gospel, establishing schools, advocating temperance, and otherwise giving a healthy tone to public sentiment, and very soon would their influence be felt."

No sooner did the Rev. Mr. Hunt step on shore, than he was most cordially welcomed to enter that field of usefulness. Long may he labor there, and ere long have his hands strengthened by other ministers of the gospel. Dark clouds may now darken the moral horizon, but eventually, we fully believe, that a law-respecting, gospel-loving, and God-fearing population will become settled throughout those vast regions stretching from the Rocky Mountains to the shores of the Pacific.

 We rejoice to report so many liberal contributions, from our seafaring friends and others, for the chapel. About two-thirds of the original outlay (\$2,944.41) for repairs, and for the reading and lecture rooms, has been paid. In acknowledging these donations, it may not be deemed out of place, to allude to the benefits which have already been the result, directly and indirectly. When persons contribute their hard earned money for a benevolent enterprise, it is natural to inquire for the good results. *First*, the enlargement of the chapel has much increased the attendance upon public worship. During no former shipping season have seamen so generally visited the chapel. It has been extremely pleasant for many residing on shore, to meet so many from the sea, in the House of God, and we doubt not that to hundreds of seamen their attendance at the Bethel, will be associated with the most pleasing reminiscences of their visit at the Sandwich Islands. How often have we heard seamen remark of late, "It seems like home when we go to the chapel." To awaken such feelings, is no small gain in promoting a moral reformation among seamen in the Pacific. We would do all in our power to awaken thoughts of home, for then we may hope effectually to point some, at least, to a

better home above. *Second*, the enlargement of the chapel, and the free-seat system, have effectually silenced, among seamen, the complaints so often made in bygone years, that seamen did not have their rights in the Bethel. This point once gained, is, in our estimation, of more value than all the expense incurred by the changes which have been made. *Third*, seamen far more generally frequent the reading room. *Lastly*, we maintain that taking up subscriptions on ship-board, has had a decidedly beneficial influence over those who have contributed. It has led them to feel a deeper interest in the chapel, encouraged them to call for papers, books, etc., at the chaplain's study, and tended to show them that it was better to expend a small portion of their earnings in promoting some good object, than to squander it as, alas! too many are induced to do. In prosecuting this enterprise, we have met with many to encourage us forward, because, said they, "It is a good cause in which you are engaged."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the 28th ultimo, the body of a person was found on the reef opposite to Honolulu. Upon examination, it proved to be that of a fine young man, named Charles Brockway, formerly seaman on board the 'Friends,' of New London. An inquest was held, composed principally of ship-masters, who returned as verdict, that he met his death by being "accidentally drowned." His remains were interred in the Seamen's Lot, in Nuuanu Valley Cemetery. We learn that he belonged to East Lyme, Ct., but has friends residing in New London. It is melancholy indeed to contemplate the death of this promising youth. The following persons composed the jury of inquest:—G. W. Town, William Stoot, James Finch, Jacob Brown, A. S. Finch, Thomas Henderson, J. G. Lewis, John Curn, John Hashagen, Austin Steele, C. Taber, and William Lowen.

PUBLIC FAST.

On account of the prevailing sickness and mortality throughout the Islands, the King, in Council, has been pleased to appoint Wednesday, Dec. 6th, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer to Almighty God, for the Island of Oahu; and has ordered the governors of the several islands to appoint such days, as they may deem most convenient for the same purpose, in their respective islands.

Honolulu, Nov. 30, 1848.

The propriety of the above-mentioned appointment must appear obvious to every serious and reflecting mind. In the providence of God, both the foreign and native population are suffering under wide-spread epidemics—measles, whooping-cough, and influenza. Among natives, the mortality is very great, not only on Oahu, but also on the other islands, so far as we have received intelligence.

Public services will be held in the Bethel, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, agreeably to the above appointment. Residents and seamen, of all classes, are respectfully invited to attend.

SAM'L C. DAMON,
Seamen's Chaplain.

Honolulu, Nov. 30, 1848.

For the Friend.

A Sketch of Rota, ONE OF THE LADRONE ISLANDS.

BY L. A. B.

On the 30th March, 184—, we first sighted the island of Rota, and as we approached its shores, it presented an irregular and broken outline, covered with foliage and verdure, with here and there the naked coral rock showing itself in perpendicular cliffs through the trees in every variety of picturesque and irregular beauty. The southern point is a bold circular headland of coral rock, rising by three regular steps to a considerable height; it is connected with the body of the island by a narrow neck of low land, about 300 yards across, on which is situated the only village on the island. This neck forms a small bay on either side of the island, but not possessing a safe anchorage for shipping, though well enough adapted for a vessel to lay to at while her boats communicate with the land, from which they may obtain refreshments of pigs, yams, sweet potatoes and coconuts, in abundance and at a very reasonable rate; the landing place however is not very good except at high water.

The village is disposed in three streets, one on the shores of either bay, and running parallel with the water, and the third crosses from one to the other.

The church stands on the weather side the island; it is built of coral, plastered and whitewashed, and attached to one end of it is the house of the priest. It is not a structure which reflects much credit on its architects, when we consider that these islands have now been under Spanish rule for nearly two centuries. But when was Spain ever known to advance the arts of civilization? From the first discovery of America, her career as regards her foreign settlements, has been one of unmingled, unrelieved despotism, propagating her creed with the edge of the sword, and enslaving the defenceless inhabitants of the countries which unhappily fell under the power of her sceptre; and bitterly has she been made to drink of the cup of retribution in her own fallen fortunes. As regards these islands, the little remnant of the people, (who once numbered probably about 60,000, but are now reduced to the sixth part of that sum,) are certainly in a somewhat better condition, as respects their temporal welfare, than that of their fathers, though the improvement is not very striking. The style of their houses I should fancy to be exactly the same as when they were first discovered, for they are, by no means superior to any of the Polynesian houses on those islands which I have visited, except the Marquesas.

Agriculture is practised here to a limited extent; rice and corn are, I believe, the only kind of grain cultivated; and the other products are the same as are common on the other Polynesian islands. A great proportion of the field labor, at Rota, is performed by the gentle sex, who are by far the most industrious.

As regards their condition in respect to the future world, it is certain that they now know the name of Christ, clouded though it be by the errors of Romanism, yet knowing it all, and walking by the light they have, which is not the light of the scriptures *for these are forbidden* by their priests, surely it

is not for us to deny the saving power of their faith, or limit the mercies of the Almighty towards them, however we may regret, and are bound to regret, the thick atmosphere of ignorance which envelops them. In their devotions they appear to be sincere, and their moral conduct will bear a comparison with that of more civilized nations; their thievish propensities, formerly so strong as to induce their discoverer to name the group the Ladrone Islands, or islands of thieves, are now almost vanished before the power of the Christian code of right, and particularly so at the island we are now noticing where a theft of even the most trivial description is almost unknown. Female chastity too, if not immaculate, yet stands far higher, I might almost say incomparably higher, here than at any other island with which I am acquainted throughout the whole of Polynesian unless I may except Keppels Islands where it is also duly appreciated.

These certainly are great things, and are the fruits of the labors of the Spanish priests, who, in some few points, have even proceeded a step in advance of their own native country; they are very particular in examining every individual over seven years of age annually during the season of Lent in the creed, Lord's prayer, ten commandments, and some of the offices of their church; with all which they must possess an intimate acquaintance, at least in words, before they can be admitted to confirmation. This is conducted in the Spanish language, and the prayers of the church are also here read in the same tongue, which is understood by all or nearly all the people. This is a great step gained.

Education also is pretty well attended to, there being very few indeed among the male population but what can read and write; among the females the latter accomplishment is not so common, but nearly all can read; arithmetic is but little cultivated, but from the entire absence of all trade among them its want is perhaps but little felt. All education is carried on either in the native or Spanish language, none other being at all made use of, though from the number of ship'a calling at Guam many persons at that island can speak a little English.

On landing we were met by the Governor on the beach who conducted us to his own residence, situated about fifty yards from the shore and agreeably sheltered, as are most of the houses in the village, by a grove of cocoanut trees which extends over the whole flat of the isthmus. The governor introduced us to his family, consisting of his wife, five daughters, and one son. They are of Guam and of pure native blood, but so very greatly superior to all others on this island, that I should certainly have supposed them of Spanish descent had I not been positively informed to the contrary: but as I afterwards found the Guam people are generally very superior to the Rota natives.

In our walk through the village we paid a visit to the priest's house, but he was himself absent at Guam; his house, however, we found occupied by a family of mother, daughter, and grand-daughter, who all bear the favorite name of Marikita. The mother is not more than 50 years of age, and the grand-daughter about 16 or 17 years, their early marriages thus making the daughter almost tread upon her mother's heels in the

swift race of life. The younger of these three Marikitas is the daughter of an American seaman, who stopped here many years ago and married her mother, but about ten years since deserted her when his daughter was about seven years old, and has never returned to the island again.

Returning to the governor's house, we found his hospitality had prepared a handsome dinner for ourselves, and the boats crews, though being a fast day of his church, himself declined partaking with us. After the table was cleared he called in a fiddler and entertained us with a specimen of the native dancing the performers being his youngest daughter and Marikita. The latter in the character of a lover addressed to her partner a song, an improvisary production; its style of course was complimentary, in praise of her beauty, gentleness, &c.; the lady stood still during this address, but the singer accompanied her words with various flexions of the body, and at its conclusion the two united in a short and simple dance.— They also obliged us with a specimen of the far-famed Spanish fandango which was very prettily and gracefully executed. Dancing is an amusement much in vogue among them on certain festivals of the church, but not much practised at other times.

And now that I have fairly introduced the "womankind" as friend Jonathan Oldbuck somewhat irreverently designates this fairest portion of the creation, I will bestow a few lines on their appearance and the fashion of their dress. As regards the first, my own countrymen have nothing to fear by a comparison, the generality of the females here being (I fear I must use a very harsh word) really plain, except some few individuals whose beauty shines the brighter by comparison, like stars which are the most brilliant when the surrounding sky is the darkest. Among the brightest of these few exceptions are the pretty daughters of the governor, and of these the youngest is pre-eminent; with very regular, soft, and pleasing features, an eye that casts its heart-ensnaring glances from beneath the longest and softest fringes imaginable, and, itself black as midnight, darts its beaming light at once to the heart of the beholder, unless his heart happens to be harder than adamant; a skin of the fairest cast of olive that enriches rather than hides the rising blush, and a gentle, modest, winning demeanor that in its very simplicity finds its greatest charm, she seems born to adorn a higher sphere of society than that which she is ever likely to grace.

The dress of the females of all ranks is simple, cool, and suited to the climate, though not strictly in accordance with our more frigid ideas of decorum, yet it requires only to be accustomed to it to remove any impression of indelicacy which its novelty might occasion. It consists of a petticoat, tightened above the hips, and reaching to the ankle, which they are fond of having of a showy pattern and colors; it ties tight round the waist, which is unencumbered, or I might say undeformed by any stays, and often slender in its proportions; which the dress shows off to the best effect; the bust above the petticoat is covered only by a short spencer, termed "camisa," generally of white calico, quite plain in its make and fitting loosely, which leaves the neck bare, and its lower extremity made to reach only to the

edge of the petticoat, sits free and unconfined, and exposes the skin round the waist at almost every motion of the wearer; the sleeves are moderately loose and reach to the wrist. Shoes are only worn by a few of the superior class, and stockings by still fewer. Whatever difference there may be in the colors, patterns or materials of the dress, the fashion is invariably the same with all; as is also the mode of dressing the hair, which is kept carefully combed back from the forehead and tied in a small knot behind. Almost the only exceptions I have seen to this style of dress, were in the daughters of two Englishmen residing at Guam, who wear the close-bodied frock of their father's land, and I cannot help thinking they suffer by the exchange both in appearance and comfort.

The Temperance Friend.

For the Friend.

The Position of Pledged Men.

In every moral enterprise the conduct of its professed friends determine to a great extent the rate of advancement.

A cause unquestionably good, and promoted in a proper manner, is often greatly retarded by the inconsistent conduct of its professed advocates. Thus a man who becomes a member of a Christian church, comes into a position, where his conduct, if consistent, will do more to injure the cause of Christ, than it is possible for him to effect as an open opposer. Hence a man pledged to the cause of Temperance may so trifle with his solemn pledge as to injure this sacred cause more than if he was not a pledged man.

By a *temperance man*, I mean one who has pledged himself to abstain from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and in all suitable ways, to discourage their use in others. When such a man partakes of what he is pleased to term light wines, he breaks the spirit of his pledge, and wounds the cause which he professes. I speak not now of that sad relapse into which a reformed inebriate sometimes falls, nor yet of that hypocrisy which leads a man to profess temperance while he practises intemperance; but of that occasional drinking to gratify friends, to avoid being singular, or to escape the odium of being known as a *pledged man*. No friend, who is a gentleman, will urge a man to break his word and violate his pledge for the mere gratification of drinking a social glass together. Besides it is no breach of politeness to decline that which we cannot accept without a sacrifice of our integrity. After all the excuses which can be offered by those who thus trifle with their pledge, the fact appears to be, either that they are ashamed of what they have done, or that they do not consider their pledge equally binding at all times and under all circumstances. Now if there be any thing in the object sought, or

in the means employed, of which men should be ashamed, when they unite and pledge themselves against the use of alcoholic drinks as a beverage, I have never yet been able to discover it. To secure ourselves is the first law of nature. To secure our fellow men from the practice and fearful consequences of intoxication, the first effort of true benevolence. Strange things these, of which to be ashamed. Again, if the total abstinence principle is worth practising at home, it is worth keeping abroad. If it is a proper rule of action when we mingle in the more common walks of life, it is equally binding when we move in the higher circles of society. I admit the perfect freedom of every man to sign the pledge, or not, as he chooses; but when a man has signed it, both the friends and the opposers of temperance expect him to adhere to his voluntary pledge. The man who disappoints this expectation, lets down his character in the estimation of his fellow men. Whatever the moderate drinker may say on this subject, in his heart he respects the consistent temperance man, while he dispises from the bottom of his soul, that man who has not sufficient moral courage to act according to his professed principles. But loss of character is not all, when pledged men drink, (even though it be occasionally and under peculiar circumstances) then the cause of temperance bleeds, and its true friends blush for shame, and moderate drinkers lay the flattering unction to their soul, that they may drink with impunity. I will not argue this point further, but as a friend of temperance and a lover of truth, I would entreat every pledged man, who values his own reputation or the welfare of his fellow men, to keep his pledge sacredly, or blot his name from the roll—to sail under true colors—and let the world know where he stands.

T. E. T.

Correspondence of the 'Friend.'

NEW YORK, JUNE 10, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—The leaves of the book of Providence are turned over so rapidly in these days, that before we have considered the contents of the last page the revelations of the next startle us. March brought us the tidings of France revolutionized, and her king compelled to flee across the British Channel for bread and protection. The scenes in Paris on the 25th of February, shook every throne in Europe, so that April brought us rumors of war, and changes social, civil, and religious, on such a scale as the world has never seen in so short a period. May repeated the rumors—settled some things, and unsettled more; and revealed the hand of God in a manner unfelt before. —Republicanism in France daily gaining strength—the National Assembly in great favor—the Commonists put down, and al-

though great commercial embarrassment remained, every prospect of a glorious and permanent republic.

It gives us sincere pleasure, to-day, to learn that a treaty of peace with Mexico has been ratified. May this be the last war that shall disgrace a people called Christian. Gen. Cass, of Michigan, and Gen. Taylor, of Louisiana, are the nominated candidates for the next Presidency. Probably the latter will be victorious, as his flying artillery know how to serve out the grape! I had hoped for a statesman for such an office, and seriously deprecate the spirit which shouts hosanna at military greatness.

The annual meetings of the principal American benevolent societies have just been held in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. These meetings, having lost their novelty, are every year increasing in usefulness. Multitudes are brought together, and having received intellectual and spiritual refreshment, return to their respective fields of labor, invigorated for protracted toil. The receipts, both in money, and the results of labor, have, in most of the departments, considerably increased the past year. During the winter and spring past, not a few precious revivals of religion have blessed this land. True, the public mind had been greatly occupied, with war on the one hand, and a European volcano on the other, yet there has been a disposition to pause and remember God. Praised be his name for the bestowment of this disposition, and for staying the current of worldly prosperity from entirely sweeping us away. A few months since, I had occasion to speak of various forms of ultraism as then on the wane: now, they are scarcely named, being either dead or too despicable to excite notice. The public sentiment of the land is evidently gaining in moral soundness and strength. The echo of this sentiment—the newspaper press—is every year taking a bolder stand on the side of things pure and lovely and of good report. More and more respect is paid to religious institutions; and the means of their perpetuity are monthly multiplied. The great evils and sins which afflict and disgrace our nation are every year finding bolder rebukers; and those who would let alone the one or palliate the other are *let alone* themselves, as dull of comprehension or destitute of moral courage. On the whole, we have much cause for thankfulness to God, that the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places. The Presidential campaign just opening, like former political conflicts, will doubtless be greatly injurious to the public morals. When public men and papers are understood to lie and seek to justify falsehood, to gain a favorite end, confidence is necessarily unsettled, and truth itself is put in jeopardy. I hope, however, the conflict will not be long, nor severe; and that the *partisanship* of both parties will be annihilated in the sequel.

On account of the unsettled state of things in Europe, some of our industrial pursuits have been impeded somewhat; but a moral reliable state is obtaining, and enterprise is putting forth her energies.

In this country, the harvests promise to be abundant; and similar good tidings reach us from across the water. Before long, please expect a barrel of flour, a can of oysters, and a basket of *good will*, by the Oregon Railroad from—

Yours truly, J. S.

SUBSCRIPTION,

For the benefit of the Seamen's Chapel, recently having undergone extensive repairs; and the support of "The Friend," Newspaper, one thousand copies of which are circulated gratuitously among Seamen in the Pacific.

NAMES.	CHAPEL.	FRIEND.
Am. Ship Japan,	\$2 00	9 00
Canada,	32 00	
Black Warrior,	18 50	3 50
Atkins Adams,	7 00	11 50
Tybee,	27 00	18 50
Allbree,	18 50	7 00
Neptune,	6 00	
Huntsville,	15 00	15 00
India,	10 00	2 00
Eng. Athol,	13 00	
Brig Tepic,	13 00	6 00
Capt. Fish, Columbus (doub.)	16 00	
" Turner, S. Robertson "	16 00	
" Holmes, H Thompson "	16 00	
" Steele, Dromo "	16 00	
" Miller, India "	16 00	
" Skinner, Calumet "	8 00	
" West, Liverpool "	12 00	
" Young, Abigail "	3 00	
" French, John Wells "	5 00	
" Greene, Alert "	3 00	3 00
" Smith, Saratoga "		7 00
" Caning, Hannibal "		5 00
Ship Tsar,	5 00	
C. Brewer, Esq., 2 oz. gold	28 00	
Mrs. Mott, (doub)	16 00	
A Friend,	5 00	
Mr. Palmer,	10 00	10 00
Mr. McKean,	5 00	
Mr. Ayres, Wolga	2 00	
Mr. Shannon, J Stewart	1 00	
Mr V. Clement,	4 00	
Messrs. Clark, Look, Stiles,		
Gardner, McBride, Lether-		10 50
man, C H Fordham, Crook,		
Mr. Simmons,		2 00
Donation from Grogan Island,		1 00
A Sailor,		60
A Friend,		4 00

DIED.

In this town, on Sunday, the 19th inst., John Meek, Junr, eldest son of Capt. John Meek, aged 27 years and 7 months.

In this town, on Friday, the 24th inst., Moses Kaikioewa, son of Kekuanaoa and Kinan, aged 19 years and 6 months. The deceased was the expectant governor of Kauai, and was educated at the Royal School.

In Nuanuu Valley, on the 9th inst., Alice Adele, infant daughter of J. B. de Fennes, Esq., aged 2 months.

In Nuanuu Valley, Nov. 27, Caroline Louise, aged 1 year 10 months, youngest child of Captain John and Mrs. Ann Paty.

In Honolulu, Nov. 4, Ian, aged 27 wife of Mr. George Bush. At City Hotel, San Francisco, California, Oct. 31, James Bastian, Esq., aged 47, of Truro, England, and recently from Sandwich Islands.

In San Francisco, Oct. 31, Henry S. Sargent, of New London, Connecticut.

At U. S. Hospital, Honolulu, Mr. W. C. Cram, 3d officer of the Formoso, Nov. 21, belonging to Bath, Me. He came from the United States in Geo. Washington, and shipped in Formosa, in Chile.

Drowned, James McCorkell, boat steerer on board Am. whale ship Ontario, Brown, master. He belonged to South Hampton, L. I.

Nov. 18, off Honolulu harbor, and buried on shore, Elyneas Case, (colored) seaman, belonging to the Gem of Sag Harbor. He was a native of Shelter Island.

Killed, Franklin Oliveira, boat steerer of Gem, Sept. 6. He was a native of Fayal, but married in America, on Shelter Island.

Killed, July 25th on board the John Wells, Samuel Fisher, seaman, and belonging to Philadelphia. He came out in the ship, but is supposed to have left his friends without their knowledge.

In Honolulu, Nov. 26, a Tahitian sailor, discharged from Am. whale ship Corea.

At the U. S. Hospital, Honolulu, Nov. 18, James Harley, seamen, discharged from the Connecticut.

At the Hospital, Nov. 28th, a native of Guam.

Belonging to Am. whale ship Neva, Mr. Sylva B. Havens, 1st officer, died Oct. 16, 1847. Edward McGuinis, seaman, drowned, Jan. 1848. M. Franklin Bittis, 2d officer killed, Sept. 23d 1848, in the Ochotsk Sea. A Portuguese named Manuel, died on the passage from Japan Sea. A Spaniard, named Subent, died off Honolulu. The last two originally belonged to the David Paddock. All the foregoing belonged to the Neva, which has been from here only 14 months.

Drowned, by falling overboard, 27th Dec., 1847, George Jackson, Trenton, N. J., seaman on board whale ship Levant.

PASSENGERS.

In the Tsar for Boston—Misses Johnson, C. Pratt, H. Ten Eyck, and Messrs. C. Brewer and C. C. Smith.

Per Mary from Kamschatka—Capt. B. F. Snow.

In the Uncas for New Bedford—Mrs. Gillett, Capt. 's lady.

In the Canada for New Bedford—Mrs. Reynard, Capt. 's lady.

In the John A. Robb for Mazatlan—Mrs. Mott and three daughters, and Mrs. S. B. Cooke and servant.

Per Tepic from San Francisco—Messrs. R. C. Janlon, C. C. Smith and J. R. Schaefer.

Per Julian from San Francisco, Messrs. E. A. Suwerkrop J. Bartlett, B. Wilson, P. Treadway, T. Molteno, C. F. Glein, H. Hanna, F. Beardsley, W. Byrne, R. Branks, J. George, H. Murey, F. M. Brewster, M. Knapp, L. Erickson, J. Dix, J. Depon.

In the Mary Frances—C. Hoyer and family, Dr. S. J. Tennant, Capt. McGrath, Messrs. R. A. S. Wood, C. S. Bartow, P. Cumings, H. Ivarte, W. B. Wilson, Govey and twenty-three in the steerage.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Arrived.

Oct. 28—Am whale ship Corea, Hempstead, New London, 200 sperm, 2400 whale.

Am whale ship Florida, Cox, New Bedford, 17 sperm, 3600 whale.

30—Am whale ship Liverpool 2d, Tripp, New Bedford, 950 whale.

Am whale ship Wm. Thompson, Ellis, New Bedford, 50 sperm, 2000 whale.

Am whale ship Brigham, Scorel, Mystic, 2400 whale.

Am whale ship Friend, Hobson, New London, 150 sperm, 1650 whale.

Nov 3—Eng brig Tepic, Luce, fourteen days from San Francisco.

4—Am whale ship Dromo, Steele, New London, 1200 whale.

Nov. 4—Am whale ship Richmond, Swift, New London, 100 sperm, 1600 whale.

6—Am whale ship Gov. Troup, Cogshall, Providence, 400 sperm 1600 whale.

Am whale ship Huntress, Sherman, New Bedford, 130 sperm, 1470 whale.

Am whale ship Formosa, Briggs, New Bedford, 600 sperm, 1600 whale.

Am whale ship John Wells, French, Sag Harbor, 75 sperm, 1750 whale.

Am whale ship Huntsville, Smith, New York, 250 sperm, 4000 whale.

Am whale ship Tybee, Dickens, Stonington, 50 sperm, 2250 whale.

7—Am merchant bark Mary, Parker, from Kamschatka.

Am whale ship Bengal, Hempstead, New London, no report.

Am whale ship Inez, Jackson, New Bedford, 60 sperm, 3000 whale.

Peruvian brig Pacifico, Laurencel, for California.

8—Am whale ship Levant, Lowen, Sag Harbor, 800 whale.

Am whale ship Sarah Parker, Russell, Nantucket, 50 sperm, 2600 whale.

Am whale ship Calant, Skinner, New London, 2780 whale.

9—Am whale ship Neva, Case, Greenport, 1000 whale.

Am whale ship Abigail, Young, New Bedford, 100 sperm.

Am whale ship Connecticut, Towne, New London, 40 sperm, 600 whale.

10—Am whale ship Caravan, Manchester, Fall River, 250 sperm, 1750 whale.

Am whale ship Mogul, no report.

Am merchant ship Sea Witch, Waterman, 25 days from Calao.

Nov. 11—Am whale ship India, Miller, New London, 170 sperm 2100 whale.

12—Hawaiian schooner Julian, Moran, 16 days from San Francisco.

13—Am whale ship Friendship, Stott, Fair Haven, 600 sperm, 2500 whale.

Am whale ship Lucy Ann, Brown, Greenport, 2000 whale.

15—Am whaleship Houqua, Brown, New Bedford, 40 sperm, 3300 whale.

Nov. 18—Am whaling bark Gem, Worth, Sag Harbor, 40 sperm, 3300 whale.

Am whale ship Nassau, Weeks, New Bedford, 900 sperm, 1500 whale.

Hawaiian schooner Kamehameha, Carter, 14 days from San Francisco.

21—Am whale ship Morea, Wyatt, New Bedford, 40 sperm, 1000 whale.

22—Am whale ship Mt. Vernon, Corville, New Bedford, 140 sperm, 3160 whale.

24—Am schooner Honolulu, Newell, 14 days from San Francisco.

Nov. 28—Eng. brig Spencer, Bell, 184 days from Liverpool.

Sailed.

Correo de Cobija, and sloop Waiahao, for San Francisco; whale ships Japan, Liverpool, Vesper, Otaheite, Neptune, Franklin and John A. Robb.

Nov. 8—Hawaiian schooner Plymouth, Gould, for Sydney.

10—Am merchant ship Tsar, Kennedy, for Boston.

Hawaiian sloop Waiahao, for San Francisco.

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Arrived.

Oct. 19—Am whale ship Tridcut, Taber, 23 mos out, 1000 whale.

Am whale ship Alert, Green, 13 mos out, 260 sperm, 1600 whale.

26 Am whale ship Brighton, West, New Bedford, 14 mos out, 200 whale.

Am whale ship Timor, Edwards, Sag Harbor, 26 mos out, 25 sperm, 1600 whale.

Bremen whale ship Europa, Curn, Bremen, 37 mos out, 240 sperm, 2700 whale.

27—Am whale ship Dromo, Steele, New London, no report.

28Am whale ship Panama, Hallack, Sag Harbor, 13 mos out, 50 sperm, 1400 whale.

Am whale ship Venice, Harris, Sag Harbor, 16 mos out, 2500 whale.

Am whale ship Richmond, Swift, Providence, 15 mos out, 110 sperm, 1600 whale.

Nov. 1—Am whale ship Newburyport, Lester, Stonington, 13 mos out, 60 sperm, 1500 whale.

6—Am whale ship Harvest, Lakey, Fair Haven, 27 mos out, 675 sperm, 350 whale.

Am whale ship Mary and Susan, Pendleton, Stonington, 12 mos out, 40 sperm, 1800 whale.

Am whale ship Illinois, Jagger, Sag Harbor, 12 mos out, 65 sperm, 1200 whale.

Am whale ship Japan, Riddell, Nantucket, 37 mos out, 1000 sperm, 400 whale.

Am whale ship Cossack, Barker, Sippican, 24 mos out, 130 sperm, 700 whale.

7—Am whale ship Steiglitz, Young, Bridgeport, 50 mos out, 340 sperm, 2200 whale.

Am whale ship India, Miller, New London, 16 mos out, 170 sperm, 2600 whale.

Am whale ship LeGrange, Dexter, Fair Haven, 40 mos out, no report.

Am whale ship Julian, Taber New Bedford, 16 mos out, 75 sperm, 700 whale.

8—Am whale ship Friendship, Stott Fair Haven, 34 mos out, 600 sperm, 2500 whale.

Am whale ship Ann, Edwards, Sag Harbor, 26 mos out, 40 sperm, 1650 whale.

Am whale ship Jefferson, Smith, Sag Harbor, 15 mos out, 60 sperm, 3200 whale.

Am whale ship Merrinack, Destan, New London, 13 mos out, 55 sperm, 1500 whale.

Am whale ship Pantheon, Dimon, Fall River, no report.

Am whale ship Oscar, Green, Sag Harbor, 35 mos out, 2800 whale.

9—Am whale ship Monmouth, Halsey, Coldspring, 31 mos out, 400 whale.

Am whale ship Nassau, Weeks, New Bedford, no report.

10—Am whale ship Lucy Ann, Brown, Greenport, 14 mos out, 2000 whale.

To SEAMEN AND STRANGERS.—The Seamen's Chapel is open for Public Worship every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 1/2 P. M. SEATS FREE.

Religious services will be held at the Vestry-Room every Thursday evening. Usually, there will be a Lecture delivered.

The Seamen's Concert for Prayer is held at the Vestry Room the third Monday evening each month.

Seamen belonging to vessels (of all nations) visiting this port are invited to call at the Chaplaincy Study, where they will be gratuitously supplied with copies of the Friend and other reading matter. It will be most convenient for the Chaplain to receive calls from Seamen between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

Public services at the Native Churches, on the Sabbath, commence at 9 1/2 A. M., and 2 1/2 P. M.

The Seamen's Reading Room is open at all hours of the day. Strangers arriving and having late foreign papers, are respectfully invited to aid in keeping said room supplied with useful reading matter.

Donations are respectfully solicited for the support of the Chaplaincy, and the publication of "The Friend." An annual report of all donations is made to the American Seamen's Friend Society, in New York. Any person contributing the sum of \$50 is entitled to become a Life Director of the Society, and by \$20 to become an Honorary Life Member.

SAMUEL C. DAMON,

Honolulu, April 1. tf.

Seamen's Chaplain.

Lahaina Chaplaincy.

Divine service will be held in the Seamen's Chapel, every Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Seamen, residents and visitors, are kindly invited to attend.

The office of the Chaplain is a short distance from the Chapel, on the same street, towards the sea. All persons wishing to converse with him, procure the Holy Scriptures, or religious publications, books &c., will be always welcome, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

T. E. TAYLOR, Chaplain.

Lahaina, July 29, 1848. tf

A Card.

The Seamen's Chaplain would gratefully acknowledge, in behalf of seamen, the donation of \$10.00 from the Juvenile Benevolent Society of Wailuku. This amount will be appropriated for the purchase of English Spelling Books, to be distributed gratuitously among seamen. Sept. 21, 1848.

A Card.

The subscriber having experienced a succession of misfortunes, would tender his sincere acknowledgements to the foreign residents of Honolulu, for the kindness which he has received from them during the period of his detention at the Sandwich Islands.

THOMAS SPENCER,

Master whale ship 'Triton.'

Honolulu, Nov. 6, 1848.

A Card.

The Seamen's Chaplain would respectfully acknowledge (in addition to pecuniary donations for the benefit of the chapel) the transfer, by Charles Brewer, Esq., of two lots in the Nuanuu Valley Cemetery, to be disposed for the benefit of the Chaplaincy.

Nov. 25.

For Sale,

Lots in the Nuanuu Valley Cemetery.—Apply to the subscriber,

SAMUEL C. DAMON,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Nov. 25, 1848.

The Friend, Bound.

The Friend, bound, for one, two, or more years, can be obtained at the Chaplain's Study. A few entire sets remain unsold. A deduction will be made from the subscription price to persons purchasing more than one volume.

** Seamen will never be charged more than the actual cost of the publication and binding. tf

Notice to Seamen.

During this shipping season the 'Seamen's Reading Room' will be lighted every evening.

Oct. 1

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Any person, by paying the subscription price of the Friend, (\$1.50) in advance, can have the paper forwarded to any part of England or the United States, by the earliest opportunity.

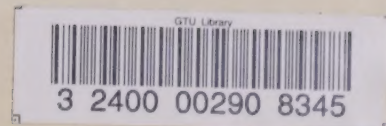
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